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THE

GEOGRAPHICAL

AND

HISTORICAL

DICTIONARY

OF

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES

CONTAINING

AN ENTIRE TRANSLATION OF THE SPANISH WORK

OF

COLONEL DON ANTONIO DE ALCEDO,

CAPTAIN OF THE ROYAL SPANISH GUARDS, AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF HISTORY:

WITH

Large Additions and Compilations

FROM MODERN VOYAGES AND TRAVELS,

AND FROM

ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC INFORMATION.

BY

G. A. THOMPSON, ESQ.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

——— *Magna modis multis miranda videtur*
Gentibus humanis regio, visendaque fertur,
Rebus opima bonis. LUCRETIUS, *lib. I. line 727.*

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AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

DABAIBA, an imaginary and fabulous river, which some travellers would fain have to be in the mountains of Abide. Amongst the many rivers, however, which flow down from that *cordillera*, we find no one of this name in the ancient or modern charts of the best geographers.

DABOYAN, a settlement of the province and government of Cinaloa in Nueva España; situate between the rivers Mayo and Fuerte.

DACADMA, a lake of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the territory possessed by the Portuguese. It is formed by an arm or waste-water of the river Marañon, which returns to enter that river, leaving this lake; and at a small distance from it is another, called Cudaja.

DACARRON, a large and convenient bay of the Malvine or Falkland isles, on the *w.* part of the principal one. Here the French peopled this settlement, and the castle of S. Louis, in 1763.

DACINO, a river of the province of Pasto in the kingdom of Quito, to the *s.* It runs from *n.* to *s.* and enters the Coca on the *n.* side, in lat. 30′ *s.*

DADO, a small settlement or ward of the head settlement of Tlazintla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixmiquilpan, in Nueva España.

DAEMA, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It is small, and runs *e.*

[DAGSBOROUGH, a post-town in Sussex county, Delaware; situated on the *n.w.* bank of Peper's creek, a branch of Indian river, and contains about 40 houses. It is 19 miles from Broad hill, or Clowe's, and 127 *s.* from Philadelphia.]

DAJABON, a river of the island of St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French. It rises near the *n.* coast, runs *n. n. w.* and enters the sea in the bay of Manzanillo.

DALBY, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of St. Joseph; situate near the *w.* coast.

DALES-GIFT, a city of the province and colony of Virginia.

[DALTON, a fine township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, having Pittsfield on the *w.*; and contains 554 inhabitants. The stage road from Boston to Albany runs through it. Dalton was incorporated in 1784, and lies 135 miles *w.* by *n.* of Boston, and about 35 the same course from Northampton.]

[DALTON, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, first called Apthorpe, was incorporated in 1784, and has only 14 inhabitants. It lies on the *e.* bank of Connecticut river, at the Fifteen-mile falls, opposite Concord, in Essex county, Vermont.]

DAMAQUIEL, a river of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the *sierras* or mountains of

Abide, of the province of Antioquia, runs to the *n.* and turning *w.* enters the sea in the port of Los Arboletes, and the mountain of Aguila.

DAMARISCOTE, a small river of the province of Sagadahock, which rises from a lake, runs *s.* and enters the sea between the bays of Broad and of Sagadahock.

DAMAS, River of the, in the island of St. Domingo, which rises in the *sierras* of Baruco, and running *n. n. w.* enters the lake of Enriquillo.

Damas, another river, in the district of Tolten Baxo, in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *s.* and enters the Imperial.

DAMASEIN, a river of the island of S. Domingo, in the territory possessed by the French. It rises near the *s.* coast in the *w.* head, runs *s.* and enters the sea in the port Pimiento and the bay of Los Collados.

DAMASIQUINI, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the centre of them, between the rivers Guabiare and Inirita, and then enters the Orinoco.

DAME, Notre, or Nuestra Senora, mountains of Nova Scotia or Acadia, in the peninsula of the Gaspesiens or Gaspesios Indians. They run *e. w.* from those of S. Louis to the cape of Rosiers.

Dame, Notre, a bay on the *e.* coast of the island of Newfoundland.

[DAMERISCOTTA Great Bay, in Lincoln county, Maine, is about four miles in circumference.]

[Dameriscotta River, a small stream in Lincoln county, Maine, which falls into Booth bay. A company has been lately incorporated to build a bridge over it.]

DAMIAN, S. a small island of the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortés; situate near the other, called S. Cosme. These both lie very near the coast, in the canal formed by the coast and the island of Carmen.

DAMPIERRE, Strait of, an opening or pass of S. Guinea, discovered by Captain William Dampierre, who gave it his name, and imagined at the same time he should be able to find here a communication with S. America. It has many islands, and the largest of them is situate in the *n.* part, forming, with the coast, a navigable and very convenient channel.

[DAN, a considerable river of N. Carolina, which unites with the Staunton, and forms the Roanoke. In May 1795, a boat 53 feet long, and about seven tons burden, passed from Upper Saura town to Halifax, about 200 miles above Halifax, under the direction of Mr. Jeremiah Wade. She brought about nine hogsheads from the above place, six of which she discharged at St. Taminy, 40 miles above Halifax, to which place the river has been cleared by the donations of individuals. From St. Taminy to Halifax she brought about 5000 weight through the falls, which hitherto had been deemed impassable. Mr. Wade thinks, safe navigation for boats of a larger burden may be made at a small expence. The famous Bursted hill stands on the bank of the Dan in Virginia, near the borders of N. Carolina. It appears to have been an ancient volcano. There are large rocks of the lava or melted matter, from 1000 to 1500 weight, lying on the summit of the hill. The crater is partly filled and covered with large trees.]

DANAS, a small settlement of a nation of Indians of this name, in the province and *corregimiento* of Alacesi, of the kingdom of Quito. It lies to the *n.* of Sibambe, in lat. 2° 9′ *s.*

DANBURY, a settlement of the province and colony of Pennsylvania; situate near the shore of an arm of the river Delaware.

[Danbury, a post-town in the county of Fairfield, in Connecticut. It was settled in 1687, and the compact part of the town contains two churches, a court-house, and about 60 dwelling-houses. On its small streams are iron-works, and several mills. Mr. Lazarus Beach presented to the museum in New York city, a quire of paper made of the *asbestos*, at his paper-mill in Danbury, March 1792, which the hottest fire would not consume. It lies about 70 miles *n. e.* of New York city, and 33 *n. w.* by *w.* of New Haven. This town, with a large quantity of military stores, was burnt by the British on the 26th of April 1777.]

[DANBY, a township in Rutland county, Vermont, *e.* of Pawlet, and contains 1206 inhabitants. It lies about 32 miles *n.* of Bennington.]

DANICALQUI, a small river of the kingdom of Chile, which runs *s. s. e.* and enters that of Semuco.

DANIEL, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of St. Joseph; situate near the *w.* coast.

Daniel, a port of the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Seara, between the river Gororasu and the river Hook.

[Daniel, Port, on the *n.* side of Chaleur bay, N. America, is a commodious harbour for vessels of a considerable draught of water. It affords a cod-fishery, and is about nine leagues from Plato, *w. n. w.* of cape Despair.]

[DANISH America. In the W. Indies the Danes possess the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix,

or Santa Cruz, and St. John's; which are described under their respective names. The Danish policy, in respect to their islands, is wise, and deserving of imitation. These islands were ill managed, and of little consequence to the Danes, whilst in the hands of an exclusive company; but since the late king bought up the company's stock, and laid the trade open, the islands have been greatly improved. By an edict of the Danish king, no slaves were to be imported into his islands after the year 1802; till then their importation was encouraged by a law operating as a bounty. Many of the inhabitants of Greenland, and Negroes of the Danish W. India islands, have embraced Christianity under the Moravian missionaries, who are unwearied in their humane exertions. See Santa Cruz, &c.]

[DANVERS, a township in Essex county, Massachusetts, adjoining Salem on the *n. w.*; in which it was formerly comprehended, by the name of Salem village. It consists of two parishes, and contains 2425 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1757. The most considerable and compact settlement in it is formed by a continuation of the principal street of Salem, which extends more than two miles towards the country, having many workshops of mechanics, and several for retailing goods. Large quantities of bricks and coarse earthenware are manufactured here. Another pleasant and thriving settlement is at the head of Beverly river, called New Mills; where a few vessels are built and owned. The town of Danvers receives an annual compensation of 10*l.* from the proprietors of Essex bridge, for the obstruction of the river.]

[DANVILLE, a thriving post-town in Mercer county, and formerly the metropolis of Kentucky, pleasantly situated in a large fertile plain, on the *s. w.* side of Dick's river, 35 miles *s. s. w.* of Lexington. It consists of about 50 houses, and a Presbyterian church. From Leesburg to Danville, the country, for the first 20 miles, is of an inferior rate for lands in this country; but round Lexington, and from Leesburg to Lexington and Boonsborough, is the richest land in the country. It is 40 miles *s.* by *e.* of Frankfort, 83 from Louisville, 201 from Hawkins in Tennessee, and 830 from Philadelphia. Lat. 37° 30′ *n.* Long. 85° 30′ *w.*]

[Danville, a very thriving township in Caledonia county, Vermont. It was a wilderness, without so much as a single family, a few years ago, and now contains 574 inhabitants. It lies eight miles *n. w.* of Barnet.]

DARA, S. Joseph de, a settlement of the Portuguese, in the province and country of Las Amazonas; situate on the shore of the large river Negro, near the mouth where this is entered by the Jurubasi. It is a *reduccion* of the missions which are held by the religious order of the Carmelites of Portugal.

Dara, an arm of the river Parime or Paravillanas, one of the four, and the first, by which this river enters the Negro.

[DARBY, a small town in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the *e.* side of Darby creek. It contains about 50 houses, and a Quaker meeting-house, and lies seven miles *s. w.* by *w.* of Philadelphia. There are two townships of this name in the county, called Upper and Lower, from their relative situation.]

DARIBAZANA, a settlement of the missions, which belong to the religious order of the Carmelites of Portugal, in the province and country of Las Amazonas; situate on the shore of the river Negro.

DARIEN, a province of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, one of the three, and the larger of those which compose the government of this kingdom. It is bounded *n.* and *s.* by the two seas, *e.* by the province of Tierra Firme, and *w.* by that of Chocó. It is 68 leagues long *e. w.* and not 100, according to the Ex-jesuit Coleti, and about 50 wide *n. s.* at the broadest part. It is a mountainous and rugged country, but not without its *llanuras* or plains, where it is very fertile, though deserted and uncultivated, producing only a small proportion of *cacao* and tobacco; both of which are of an excellent quality. It is watered by an infinite number of rivers, some of which enter the S. sea, and others the N. in the sands of which are found a certain portion of gold washed down from the many mines of this metal found here; the largest of which was the mine of Santa Cruz de Cana, from which in former times infinite wealth had been extracted. This province was the first in Tierra Firme in which the Spaniards established themselves, when it was conquered by the president Vasco Nuñez de Balboa; here also Francisco Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, manifested incredible feats of valour. The climate is very moist and unhealthy; for which reason the settlements that it had were abandoned, a small one only of Spaniards remaining, with a little fort, which was furnished by a detachment that came every month from Panamá, for the sake of guarding the gold mines. Its natives, according to the calculation made in 1747 by its governor Don Joaquin Valcarcel de Miranda, amounted to 5000 families. They are valorous and hardy, but cruel, stupid, and faithless, incapable of being reduced to the

dictates of religion, or the laws of civil society. At this time, however, they appear to have made several attempts, but were as often drawn back to their idolatrous ways, and retired into their native mountains. They live by fishing and the chase, in which latter they are very dexterous, and extremely skilful in the use of the bow and arrow: their bows are made of a very strong but flexible kind of wood, called *chonta;* and their arrows of a species of light cane called *viruli*, the point being of fish-bones, or of the same *chonta* roasted or burnt. Their favourite food is the flesh of monkeys, and there are an incredible variety of these animals here. They are much addicted to inebriety and sensual gratifications; for the former, they make use of a kind of drink called *mazato*, which is a fermentation of maize and plantains: they go almost naked, and wear only a cloth which serves to cover them in front, and which they call *panequiri*. They all deck themselves for dress-ornaments with some small golden rings pendant from the nose, the gristle of which is bored for this purpose directly after their children are born: no less care is observed in cultivating the growth of the hair, and of permitting it to flow down unconfined. The women adorn both their legs and arms with strings of coral, beads of glass and of gold. The priests, who are called *Leres*, and to whom singular respect is shown, paint their faces of various colours, making incisions to insert the bitumen that they use, and which never leaves them, but renders them for ever after horrible and deformed. It has been affirmed by some that these priests have communication with the Devil, and that they are, upon this account, confirmed in their unnatural and beastly customs. The advantageous situation of this province, communicating as it does with the two seas, its fertility, were it cultivated, and its riches, have excited a desire amongst the English and the French of establishing themselves in it. The former effected this in 1699 in the port of Caledonia, from whence they were ejected by the Spaniards. These also began to establish themselves here in 1740, and first made the plantations of tobacco; but they were put to the sword in 1754 by the Indians, who were abetted by the English; these having given them arms, and instructed them in the use of the musket, so that they became as dexterous in the use of this weapon as in their bows and arrows. These Indians are at war with the Chocoes, keeping up an enmity which is handed down from father to son, and arising from the circumstance of the Indians of Darien having put to death a curate, who was held in high reverence by them, about the end of the last century; and from that time, each of them carry a skull of an Indian of Darien, who has met his fate at their hands, out of which he regularly drinks. These animosities, together with the frequent ravages of the small-pox, may be considered the causes why their number has been much diminished. The enmity, likewise, which they manifest towards the Spaniards, is not less; for they rose against them in a body in 1719, committing incredible cruelties, until 1740, when a peace was entered into with them, by the Lieutenant-general D. Dionisio Martinez de la Vega, president, governor, and captain-general of the kingdom; the articles being, that they should forthwith be reduced to settlements, and that they should admit amongst them missionaries, who might instruct them in the Catholic religion. To effect this, the viceroy of Santa Fé, who was then Don Sebastian de Eslaba, sent two Jesuits of the province of Cartagena with a mission towards the *n.* part, namely, the fathers Salvador Grande and Pedro Fabro, and towards the *s.* the president of Panamá sent the fathers Matias Alvarez and Claudio Escobar, who with the greatest zeal formed the settlements of Morineca, Balzas, Tucuti, Chucunaque, Cupa, and Yabiza. But when they thought to have reaped the fruits of their labour, these Indians abandoned the settlements, returning to their errors of idolatry, and revisiting their native mountains. The fathers were indeed preserved in a miraculous manner, owing their lives to the information imparted to them by an old Indian woman. They became after this quite desperate as to the object of their wishes, and it was then proposed by an individual of some authority, that the Indians of Chocó should be for a time freed from the tribute, so that the Spaniards might in the mean time procure their extermination. This plan, however, was thought too cruel by the government, and consequently rejected. In the last year, 1786, their conquest was attempted by force of arms by the viceroy, and archbishop of Santa Fé, Don Antonio Caballero y Góngora, who entrusted an expedition to the charge of the brigadier Don Antonio de Arévalo, and he succeeded in forming different establishments and settlements; but the badness of the climate, combined with the ferocity of the natives, did not permit the object of his wishes to be realized.

DARIEN, with the dedicatory title of Santa Maria, a small settlement, which is the residence of the governor. It has a fort for its defence against the invasions of the Indians, which is garrisoned by a detachment of troops of the fortified place of Panamá, and which is changed monthly. This was the first settlement that was made on the continent

of America, having been founded, in 1509, by the Licentiate Enciso, by the order of Pedrarias Dávila, when it obtained the name of a city and head of a bishopric; this being erected here in 1531, and being afterwards translated to Panamá. It has since that time been dwindling away by degrees, owing to the badness of its climate, and it is now actually reduced to nothing but a miserable hamlet; and even this has been many times invaded by the Indians, who put to the sword its inhabitants, as was particularly the case in the years 1724 and 1750. The Emperor Charles V. gave it for its arms a golden castle upon a red field; above the castle a sun of the same metal; and on the sides of it a lion rampant and a crocodile. It is nine leagues from the S. sea, and 25 from Panamá, but by land much farther.

DARIEN, a large gulf of this province. See URABA.

DARIEN, a settlement of the province and colony of Georgia, in N. America; situate on the coast at the mouth of the river Alatamaha. [Darien is in Liberty county, Georgia, by the heights of which glides the *n.* channel of Alatamaha river, about 20 miles above Sapelo island, and 10 below fort Barrington. It lies 47 miles *s. s. w.* of Savannah. Lat. 31° 23′ *n.* Long. 81° 37′ *w.*]

[DARLINGTON, the most *s.* county of Cheraw's district, S. Carolina; bounded *s.* and *s. w.* by Lynch's creek. It is about 35 miles long, and 21 broad.]

DARTMOUTH, a settlement of the province and colony of Nova Scotia; situate on the *s.* coast of the bay of Cheboucto.

[DARTMOUTH College. See HANOVER.]

[DARTMOUTH, a town in Grafton county, New Hampshire, *n. w.* of the foot of the White mountains; 33 miles *n. e.* of Haverhill, New Hampshire, and 87 *n. w.* of Portsmouth. It contains 111 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1772.]

[DARTMOUTH, a thriving sea-port town in Bristol county, Massachusetts; situate on the *w.* side of Accushnet river, 50 miles *s.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1664, and contains 2499 inhabitants. Lat. 41° 37′ *n.* Long. 70° 52′ *w.*]

[DARTMOUTH, a town in Elbert county, Georgia; situate on the peninsula formed by the confluence of Broad and Savannah rivers, two miles from fort James, Dartmouth, which is a mile below CHARLOTTE Fort, which see. The town and fort derive their names from James Earl of Dartmouth, whose influence in the British councils obtained from the king a grant and powers to the Indian trading company in Georgia to treat with the Creeks, for the territory called the *New Purchase*, ceded in discharge of debts due to the traders. This tract contains about 2,000,000 of acres, lying upon the head of the Great Ogechee, between the banks of the Savannah and Alatamaha, touching on the Oconee, including all the waters of Broad and Little rivers. This territory comprehends a body of excellent, fertile land, well watered by innumerable rivers, creeks, and brooks.]

DATO, a river of the province and government of Mérida, which enters the Lebrija.

DAULE, a district of the province and government of Guayaquil in the kingdom of Quito, one of the seven which compose the same. It is 22 leagues in length and 14 in width, which is also the length of its river, from whence it takes its name. It is very fertile and abundant, and covered with gardens, in which are many cocoa trees, plantains, tamarinds, medlars, pines, *anonas*, *zapotes*, *mameyes*, *chirimoyas*, *papayas*, *badéus*, *aguacates*, oranges, water-melons, grapes, maize, and sugar-cane, from which great quantities of honey are made; it also produces much cattle, together with *cacao*, tobacco, cotton, cheese, and butter made of cows milk. From all the above, as well also from the birds of the chase which abound in its swamps and lakes, such as ducks, geese, pea-hens, *guacharacas*, *paugies*, ring-doves, partridges, pheasants, herons, and *pachaes*, it not only amply supplies with luxuries this district, but also the other districts, and particularly the capital. On every Friday there is held, on the banks of the river, a regular market throughout the year, and the number of people that come to traffic on these occasions is incredible. It is governed by a lieutenant, who was formerly entitled governor of the province, and afterwards the viceroy of Sante Fé; and as relates to its ecclessiastical functions, by a school-master and curate, who was of the religious order of St. Dominic, also by two or three assistants to administer the sacraments in the settlements of Daule, Santa Lucía, and Balsar, as well as in the country-houses and estates; the inhabitants altogether amounting to 4000 whites, without mentioning the slaves and people of colour. The capital of this district maintains the same name.

DAULE, a large and navigable river of the same province, which runs from *n.* to *w.* and then turns *s.* It has its origin in the country and mountains of the Colorados, (coloured Indians); its shores are rendered delightful by the plantains which abound upon them, as well as by the number of estates and gardens belonging to the inhabitants of Guayaquil, and in which are found great quantities of *cacao*, and all kinds of fruits, of the most

excellent quality, the same being carried to that capital. Near the settlement called Balsar, and upon the *w.* coast, dwell the Mangaches, who are Zambos, (that is to say, descended from a Mulatto man and woman), of cape Pasao, and of the province of Esmeraldas, who have retired here. This river, after running 20 leagues, empties itself into the Guayaquil on the *w.* side, in lat. 2° 8′ *s.*

DAUFUSQUI, an island of the N. sea, in lat. 32° 5′ *n.* long. 81° *w.* near the coast of Georgia, in N. America, one of those called Georgian; situate between the islands of Tybi and Trenches, at the mouth of the river Savannah; between the two is formed the strait which bears the same name.

DAUNEY, a large river, called also DAUNY, which runs from *e.* to *w.* bathing the ancient province of Urriabá, and then entering the Orinoco. Its shores are very pleasant, and in its neighbouring woods an incredible number of birds of various species. The Urribaes Indians, who inhabit these woods, are cannibals of a ferocious disposition, and both men and women go entirely naked; the latter look upon lewdness as a very proper kind of entertainment, and deliver up their persons to any man they fancy, without respect to time or place. The mouth of this river is in lat. 3° 7′ *n.*

[DAUPHIN, Fort, a jurisdiction, fort, and sea-port town in the *n.* part of the island of St. Domingo. This division contains five parishes; its exports, from Jan. 1, 1789 to Dec. 31 of the same year, consisted of sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, spirits, molasses, and tanned hides, in value 35,252 dollars, 13 cents. The town or fort of Dauphin is remarkable for a fountain constructed by the orders of M. de Marbois, which cost 10,678 dollars. Lat. 19° 41′ *n.*]

[DAUPHIN Fort. See HA BRAGA.]

[DAUPHIN, a fort in the island of Cape Breton, round which the French had their principal settlement, before they built Louisburg.]

[DAUPHIN County, in Pennsylvania, was formerly contained in that of Lancaster, until erected into a separate county, March 4, 1785. Its form is triangular, its contents 586,400 acres, and is surrounded by the counties of Mifflin, Cumberland, York, Berks, and Northumberland; it is divided into nine townships, the chief of which is Harrisburgh, the number of its inhabitants 18,177. Nearly one half of the land is under cultivation, but the *n.* part is very rough and mountainous. In several of the mountains is found abundance of iron ore of the first quality; a furnace and forge have been erected, which carry on briskly the manufacture of pig, bar iron, &c. The first settlers here were Irish emigrants, who were afterwards joined by a number of Germans. In the town of Derry, on the bank of Swatara creek, is a remarkable cavern; its entrance is under a high bank, and nearly 20 feet wide, and about eight or ten feet in height; it descends gradually nearly to a level with the creek; its apartments are numerous, of different sizes, and adorned with stalactites curiously diversified in size and colour. Near the foot of Blue mountain is a mineral spring, much celebrated by the country people for its efficacy in removing rheumatic and other disorders.]

[DAUPHIN. See DELFIN.]

DAVID, S. JOSEPH DE, a settlement of the district of Chiriqui in the province and government of Veragua, and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It was at first an hermitage; situate 20 leagues from the settlement of San Lorenzo, and divided from the same by a mountain, which it is necessary to pass, and which is called La Chorca.

DAVID, another settlement and parish of the English, in the *s.* part of the island of Jamaica.

DAVID, a point of the coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, at the entrance or mouth of the bay of Chaleurs.

[DAVID'S Island, ST. a parish in the BERMUDA Islands, which see.]

[DAVID'S Town, on the Assanpink river, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 10 or 12 miles from Trenton. Between these towns a boat navigation has lately been opened by means of three locks, erected at a considerable expence; it is proposed to render this river boatable 10 or 15 miles further, in which distance no locks will be necessary.]

[DAVIDSON, a county in Mero district in Tennessee, bounded *n.* by the state of Kentucky, *e.* by Sumner, and *s.* by the Indian territory. Its chief town, Nashville, lies on the great bend of Cumberland river.]

DAVIS, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of St. Joseph; situate near the *e.* coast.

DAVIS, another settlement of the same island, distinct from the former, of the parish and district of St. Thomas.

DAVIS, a strait of the sea, between the *n.* continent of America and the *w.* coast of Greenland, which extends to the *n. w.* of cape Farewel, in lat. 60° *n.* to Baffin's bay, in 75°. It takes the name of John Davis, this person having been the first who discovered it in 1585, when he was with two vessels attempting to find the *n. w.* coast, and so came to Greenland cape, in lat. 62°, where the strait begins; he gave it the name of cape Des-

pair. Here he found great quantities of skins of the castor and other animals, which he took from the Indians, giving other articles of merchandise in exchange; these Indians followed his vessels in their canoes, bringing him, besides those above mentioned, the skins of white hares, also cod-fish. After this he arrived at 64° 15′, where he found a great quantity of that sand which had been before brought to England by Forbisher; then pushing forward as far as lat. 64° 40′, he discovered mount Rawleigh. In 1586, he made a second voyage to the same coast, and in the following year, in a third voyage, he arrived as far as lat. 72° 12′, calling the land which lies on the *e.* part, the Coast of London; and which is the coast of Greenland. Davis' strait extends itself to long. 75°, where it communicates with Baffin's bay, which is to the *n.* of it, and of the *n.* continent, or James island. See BAFFIN'S Bay.

[DAWFUSKEE, an island on the coast of S. Carolina, which forms the *n. e.* side of the entrance of Savannah river, and *s. w.* side of the entrance of Broad river, and admits of an inland communication between the two rivers. Lat. 32° 7′ *n.* Long. 80° 58′ *w.*]

[DAXABON, DAJABON, or DAHABON, which the French call Laxabon, is a town and settlement of Spaniards, on the line between the French and Spanish divisions of the island of St. Domingo; it was settled to prevent smuggling, when the Spaniards had their share of the island. It is bounded *e.* by the territory of St. Yago, *n.* by the extremity of the bed of the Great Yaqui, and the bay of Mancenilla, *w.* by the river and little island of Massacre; it contains about 4000 persons. The town stands 400 fathoms from the *e.* bank of Massacre river, more than 80 leagues *n. w.* of St. Domingo, and 28 *w.* of St. Yago. Lat. 19° 32′ *n.* Long. 74° 9′ *w.* from Paris.]

[DAY'S Point, on James river in Virginia. There is a plantation here of about 1000 acres, which at a distance appears as if covered with snow, occasioned by a bed of clam shells, which by repeated ploughing have become fine and mixed with earth.]

[DE-BOIS-BLANC, an island belonging to the *n. w.* territory, a voluntary gift of the Chippeway nation to the United States, at the treaty of peace concluded by General Wayne, at Greenville, in 1795.]

[DEAD-CHEST Island, one of the Smaller Virgin isles; situated near the *e.* end of Peter's island, and *w.* of that of Cooper's.]

[DEADMAN'S Bay, on the *e.* side of Newfoundland island, lies *s.* of St. John's harbour, and *n. w.* of cape Spear.]

[DEAL, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, about seven miles *s.* of Shrewsbury. This place is the resort of great numbers of people from Philadelphia, in summer, for health and pleasure.]

DEANE, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes; situate on the *s.* coast, near the city of Bridge-town.

DEBADEE, a small settlement of the head settlement of Orizaba, and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixmiquilpán, in Nueva España.

DECHANA, a river of the kingdom of Peru. It rises in the mountains of the *cordillera* of the Andes, and runs into the S. sea, near the island of Lobos.

DECHARGE, GRAND, a river of New France or Canada. It rises from the lake of S. Pedro, runs *e.* and enters the lake S. Juan, in the country of the Nekoubanistes Indians.

[DEDHAM, a post-town, and the capital of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, called by the aboriginals Tiot, and by the first settlers, Clapboard Trees. The township was incorporated in 1637, is seven miles in length, and six in breadth, and contains 1659 inhabitants; its public buildings are three Congregational churches, an Episcopal church, and a court-house; it is pleasantly situated, 11 miles *s. w.* of Boston, on Charles river. A small stream furnishes water most part of the year to two grist-mills, two saw-mills, two fulling-mills, and a leather-mill, all in the space of three quarters of a mile, and joins Neponsit river, on the borders of Milton. A wire manufactory is erected here for the use of the fish-hook and card manufacturers in Boston.]

[DEEP Spring, in the state of New York, is a curiosity, and lies about nine miles *s.* of Oneida lake, at the head of Chittenengo creek, and 10 miles *s. w.* of Oneida castle.]

[DEEP River, in N. Carolina, rises in Wachovia, and unites with Haw river, and forms the *n. w.* branch of Cape Fear river.]

[DEERFIELD, a township in Cumberland county, New Jersey.]

[DEERFIELD River, or the POCOMTIC, rises in Stratton, in Bennington county, Vermont; and after receiving a number of streams from the adjoining towns, enters Massachusetts; thence winding in an *e.* direction, it receives North river, and empties into Connecticut river, between the townships of Greenfield and Deerfield, where it is about 15 rods wide. Excellent tracts of meadow ground lie on its banks.]

[DEERFIELD, a very pleasant town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the *w.* bank of Connecticut river, from which the compact part

of the town is separated by a chain of high hills. It is in the midst of a fertile country, and has a small inland trade. The compact part of the town has from 60 to 100 houses, principally on one street, and a handsome Congregational church. The house in which the Rev. Mr. Williams and his family were captivated by the Indians in the early settlement of this town, is still standing, and the hole in the door, cut by the Indians with their hatchets, is still shewn as a curiosity. An academy, incorporated in 1797 by the name of "The Deerfield Academy," is established in this town. This town was incorporated in 1681, and contains 1330 inhabitants; 17 miles *n.* of Northampton, and 109 *n.* by *w.* of Boston.]

[DEERFIELD, a well settled, agricultural town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, and was a part of the township of Nottingham; 19 miles *s. e.* of Concord, and 35 *n. w.* of Portsmouth. It contains 1619 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1766.]

[DEER Island, an island and township in Penobscot bay, in Hancock county, district of Maine, containing 682 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1789, and lies 170 miles *n. e.* of Boston. Lat. 44° 10′ *n.* Long. 68° 30′ *w.*]

[DEER, an island in Passamaquoddy bay.]

[DEERING, a township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1774. It contains 928 inhabitants, and lies 15 miles *s. w.* of Concord, and 54 miles *w.* of Portsmouth.]

[DEFIANCE, a fort in the *n. w.* territory; situated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the rivers of Au Glaize and the Miami of the Lake, nearly half-way between fort Wayne on the Miami, and lake Erie. Lat. 41° 27″ *n.* Long. 84° 10′ *w.*]

DEGUEDO, a small settlement of the head settlement of Orizâba, and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixmiquilpan, in Nueva España.

DEHESA, a settlement of the kingdom of Chile, in the province or district and *corregimiento* of Concepcion; situate on the bank, and at the mouth of the river Mapocho.

[DE-LA-MARCH, a *w.* water of Illinois river, in the *n. w.* territory. It is 30 yards wide, and navigable eight or nine miles.]

[DELAMATTENOOS, an Indian tribe, in alliance with the Delawares.]

[DE-LA-WAR, a town in King William's county, Virginia; situate on the broad peninsula formed by the confluence of the Pamunky and Mattapony. The united stream thence assumes the name of York river. It lies 20 miles *n.* by *w.* of Williamsburg.]

[DELAWARE Bay and River. The bay is 60 miles long, from the cape to the entrance of the river, at Bombay hook; and occupies a space of about 630,000 acres; and is so wide in some parts as that a ship in the middle of it cannot be seen from the land. It opens into the Atlantic *n. w.* and *s. e.* between cape Henlopen on the right, and cape May on the left. These capes are 18 or 20 miles apart.

Delaware river was called Chihohocki by the aboriginals, and in an old Nurenberg map is named Zuydt river. It rises by two principal branches in New York state; the northernmost of which, called the Mohawk's or Cookqug branch, rises in lake Ustayantho, lat. 42° 25′, and takes a *s. w.* course, and turning *s. e.* it crosses the Pennsylvania line, in lat. 42°; about seven miles from thence it receives the Popachton branch from the *n. e.* which rises in the Kaats Kill mountains. Thence it runs *s.* until it strikes the *n. w.* corner of New Jersey, in lat. 41° 24′; and then passes off to the sea through Delaware bay, having New Jersey *e.* and Pennsylvania and Delaware *w.* The bay and river are navigable from the sea up to the Great or Lower falls at Trenton, 155 miles; and are accommodated with buoys and piers for the direction and safety of ships. A 74-gun ship may go up to Philadelphia, 120 miles, by the ship channel, from the sea. The distance across the land, in a *s. e.* course to New Jersey coast, is but 60 miles. Sloops go 35 miles above Philadelphia, to Trenton falls; boats that carry eight or nine tons, 100 miles farther; and Indian canoes, 150 miles, with the interruption of several small falls or portages. For other particulars relating to this river, see HENLOPEN, MAY, BOMBAY Hook, REEDY Island, SCHUYLKILL, LEIGH, &c.

It is in contemplation to connect the waters of Chesapeak bay with those of Delaware river, by four different canals, viz. Elk river, with Christiana creek; Broad creek, another branch, with Red Lion creek; Bohemia, a third branch of the Elk, with Apoquinemy creek; and Chester river, with Duck creek.]

[DELAWARE, a small river of E. Florida. See CHARLOTTE Haven.]

[DELAWARE, one of the United States of N. America, is situated between lat. 38° 29′ 30″ and 39° 54′ *n.* and between long. 75° and 75° 48′ *w.* being in length 92 miles, and in breadth 24 miles; containing 2000 square miles, or 1,200,000 acres. It is bounded *e.* by the river and bay of the same name, and the Atlantic ocean; on the *s.* by a line from Fenewick's island, in lat. 38° 29′ 30″ *n.* drawn *w.* till it intersects what is commonly called

[the tangent line, dividing it from the state of Maryland; on the *w.* by the said tangent line, passing *n.* up the peninsula, till it touches the *w.* part of the territorial circle; and thence on the *n.* by the said circle, described with a radius of 12 miles about the town of Newcastle, which divides this state from Pennsylvania. This state derived its name from Lord De-La-War, who was instrumental in establishing the first settlement of Virginia. It is divided into three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex; whose chief towns are Wilmington, Newcastle, Dover, and Lewis. Dover is the seat of government. The number of inhabitants, in 1790, was 59,094, of whom 887 were slaves; and by the census of 1810, the population amounted to 72,674 souls.

The *e.* side of the state is indented with a large number of creeks, or small rivers, which generally have a short course, soft banks, numerous shoals, and are skirted with very extensive marshes, and empty into the river and bay of Delaware. In the *s.* and *w.* parts of this state spring the head waters of Pocomoke, Wicomico, Nanticoke, Choptank, Chester, Sassafras, and Bohemia rivers, all falling into Chesapeak bay; some of them are navigable 20 or 30 miles into the country, for vessels of 50 or 60 tons.

The state of Delaware, the upper parts of the county of Newcastle excepted, is, to speak generally, low and level. Large quantities of stagnant water, at particular seasons of the year, overspreading a great proportion of the land, render it equally unfit for the purposes of agriculture, and injurious to the health of the inhabitants. The spine or highest ridge of the peninsula runs through the state of Delaware, inclining to the *e.* or Delaware side. It is designated in Sussex, Kent, and part of Newcastle county, by a remarkable chain of swamps, from which the waters descend on each side, passing on the *e.* to the Delaware, and on the *w.* to the Chesapeak. Many of the shrubs and plants growing in these swamps are similar to those found on the highest mountains.

Delaware is chiefly an agricultural state. It includes a very fertile tract of country; and scarcely any part of the United States is better adapted to the different purposes of agriculture, or in which a great variety of the most useful productions can be so conveniently and plentifully reared. The soil along the Delaware river, and from eight to 10 miles into the interior country, is generally a rich clay, producing large timber, and well adapted to the various purposes of agriculture. From thence to the swamps above mentioned the soil is light, sandy, and of an inferior quality.

The general aspect of the country is very favourable for cultivation. Excepting some of the upper parts of the county of Newcastle, the surface of the state is very little broken or irregular. The heights of Christiana are lofty and commanding; some of the hills of Brandywine are rough and stony; but descending from these, and a few others, the lower country is so little diversified as almost to form one extended plain. In the county of Newcastle the soil consists of a strong clay; in Kent there is a considerable mixture of sand; and in Sussex the quantity of sand altogether predominates. Wheat is the staple of this state. It grows here in such perfection as not only to be particularly sought by the manufacturers of flour throughout the Union, but also to be distinguished and preferred for its superior qualities in foreign markets. This wheat possesses an uncommon softness and whiteness, very favourable to the manufactures of superfine flour, and in other respects far exceeds the hard and flinty grains raised in general on the higher lands. Besides wheat, this state generally produces plentiful crops of Indian corn, barley, rye, oats, flax, buck-wheat, and potatoes. It abounds in natural and artificial meadows, containing a large variety of grasses. Hemp, cotton, and silk, if properly attended to, doubtless would flourish very well.

The county of Sussex, besides producing a considerable quantity of grain, particularly of Indian corn, possesses excellent grazing lands. This county also exports very large quantities of lumber, obtained chiefly from an extensive swamp, called the Indian River or Cypress Swamp, lying partly within this state, and partly in the state of Maryland. This morass extends six miles from *e.* to *w.* and nearly 12 from *n.* to *s.* including an area of nearly 50,000 acres of land. The whole of this swamp is a high and level bason, very wet, though undoubtedly the highest land between the sea and the bay, whence the Pocomoke descends on one side, and Indian river and St. Martin's on the other. This swamp contains a great variety of plants, trees, wild beasts, birds, and reptiles.

Almost the whole of the foreign exports of Delaware are from Wilmington: the trade from this state to Philadelphia is great, being the principal source whence that city draws its staple commodity. No less than 265,000 barrels of flour, 300,000 bushels of wheat, 170,000 bushels of Indian corn, besides barley, oats, flax-seed, paper, slit-iron, snuff, salted provisions, &c. &c. to a very]

[considerable amount, are annually sent from the waters of the Delaware state; of which the Christiana is by far the most productive, and probably many times as much so as any other creek or river of like magnitude in the Union; 245,000 barrels of flour, and other articles, to the amount of 80,000 dollars more, being exported from this creek; of which, to the value of 550,000 dollars are manufactured on its *n.* bank, within two or three miles of the navigation. Among other branches of industry exercised in and near Wilmington, is a cotton manufactory, (lately however burnt); a bolting cloth manufactory has lately been established by an ingenious European; both of which have promised fair to be a lasting advantage to the country. In the county of Newcastle are several fulling-mills, two snuff-mills, one slitting-mill, four paper-mills, and sixty mills for grinding grain, all of which are turned by water. But though Wilmington and its neighbourhood are probably already the greatest seat of manufactures in the United States, yet they are capable of being much improved in this respect, as the country is hilly, and abounds with running water; the Brandywine alone might, with a moderate expence, when compared with the object, be brought to the top of the hill upon which Wilmington is situated, whereby a fall sufficient for 40 mills, in addition to those already built, would be obtained. The heights near Wilmington afford a number of agreeable prospects; from some of which may be seen the town, the adjacent meadows, and four adjoining states. No regular account of the births and burials has been kept, but the place is healthy. The number of children under 16 is probably equal to that of any town which is not more populous, and, according to an accurate account taken the year 1794, there were upwards of 160 persons above 60 years old. The legislature of this state, in 1796, passed an act to incorporate a bank in this town.

There is no college in this state. There is an academy at Newark, incorporated in 1769. The legislature, during their session in January 1796, passed an act to create a fund for the establishment of schools throughout the state.

Wheat is the staple commodity of this state. This is manufactured into flour, and exported in large quantities. The exports from the port of Wilmington, where a number of square-rigged vessels are owned, for the year 1786, in the article of flour, was 20,783 barrels superfine, 457 do. common, 256 do. middling, and 346 do. ship stuff. The manufacture of flour is carried to a higher degree of perfection in this state than in any other in the Union. Besides the well constructed mills on Red-clay and White-clay creeks, and other streams in different parts of the state, the celebrated collection of mills at Brandywine merit a particular description. Here are to be seen, at one view, 12 merchant mills, (besides a saw mill), having double the number of pairs of stones found in the others, all of superior dimensions and excellent construction. These mills are three miles from the mouth of the creek on which they stand, half a mile from Wilmington, and 27 from Philadelphia, on the post road from the *e.* to the *s.* states. They are called the Brandywine Mills, from the stream on which they are erected. This stream rises near the Welch mountains in Pennsylvania, and after a winding course of 30 or 40 miles through falls, which furnish numerous seats (30 of which are already occupied) for every species of water works, empties into Christiana creek, near Wilmington. The quantity of wheat manufactured at these mills annually is not accurately ascertained. It is estimated, however, by the best informed on the subject, that these mills can grind 400,000 bushels in a year. But although they are capable of manufacturing this quantity yearly, yet from the difficulty of procuring a permanent supply of grain, the instability of the flour market, and other circumstances, there are not commonly more than from about 290 to 300,000 bushels of wheat and corn manufactured here annually. In the fall of 1789, and spring of 1790, there were made at the Brandywine mills 50,000 barrels of superfine flour, 1354 do. of common, 400 do. middling, as many of ship stuff, and 2000 do. corn meal. The quantity of wheat and corn ground, from which this flour, &c. was made, was 308,000 bushels, equal to the export of those articles from the port of Philadelphia for the same year.

These mills give employ to about 200 persons, viz. about 40 to tend the mills, from 50 to 70 coopers to make casks for the flour, a sufficient number to man 12 sloops of about 30 tons each, which are employed in the transportation of the wheat and flour, the rest in various other occupations connected with the mills. The navigation quite to these mills is such, that a vessel carrying 1000 bushels of wheat may be laid alongside of any of these mills; and beside some of them the water is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of twice the above size. The vessels are unloaded with astonishing expedition. There have been instances of 1000 bushels being carried to the height of four stories in four hours. It is frequently the case]

[that vessels with 1000 bushels of wheat come up with flood tide, unlade, and go away the succeeding ebb with 300 barrels of flour on board. In consequence of the machines introduced by the ingenious Mr. Oliver Evans, three quarters of the manual labour before found necessary is now sufficient for every purpose. By means of these machines, when made use of in the full extent proposed by the inventor, the wheat will be received on the shallop's deck, thence carried to the upper loft of the mill, and a considerable portion of the same returned in flour on the lower floor, ready for packing, without the assistance of manual labour but in a very small degree, in proportion to the business done. The transportation of flour from the mills to the port of Wilmington does not require half an hour; and it is frequently with ease that a cargo is taken from the mills and delivered at Philadelphia the same day. The situation of these mills is very pleasant and healthful. The first mill was built here about 50 years since. There is now a small town of 40 houses, principally stone and brick, which, together with the mills and the vessels loading and unloading beside them, furnish a charming prospect from the bridge, from whence they are all in full view.

Besides the wheat and flour trade, this state exports lumber and various other articles. The amount of exports from the year ending September 30th, 1791, was 119,878 dollars, 93 cents; ditto 1792, 153,972 dollars, 27 cents; ditto 1793, 93,559 dollars, 45 cents; ditto 1794, 207,985 dollars, 33 cents; ditto 1795, 158,041 dollars, 21 cents.

In this state there is a variety of religious denominations. Of the Presbyterian sect there are 24 churches; of the Episcopal 14; of the Baptist 7; of the Methodists, a considerable number, especially in the two lower counties of Kent and Sussex: the number of their churches is not exactly ascertained. Besides these there is a Swedish church at Wilmington, which is one of the oldest churches in the United States.

There are few minerals in this state except iron; large quantities of bog iron ore, very fit for castings, are found in Sussex county, among the branches of Nanticoke river. Before the revolution this ore was worked to a great amount; but this business has since declined. Wheat and lumber are the staple commodities of this state. The other articles of produce and manufacture, are Indian corn, barley, oats, flax-seed, salted provisions, paper, slit-iron, snuff, &c.

Settlements were made here by the Dutch about the year 1623, and by the Swedes about the year 1627. Their settlements were comprehended in the grant to the Duke of York; and William Penn united them to his government by purchase. They were afterwards separated, in some measure, from Pennsylvania, and denominated the Three Lower Counties. They had their own assemblies, but the governor of Pennsylvania used to attend, as he did in his own proper government. At the late revolution, the Three Counties were erected into a sovereign state; and have established a republican constitution.]

[DELAWARE County, in Pennsylvania, is *s. w.* of Philadelphia county, on Delaware river. It is about 21 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, containing 115,200 acres, and subdivided into 19 townships, the chief of which is Chester. The number of inhabitants is 9483. The lands bordering on the Delaware are low, and afford excellent meadow and pasturage; and are guarded from inundations by mounds of earth or dikes, which are sometimes broken down in extraordinary freshes in the river. If this happens before cutting the grass, the crop of hay is lost for that season, and the reparation of the breaches is expensive to the proprietors. Great numbers of cattle are brought here from the *w.* parts of Virginia and N. Carolina, to be fattened for supplying the Philadelphia market.]

[DELAWARE, a new county in the state of New York, on the head waters of Delaware river, taken from Otsego county.]

[DELAWARE, a township in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.]

[DELAWARES, an Indian nation, formerly numerous and powerful, and who possessed part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. This name was doubtless given them by the Europeans; for they call themselves Lennilenape, that is, Indian men; or Woapanachky, which signifies a people living towards the rising sun. They now reside about half-way between lake Erie and Ohio river. They are an ingenious and intelligent people; and like the Six Nations, are celebrated for their courage, peaceable disposition, and powerful alliances. Almost all the neighbouring nations are in league with them, especially the Mahikan, Shawanves, Cherokees, Twichtwees, Wawiachtanos, Kilkapus, Moshkos, Tuckachshas, Chippeways, Ottawas, Putewoatamies, and Kaskaskias. The Delawares were lately hostile, but made peace with the United States, 1795, and ceded some lands. The United States, on the other hand, have engaged to pay them in goods, to the value of 1000 dollars a year for ever,

Twenty years ago the Delawares could furnish 600 warriors; but their number is considerably decreased by war since that time.]

DELE, a small province of the kingdom of Brazil, in the middle of the *captainship* of Seara. It is contiguous to the province of Petaguay, and are both of them inhabited by savage Indians, with some few Portuguese, who have fled hither on account of their crimes. It abounds greatly in sugar-cane and Brazil-wood. The climate, though very hot, is healthy. The Portuguese endeavoured in vain to subject this province to their dominion, after several attempts, in which numbers of people were slain, but at length finding all efforts vain, they desisted from the enterprise.

DELEC, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito; situate between two rivers, the one to the *e.* the other to the *w.* both of them uniting together to form the Abancay. It is of a fertile and delicious territory, healthy climate, and mild and pleasant temperature, lying to the *n. n. e.* of its capital, in lat. 2° 48′ *s.*

DELFIN, or Dauphin, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of W. Florida, 20 miles to the *e.* of the entrance or mouth of the river Chicasawhay, and in that of the Mobile. It is five miles long and very narrow. In one half of it there are no trees, and in the other but very few. The only fort and settlement that it contains is situate in the *w.* part of it. Between this island and another about a league's distance, called Del Cuerno, the water is very shallow, and at the extremity of the last mentioned island is another small one, which should rather be looked upon as a rock. This is called Redonda, from its round figure. The rock Delfin was formerly called Massacre, and had upon it many store-houses and small buildings; in as much as its port offered a greater convenience for the French established here to unlade their merchandise than to carry it on in small craft as far as the Mobile. In a short time it became well peopled; and a few years after the French built a fort, so that it became the principal place of the colony; maintaining this title, not only by virtue of the assistance it received from France, but likewise by the successful resistance exhibited against the native savages; although these afterward were made to manifest a very friendly disposition. Some of these Indians established themselves upon the river Mobile, where they cultivated a piece of ground, and lived in amity with the French, preferring them to the Spaniards, with whom they had lived some time, and notwithstanding that the latter had established a misson amongst them for the purpose of instructing them in religion. The other Indians, bent upon nothing more than enhancing the prosperity of the colony, and thinking that it was not advantageous to raise corn, set about making some plantations of tobacco, which succeeded admirably; and, indeed, they had an idea that this article was preferable to any found in Virginia. Some time after an English pirate destroyed and burnt their storehouses, committing, at the same time, incredible cruelties amongst the inhabitants, in the hopes of forcing them to communicate where they might have hidden treasure. The loss sustained on this occasion, which was by far less serious to the king than to individuals, amounted to 80,000 francs; and after this it was deeemed expedient to fortify the island. The fruits of all the industry and labour manifested on this occasion were entirely lost, owing to a hurricane which happened, and which filled up the entrance of the port by a mountain of sand; the whole of the island was nearly inundated, and the numbers of cattle that perished were very great. In 1719, the Spaniards endeavoured, for four days following, to take it by surprise, but they found themselves obliged to desist from their undertaking. It is in lat. 30° 18′ *n.* Long. 88° 12′ *w.*

Delfin, a bay on the *s.* coast of the straits of Magellan, close to the point of San Fernando.

Delfin, a settlement and parish of the French, in the island of St. Domingo; situate on the *n.* coast, on the shore of a port of its name, being between the settlement of Caracol and the bay of Manzanillo. [See Dauphin.]

DELGADA, a point of the *n.* coast of the straits of Magellan, one of those which form the mouth of the first narrow pass of these straits, called also Nuestra Señora de la Esperanza.

Delgada, another point of land on the coast of Nueva España, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tampico. It is 50 leagues from the river of this name, in lat. 20° 12′. Long. 98° 28′.

[DELIVERANCE Cape is the *s. e.* point of the land of Louisiade. Bougainville was here, and named it in 1768.]

DELORA, a large and rapid river of the kingdom of Chile, in the province and *corregimiento* of Santiago. It runs from *e.* to *w.* and receives the waters of the Teno, Pereróa, and Mataquito, fertilizing some beautiful plains, and then in a large and copious stream emptying itself into the Pacific, in lat. 34° 45′ *s.*

[DEL-REY, a captainship in the *s.* division

of Brazil, whose chief town is St. Salvador. See Rey.]

[DEL-SPIRITU-SANTO, a river which falls into the gulf of Mexico, at the *n. w.* end of the peninsula of Florida.]

DEMERARA, a large river of the province of Guayana and government of Cumaná, in the part occupied by the Dutch. Its origin is not for certain known, but it runs *n.* between the rivers Essequebo and Corentin, and enters the sea five leagues from the former, having a fort at its mouth. It is navigable only by rafts and canoes. Its shores are covered with plantations and country houses, and the habitations of certain English delinquents and refugees, who pay a tribute to the Dutch for the possession they enjoy. The productions of these estates are sugar, coffee, and cotton, which were sent to Europe under the same regulations as were the productions of the colony of Essequebo: two ships arrive here annually, laden at the charge and risk of the company, in which the inhabitants send back their productions, paying to the same company the expences of freight. This medium is resorted to principally by such inhabitants as cannot risk a vessel upon their own account: the same plan is adopted equally in the other colonies, though there are no inconsiderable number of small vessels used as private traders. [The river Demerara is about two miles wide at its mouth, opposite the fort, on the *e.* bank of the river, and about 45 miles distant from Abary creek. It is scarcely a mile wide, 12 miles above the fort; and its course is from *s.* to *n.* It is navigable upwards of 200 miles for vessels which can pass the bar at its mouth, which is a mud bank, not having above 24 feet at the highest tides. The difference between high and low water mark is from 10 to 12 feet. The fort, if properly supplied with men and ammunition, is able effectually to guard its entrance. Staebroeck, the seat of government, stands on the *e.* side of the river, 1½ miles above the fort.]

[Demerara, a district in Dutch Guayana, which, together with Essequebo, form one government, and have the same court of police, but each has a separate court of justice. The two districts contain about 3000 whites and 40,000 slaves. Demerara river, which gives name to the district, passes through it, and is usually visited by 40 or 50 large ships from Holland, who often make two voyages in a year, besides upwards of 250 smaller vessels, under the Dutch and other flags. The plantations are regularly laid out in lots along the sea-shore, called *façades*, about a quarter of a mile wide, and extending ¾ths of a mile back into the country. Each lot contains about 250 acres each; and when fully cultivated, the proprietor may obtain a similar tract back of the first, and so on in progression. Each lot will contain 120,000 cotton trees, averaging usually half a pound a tree. Such a plantation is reckoned well stocked to have 120 Negroes. The shores of the rivers and creeks are chiefly planted with coffee, to the distance of about 30 miles from the sea; thence 30 miles farther up, the soil becomes clayey and more fit for sugar-canes. Beyond this, the finest kinds of wood for building, furniture, &c. are cut. The estates on the river have greatly increased and extended themselves since 1796, as well as those on the coast; and where there was one sugar-plantation, there are five now. Pinckard has, therefore, given an erroneous idea about these estates being abandoned. The land on the sea-coast is unfit for the production of sugar, coffee, and plantains, from the soil being too saline. See Dutch America.

The official value of the imports and exports of Demerara were, in

1809, imports £550,871, exports £278,998
1810, £778,404, £346,783.

And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain were, in

Coffee.		Sugar.		Rum.	Cotton Wool.
Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.		
Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Galls.	Lbs.
1809, 24,528	—	156,431	7	353,370	4,012,257
1810, 45,480	698	150,624	2	98,442	7,331,122

DEMEVENI, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It runs *w.* and enters the Parime, between the rivers Yanavini and Guavao.

[DEMI-QUIAN, a river, swamp, and lake on the *w.* side of Illinos river, in the *n. w.* territory. The river runs a *s. s. e.* course, is navigable 120 miles, and has the swamp of its name on the *n.* bank near its mouth; which last is 50 yards wide, 32 miles above Sagamond, and 165 miles above the Mississippi. The lake is of a circular form, 200 yards *w.* of the river, is six miles across, and empties into the Illinois by a small passage four feet deep, 17 miles from the Mississippi.]

DEN, a cape or point of the *e.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, between the bay Blanche or White, and the island of St. Barbara.

[DENNIS, a part of Yarmouth in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, which was incorporated into a township in 1793.]

Dennis, an island of the N. sea; one of the many which lie on the *n. e.* coast of New Breton in N. America, thus called after its discoverer, a Dutchman of the name of Gerard Dennis. It is 14 or 15 leagues in circumference, lofty, mountainous, and full of woods, abounding in trees of great bulk and height, and having upon its coast many *cacao* trees. In the mountainous part it has many plantations, and the soil is of an obscure red colour. The figure of this island is very irregular, owing to its having many points running into the sea, and being full of shoals and sand-banks. The centre of it is in lat. 3° 10′ *s.* It is well peopled, and its natives are very dark, bold, and robust. They have large and round heads with short and curly hair, which they dress in various forms, and paint of different colours: their faces are wide and round, and the nose very flat. They are not altogether ugly, although they disfigure themselves with paint, and various things which they hang through their noses and their ears. They are active and very dexterous in the management of their vessels, which are ingeniously built. These are large and straight, the poop being loftier than any other part, and the whole being adorned with figures of birds, fishes, human heads, either painted or engraved, which, although rudely designed, serve to shew a fanciful invention: it is not known what instruments they employ, iron not being in use amongst them. These vessels or canoes they manage in a very dexterous manner by a species of oars. Their principal arms are lances, swords, darts, and some bows and arrows. The Indians spoken of by William Dampiere, as having come upon him to attack him, resemble these. Their language is clear and distinct, and the token of friendship is manifested by carrying a large stick or bough of a tree upon the head. It is in lat. 30° 10′ *n.* and long. 36° 10′ *w.*

[DENNY'S River, district of Maine, 22 miles *e.* of Machias. The country between this river and Machias, in 1794, was a wilderness. The banks of the river were at this time thinly settled by a regular and well disposed people.]

DENONVILLE, or Niagara, a fort of the French, in the country of the Iroquees Indians, on the shore of the *s.* coast of the lake Ontario, at the mouth or entrance of the river Niagara.

[DENTON, the chief town of Caroline county, in Maryland; situated on the *e.* side of Choptank creek, the *e.* main branch of Choptank river. It is laid out regularly, and has a few houses, and lies seven miles *s.* of Greensborough, and 37 *s. s. e.* of Chester.]

[DEPTFORD, a township in Gloucester county, New Jersey.]

DERA, San Joseph de, a settlement of the Portuguese, in the province and country of Las Amazonas; situate on the shore of the river Negro.

[DERBY, a township in Orleans county, Vermont, on the *n.* line of the state, on the *e.* shore of lake Memphremagog.]

[Derby, a town in New Haven county, Connecticut, on the point of land formed by the confluence of Naugatuck and Housatonick rivers. This town was settled in 1665, under New Haven jurisdiction, and is now divided into two parishes, and has an academy in its infancy. It has a considerable trade with the W. Indies for so small a town, and a number of mills on the falls of Naugatuck, and streams which fall into it, and iron and other works on Eight-mile river, which falls into the Stratford. The Stratford or Housatonick river is navigable 12 miles to this town.]

[Derby, a town in Chester county, Pennsylvania, seven miles from Chester, and five from Philadelphia. It is situated on Derby creek, which empties into Delaware river, near Chester.]

[Derby, a township in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; situated on the *e.* side of Swatera creek, two miles above its confluence with the Susquehannah, and celebrated for its curious cave. See Dauphin County.]

[Derby, a township on Susquehannah river, in Pennsylvania. There are two other townships of the same name in Pennsylvania; the one in Mifflin county, the other in that of Westmoreland.]

[DERRYFIELD, a township in New Hampshire, on the *e.* bank of Merrimack river, Hillsborough county, containing 362 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1751. The soil is but indifferent. It is 49 miles *w.* of Portsmouth.]

DESAGUADERO, San Pedro del, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pacages in Peru; situate on the shore of the lake Titicaca, where also flows the river of its name.

Desaguadero, another settlement and seat of the silver mines of the province and government of Chucuito in Peru.

Desaguadero, a river of this province and government, over which, owing to its being very considerable, a bridge was constructed according to the order of the Inca Huaina Capac, to facili-

tate the passage of his army. The one which exists at present is of great note, as it is the boundary between this province and that of Pacages, as also being the spot where the Mitayos Indians meet when they are about to work in the mines of Potosi, celebrating a festival, which too often turns to weeping and sorrow, from the reflection that they may never meet again; a presentiment, which, from the labour they undergo, and which generally causes their death, is but too faithfully verified.

Desaguadero, another, which is an arm thrown out from the large lake of Los Patos, and communicating itself with the lake Mini, in the province and *captainship* of Rey, and kingdom of Brazil; on the shore of which the Portuguese have built a fort, with the name of San Gonzalo.

Desaguadero, another large and abundant river, which rises from the lake Allága, in the province of Charcas, and towards the *s. e.* part: after an extended course, it forms the lake of Guanacachos, from which it issues on the *e.* side, and afterwards collecting the tributary streams of the Turuyán, Saladillo, Capoy, and Chunta, with others of less note, it enters the sea of Magellan, forming the bay of Los Leones or Lions, in lat. 44° 13′ *s.* Some geographers doubt of this course of the lake Guanacachos into the sea of Magellan, and good proofs of the assertion are wanting.

Desaguadero, some lakes of the kingdom of Chile. They are various, one of them being very large, and all formed by the waste-water of various rivers. It is from this circumstance that they are thus named.

Desaguadero, another river. See Moyalei.

DESCABEZADO, a small river of the province and *corregimiento* of Chillan in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *s.* and forms the source of the river Tunayán.

[Descabezado, a very lofty mountain of Chile, at the top of which are found, in a calcined or petrified state, various shells, evidently the production of the sea, and which were, without doubt, deposited there by the waters of the deluge.]

DESCONOCIDA, Punta, a point on the coast of the province and government of Yucatán, between the river Arines and the point Piedra.

DESCUBRIMIENTO, Rio del Nuevo, a river in the province and country of Las Amazonas, and territory of Matogroso. It rises in the mountains of the Mures Indians, runs *s.* and turning its course to the *w.* enters in a large body the Itenes or Guapore, just before it divides itself into arms, which, afterwards uniting, form a large island.

Descubrimiento, a settlement and *real* of the silver mines of the *alcaldia mayor* of Fresnillo in Nueva España; three leagues distant from the *real* of Zacatecas.

DESEADA, an island of the N. sea, one of the Less Antilles, and the first that was discovered by the celebrated Christopher Columbus, in his second voyage, in 1493: he gave it this name from the desire he felt of seeing land. It is four leagues in length and two in width, and is surrounded by ridges of rocks and shoals. The part which looks to the *n.* is lower than that which looks to the *s.* It has many mounts or sand-banks, and seen from a distance represents the figure of a galley. The soil is fertile and well cultivated, and the climate healthy. It abounds greatly in *higuanas*, and in a species of birds called *fragatas*. The Father Labat records that there is a deep cavern here, containing the bones and arms of the Indians, who, he supposes, were buried here. In 1762, it was taken by the English, who restored it the following year to the French by the peace of Paris, and since that time it has been in the possession of the latter. It is seven leagues from the island of Marigalante, and four from Guadalupe, in lat. 16° 22′ *n.* Long. 61° 15′ *w.*

DESEADO, a large and convenient port of the sea of Magellan, on the coast of the Patagones, discovered by Hernando Magellanes in 1515. It has a very good bottom, but is little sheltered from the *s.* wind. Lat. 47° 38′ *s.*

Deseado, a cape or point of land on the coast of the straits of Magellan. It lies very far to the *w.* and is in lat. 53° 35′ *s.* and long. 85° 15′ *w.*

DESECHO, a small island of the N. sea, near the *w.* coast of the island of Puerto Rico, opposite the point of Calvachi and the Espada of St. Domingo. The French call it Zacheo. It is six leagues from the former island, in lat. 18° 20′ *n.* Long. 67° 31′ *w.*

[DESERT Island, Mount, on the coast of the district of Maine, Massachusetts, contains about 200 families, divided into two different settlements, about 15 miles apart, in lat. 44° 18′ *n.*]

[DESESPOIR, Cape, or Despair, on the *n.* side of Chaleur bay, is about three leagues *w. s. w.* of Bonaventure island. There is a large cod fishery here.]

Desespoir, an island of the same coast as the former bay.

[DESPAIR, a bay on the *s. w.* side of New-

foundland island, adjoining to FORTUNE Bay on the *n. e.*; which see.]

DESIERTO, MONTE, an island of the N. sea, near the coast of the province of Sagadahock, between the point Nesting and that of Petit Menau.

DESIERTO, an unpeopled tract of country in Peru, in the province and *corregimiento* of ATACAMA. See this article.

DESIERTO, another, in the same kingdom. See SECHURA.

DESIERTOS, VIEJOS, a lake of New France or Canada, to the *w.* of that of Michigán.

DESIERTOS, a river of this province, which rises from the former lake, runs *w.* and enters the Mississippi.

DESOLLADOS, PUNTA DE LOS, a point on the coast of the S. sea, of the province and government of Nicaragua, and kingdom of Guatemala, between the point San Juan and port Possession.

DESPARRAMADERO, an arm of the river Murichal, which runs through the province and government of Cumaná, forming many lakes and pools, and at last enters the channel of Aracóa.

DESPENSA, a settlement of the province and government of Costarica in the kingdom of Guatemala; situate on the coast of the S. sea, near the town of Nicoya.

DESPOSORIOS. See BUENA VISTA.

DESTIERRO, a settlement of the province and country of Las Amazonas, or part of Guayana possessed by the Portuguese; situate on the shore of the river of Las Amazonas, near the mouth of the Purú.

DESTIERRO, another. See NUESTRA SENORA DEL SOCORRO.

DETHAM, a settlement of the English, in the province and colony of Massachusetts, one of those of New England; situate on the shore of the river Charles, near the coast, to the *w.* of the city of Boston.

DETOUR, an island of the lake Superior, in New France or Canada. It is close to the *s.* coast, between the island of the Two Apostles and the river of Ford Plat.

[DETOUR DES ANGLOIS, or ENGLISH TURN, is a circular direction of the river Mississippi, so very considerable that vessels cannot pass it with the same wind that conducted them to it, and must either wait for a favourable wind, or make fast to the bank and haul close; there being sufficient depth of water for any vessel that can enter the river. The two forts and batteries at this place, on both sides the river, are more than sufficient to stop the progress of any vessel whatever. Dr. Cox of New Jersey ascended the Mississippi to this place, anno 1698, took possession, and called the country Carolina. It lies 18 miles below New Orleans, and 87 above the Balize. The banks of the river are settled and well cultivated from this to New Orleans, and there is a good road for carriages all the way.]

DETREAS, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil. It runs *n.* between the rivers Marajo and the large arm of the Marañon, and enters this latter river near its mouth or entrance into the sea.

[D'ETROIT, one of the principal towns, and best fortified, in the *n. w.* territory; situated on the *w.* bank of the strait St. Clair, or D'Etroit river, between lake Erie and lake St. Clair; 18 miles *n.* of the *w.* end of the former, and nine miles below the latter. Fort D'Etroit is of an oblong figure, built with stockades, and advantageously situated, with one entire side commanding the river. It is near a mile in circumference, and encloses about 300 wooden houses and a Roman catholic church, built in a regular manner, with parallel streets crossing each other at right angles. Its situation is delightful, and in the centre of a pleasant and fruitful country. For eight miles below, and the same distance above fort D'Etroit, on both sides of the river, the country is divided into regular and well cultivated plantations; and from the contiguity of the farmers houses to each other, they appear as two long extended villages. The inhabitants, who were mostly French, were about 2000 in number in 1778, 500 of whom were as good marksmen as the Indians themselves, and as well accustomed to the woods. They raise large stocks of black cattle, and great quantities of corn, which they grind by wind-mills, and manufacture into excellent flour. The chief trade of D'Etroit consists in a barter of coarse European goods with the natives for furs, deer-skins, tallow, &c.

By the treaty of Greenville, Aug. 3, 1795, the Indians have ceded to the United States the post of D'Etroit, and all the land to the *n.* the *w.* and the *s.* of it, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments, and so much more land is to be annexed to D'Etroit as shall be comprehended between Rosine river on the *s.*; lake St. Clair on the *n.*; and a line, the general course whereof shall be six miles from the *w.* end of lake Erie and D'Etroit river. The fort, &c. was delivered up by the British, in July 1796, according to treaty. It lies 18 miles *n.* of lake Erie, 724 *n. w.* by *w.* from Philadelphia. Lat. 42° 40′ *n.* Long. 82° 56′ *w.*]

D'Etroit, a river of the province and government of Louisiana. It runs *s. e.* and enters the Mississippi 850 miles from the mouth of this river.

[D'Etroit River, or Strait of St. Clair, flows from lake St. Clair into the *w.* end of lake Erie, forming part of the boundary between the United States and Upper Canada. In ascending it, its entrance is more than three miles wide, but it perceptibly diminishes; so that opposite the fort, 18 miles from lake Erie, it does not exceed half a mile in width; from thence to lake St. Clair it widens to more than a mile. The channel of the strait is gentle, and wide and deep enough for shipping of great burden, although it is incommoded by several islands, one of which is more than seven miles in length. These islands are of a fertile soil, and from their situation afford a very agreeable appearance. The length of the river is 28 miles, and several streams fall into it, chiefly from the *n. w.* viz. Bauche, Clora, Curriere, D'Etroit, and Huron rivers.]

DEVIL'S Mouth, a name given by the English to a settlement which has a volcano, in the province and government of Nicaragua, in the kingdom of Guatemala. It lies on the shore of the lake Nicaragua, which forms from this spot, until it enters the sea, a very astonishing and grand spectacle. It is in lat. 13° 10′ *n.* and long. 65° 10′ *w.*

[Devil's Nose, a promontory on the *s.* side of lake Ontario, 16 miles *e.* of Fishing bay, and 23 *n. w.* of the mouth of Genessee river.]

[Devil's Island, on the *e.* side of Chesapeak bay, is in Somerset county, Maryland, between Fishing bay and Nanokin river.]

DEUX, a small river of the province and colony of Virginia. It runs *n.* and enters the Ohio in the county of Hampshire.

DEWAERT, a small island of S. America; situate to the *e.* of the lands of Magellan, at a great distance from the coast. It was discovered by Captain Juan Dewaert, a Dutchman, who called it after his name. The territory is low, desert, and uncultivated. It is not found in the modern maps, but the ancient geographers put it in lat. 56° 21′ *s.*

[DEWEE, an island in S. Carolina, which forms one of the three harbours of Charlestown city.]

DEXERA, a river of the province and government of Cartagena. It runs *w. n. w.* and enters the sea, by the side of the river Zinú.

DEYLO, a valley or spacious and beautiful plain of the kingdom of Peru. It extends *s.* as far as the valleys Tambopalla and Chuli. It is very fertile, delightful, and abounding in wheat and exquisite wines and fruits. Its climate is extremely healthy.

DIABLO, Morro del, a mountain on the long strip of land which runs into the sea, on the *w.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French, between the bays of San Marcos and of Gran Pierre.

Diablo, Morro del, some islands of the N. sea, near the coast of French Guayana, opposite the mouth of the river Korore.

Diablo, Morro del, a territory of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, near the coast of the Patagonians.

Diablo, Morro del, a small river of the province and government of Louisiana, which rises there, and runs *n. e.* between those of Vermilion and Osages, and enters the Missouri.

DIABLOS, Morro de los, a mountain of the coast of Peru, in the province and *corregimiento* of Arica.

Diablos, Morro de los, another, in the coast of the province and government of Yucatán, to the *s.* of Campeche.

DIAGUITOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile; situate to the *e.* of the settlement of San Isidro.

DIAMANTE, a very small island; situate near the coast and *w.* extremity of the island of Martinique.

Diamante, a bay of the above island, larger than another, which is likewise thus called. They are close upon the *e.* coast of the point of land which projects to the *w.*

Diamante, a Spanish settlement of the same island, which is a curacy of the French Capuchin fathers; situate near the *w.* coast, on the banks of three rivulets which take their course to the sea.

Diamante, a point of the *s.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French, which lies between the island of Jacquin, and the cape of Tres Lataniers.

Diamante, a small isle close to the *s. w.* coast of the island of Martinica. Lat. 14° 26′ *n.* Long. 61° 8′ *w.*

DIAZ, Juan, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru. It is small, and enters the sea near to the place where stood the settlement of Arica la Vieja.

Diaz, Juan, another river, in the province and

government of Panamá, of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, which enters the sea near the capital.

[DICKENSON College. See CARLISLE, in Pennsylvania.]

[DICK'S River, in Kentucky, is a branch of Kentucky river, which it joins in a *n. w.* direction. It is about 50 miles long, and 45 yards wide at the mouth, and has a number of excellent mill-seats, and runs through a body of first rate land.]

[DICKWASSET, or DIGDEGUASH, a river in the British province of New Brunswick, which empties into Passamaquoddy bay.]

DIEGO, S. a settlement of the head settlement of Temazunchale, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles, in Nueva España. It is of a nation of the Pames Indians, who live as barbarians without any civil or political customs.

DIEGO, S. another settlement, of the head settlement of Huatúzco, and *alcaldía mayor* of Córdoba, in that kingdom. It contains 75 families of Indians, and is 12 leagues to the *n. w.* of its capital.

DIEGO, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Acaponeta in the same kingdom, in which there is a convent of the religious order of San Francisco. It is seven leagues to *e.* of its capital.

DIEGO, S. another, of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito, one of those of the missions of the Sucumbios, which were held by the regulars of the society.

DIEGO, S. another, of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the shore of the lake Tacarigua, on the *n.* part, between the town of Nirúa and the settlement of Guazára.

DIEGO, S. another, of the province and government of Cumaná; situate on the shore of an arm of the river Nevery, near its entrance into the sea, and to the *s.* one quarter to the *e.* of the city of Barcelona.

DIEGO, S. some shoals or quicksands of the coast of Florida, between the garrison of Panzacola and the river Mississippi, on which a frigate belonging to the king of Spain, and commanded by Don Andres de Arriola, was wrecked in 1696.

DIEGO, S. a river of the province and government of Santa Marta, which rises in the mountains of the Snowy *sierra*, and enters the sea between that city and the point of Chichibacóa.

DIEGO, S. a cape or point of land of the coast of the straits of Maire, between the port of Berchoor and that of Mauricio.

DIEGO, S. a fort of the province and government of Florida, in the strait in which is situate the city of S. Augustin, to the *n.* of the city, and near the coast.

DIEGO, S. a river of the same province as the above fort, which runs *s.* and enters the sea in port Cartel.

DIEMEN. See TIERRA AUSTRAL.

[DIEP Town, or DEEP Town, a town on the *n. w.* side of the island of St. Christopher's, in the W. Indies, lying on a bay of the same name.]

DIFUNTOS, LAGUNA DE LOS, a lake near the coast of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, near the cape Sta. Maria, on the shore of which, between it and the coast, the Portuguese have a fort, called Santa Teresa.

DIFUNTOS, some *sierras* or mountains of this province and *captainship*, which run for many leagues to the *s. s. e.*

[DIGBY, situated on the *s. e.* side of Annapolis bay, 18 miles *s. w.* of Annapolis, and 53 *n.* by *e.* of Yarmouth, is one of the most considerable of the new settlements of Nova Scotia.]

[DIGGES Cape, on the *s.* side of Hudson straits. Lat. 62° 41′ *n.* Long. 78° 50′ *w.*]

[DIGHTON, a post-town in Bristol county, Massachusetts, seven miles from Taunton, and 20 from Warren, in Rhode island. There are 236 houses in the township, and 1793 inhabitants.]

DIMAN, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes; situate on the *s.* part.

DIMAS, S. a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the society of Jesuits, in the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya.

DIN, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *n.* and enters the river La Plata.

DINGUILLI, a small river of the kingdom of Chile, which runs *w.* and enters the Gallipavo.

[DINWIDDIE, a county in Virginia, *s.* of Appamattox river, which divides it from Chesterfield. It is about 30 miles long and 20 broad, and its chief town is Petersburgh.]

DIONISIO, S. a settlement of the province of Los Apaches in Nuevo Mexico, founded by the religious order of San Francisco, in 1700, on the shore of the large river Gila.

DIONISIO, S. another, in the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa, of the kingdom of Guatemala.

DIONISIO, S. another, which is a *real* of the silver mines in the province and bishopric of Guadalaxara, and kingdom of Nueva España.

DIONISIO, S. a small river, which runs *e.* and enters the sea, on the coast which lies between the

river of La Plata and the straits of Magellan, near cape Deseado, in lat. 48° 30′.

Dionisio, S. a cape of the *s.* coast of the strait of Magellan, close to the cape of S. Martin, and one of those which form Fresh-water creek.

DIOS, a river of the province and government of Cartagena, which joins the sea at the gulf of Morrosquillo.

Dios, another, of the province and government of Texas in Nueva España.

Dios, another, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; it runs *e.* and enters the mouth of the river La Plata on the same coast upon which the capital stands.

DIOSAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachepoyas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Olleros.

DIQUE, a channel of the sea, which serves as a trench to the city of Cartagena, and divides it from the suburb of Gigimani, a communication with which is made by means of a bridge.

[DISAPPOINTMENT, a bay on the *n. w.* coast of N. America. Lat. 52° 15′ *n.* Long. 129° *w.*]

[DISMAL, a swamp in the township of Milton, Lincoln county, district of Maine.]

[Dismal Swamp, called the Great Dismal, to distinguish it from another swamp, called Dismal, in Currituck county, is a very large bog extending from *n.* to *s.* near 30 miles, and from *e.* to *w.* at a medium about 10 miles, partly in Virginia, and partly in N. Carolina. No less than five navigable rivers, besides creeks, rise out of it; whereof two run into Virginia, viz. the *s.* branch of Elizabeth, and the *s.* branch of Nansemond river, and three into N. Carolina, namely, North river, North-West river, and Perquimons; all these hide their heads, properly speaking, in the Dismal, there being no signs of them above ground. For this reason there must be plentiful subterraneous stores of water to feed so many rivers, or else the soil is so replete with this element, drained from the high lands that surround it, that it can abundantly afford these supplies; this is most probable, as the ground of the swamp is a mere quagmire, trembling under the feet of those that walk upon it, and every impression is instantly filled with water. The skirts of the swamp, towards the *e.* are overgrown with reeds, 10 or 12 feet high, interspersed every where with strong bamboo briars; among these grow here and there a cypress or white cedar, which last is commonly mistaken for the juniper. Towards the *s.* end of it is a large tract of reeds, which being constantly green, and waving in the wind, is called the green sea; in many parts, especially on the borders, grows an ever-green shrub, very plentifully, called the gall bush; it bears a berry which dyes a black colour like the gall of an oak, whence it has its name. Near the middle of the Dismal, the trees grow much thicker, both cypress and cedar; these being always green, and loaded with very large tops, are much exposed to the wind, and easily blown down, the boggy ground affording but a slender hold to the roots. Neither beast, bird, insect, or reptile, approach the heart of this horrible desert; perhaps deterred by the everlasting shade, occasioned by the thick shrubs and bushes which the sun can never penetrate, to warm the earth; nor indeed do any birds care to fly over it, any more than they are said to do over the lake Avernus, for fear of the noisome exhalations that rise from this vast body of filth and nastiness; these noxious vapours infect the air round about, giving agues and other distempers to the neighbouring inhabitants. On the *w.* border of the Dismal is a pine swamp, above a mile in breadth, great part of which is covered with water knee deep; the bottom, however, is firm, and the pines grow very tall, and are not easily blown down by the wind. With all these disadvantages, the Dismal is, in many places, pleasing to the eye, though disagreeable to the other senses.

This dreadful swamp was judged impassable till the line dividing Virginia from N. Carolina was carried through it, in lat. 36° 28′ *n.* in the year 1728, by order of King George II.; although it happened then to be a very dry season, the men who were employed in pushing the line were not altogether free from apprehensions of being starved, it being 10 whole days before the work was accomplished, though they proceeded with all possible diligence and resolution, and besides had no disaster to retard them.

This swamp is chiefly owned by two companies; the Virginia company, of which General Washington is one, owns 100,000 acres; the N. Carolina company owns 40,000 acres. In the midst of the swamp is a lake, about seven miles long, called Drummond's pond, whose waters discharge themselves to the *s.* into Pasquotank river, which empties into Albemarle sound; on the *n.* into Elizabeth and Nansemond rivers, which fall into James river. A navigable canal has been lately dug to connect the navigable waters of the Pasquotank and Elizabeth rivers; the distance about 14 miles. This canal will pass about a mile *e.* of Drummond's pond, and will receive water from it. The canal company are incorporated by the concurring laws of]

Virginia and N. Carolina. This canal is intended to open an inland navigation from the head of Chesapeak bay, including all the rivers in Virginia, to Georgetown in S. Carolina; and when the short canal from Elk river to Christiana creek is opened, the communication will extend to Philadelphia and the other ports connected with Delaware river. Such an extensive inland communication must be beneficial in time of peace, and in time of war will be essentially serviceable.]

DIVIDIBAN, an arm of the river Apure, one of the three large streams in which this river divides itself to enter by as many mouths into the Orinoco. It is that arm which is most to the *n.*

DIVIDDIE, a county of the province and colony of Virginia.

[DIXON'S Sound, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, is the passage into the sound between the mainland and Washington's or Queen Charlotte's islands, from the *n. w.* This seems to be what is called in America Barrel's Sound, which see.]

DOA, a small settlement of the *corregimiento* of Pasca in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; annexed to the curacy of Fusagasugá.

DOAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province of Tocaima, in the same kingdom as the former settlement. These barbarians are bounded by the Sumapaes and Cundayes, and were formerly subject to the Sutagáos.

[DOBB'S Ferry, on Hudson river, is 26 miles above New York city.]

[Dobb's County, in Newbern district, N. Carolina, has been divided into two counties, viz. Glasgow and Lenoir, since the census of 1790, and the name no longer exists. It contained 6893 inhabitants, of whom 1915 were slaves.]

DOCE, or Dulce, a river of the province and *captainship* of Espíritu Santo in Brazil, which rises near the village of Catasaltas, runs *n. n. e.* and turning afterwards *e.* enters the sea between the point of its name and the island of Reposo. In its mid-course it forms a waterfal down a craggy rock.

Doce, another river, of the province and *captainship* of Puerto Seguro in the same kingdom. It rises in the mountains near the town of Mariana, runs *s.* and turning *e.* enters the sea near the capital.

Doce, another, of the province and *captainship* of Itamaraca in the same kingdom, which rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea, as do the former, between the rivers Tapado and Pao Amarillo.

Doce, a point of land or cape of the province and *captainship* of Espíritu Santo, forming the mouth of the river. Lat. 19° 35′ *s.* Long. 40° 18′ *w.*

[DOG-RIBBED Indians, inhabit round lake Edlande, in the *n. w.* part of N. America; they are often at war with the Arathapescow Indians. Both these tribes are among the most savage of the human race; they trade with the Hudson bay company's settlements. Edlande lake lies *n.* of the Arathapescow sea or lake, and near the arctic circle.]

DOGS Island, in Dutch Hondenesland, and so called by William Showten, who discovered it in the S. sea. It is small, low, unfertile, and desert; he gave it this name from finding upon it only two dogs, and a wild herb resembling in taste garden cresses; it has no other water than the rain, and some brackish marshes discovered in its centre; it is said in the high tides to be inundated. Some are persuaded that this is the same island that was discovered by Jacob le Maire in 1616, when he gave it the name of Tiburones. It is in lat. 15° 13′ *s.* and long. 138° 20′ *w.*

DOGUA, a river of the province and government of Chocó, in the district of Novita. It rises in the province of Popayán, and shaping its course like a bow, enters the S. sea, in front of the island of Realejo.

DOLORES, Nuevo Pueblo de los, a new settlement in the *alcaldía mayor* of San Miguel el Grande, of the province and bishopric of Mechoacán in Nueva España; founded in 1717 by a congregation of this title then residing in the town of San Felipe. It contains 200 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes.

Dolores, another settlement, of the missions that were held by the regulars of the society of Jesuits in the province of Nayarith, of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia. Twelve leagues to the *e.* of the settlement of La Mesa.

Dolores, another, of the province and government of Sierra Gorda, in the bay of Mexico; founded by the count of that title, D. Joseph Escandon, colonel of the militia of Queretaro, in 1750.

Dolores, another, with the addition of Del Sur, (of the South), of the missions that were held by the regulars of the society of Jesuits in California.

Dolores, another, of the same district, called Del N. (of the N.) to distinguish it from the former.

Dolores, another, of the province and go-

vernment of Sonora in Nueva España; situate on the shore of the river of this name, between the settlements of Remedios and Cucurpe.

DOMA, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the country of the Guahivos Indians, between the rivers Meta and Vichada; it runs *e.* many leagues, and enters the Orinoco, above the settlement of Santa Teresa de Maipures.

DOMINGO, St. or Hispaniola, a large island of the N. sea, one of the two largest of the Antilles, being 170 leagues in length, 30 in width at its middle part, and 360 in circumference. It was discovered by Admiral Don Christopher Columbus in his first voyage, in 1492; it had at that time, amongst the Indians, the name of Hayti; and a capital having been built, which was called St. Domingo, all that part of the island near which it was founded was called by the same title, which was afterwards taken by the whole of the island, instead of that of Isabella, which had been given it in honour of Isabel queen of Spain. It is situate in the midst of the islands of Cuba, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico, and separated from the latter merely by a channel; it extends from 17° 37′ to 20° lat. and from 67° 35′ to 74° 15′ long. Some geographers assert it to be 400 leagues in circumference; the climate is very hot, but the effect is much moderated by the winds and frequent heavy falls of rain, which render it so damp that most things become putrescent in a very short time; but though unsalutary for Europeans, they, when they accustom themselves to it, not only enjoy good health, but longevity, many of them reaching the age of 80 years, and some even to the advanced period of 100. This island, which, after that of Cuba, is the largest of any in America, is also the most fertile and delightful; is covered with extensive forests of exquisite sorts of wood: of these are the *caobas*, *fustetes*, oaks, *hacanas*, *guayacanes*, *candelones*, *capaes*, laurels, cedars, oranges, thorns, *cavimas*, savines, *marias*, pines, *ceibas*, *mameyes*, *copeyes*, *higuillos*, *jobos*, *almacigos*, *higueros*, ebony-trees, *granadillos*, *cateis*, *nazarenos*, *guaconejos*, and *cuernos de buey*, and a great number of palms and other trees which produce fine and delicious fruits, such as *ananas*, *bananas*, grapes, citrons, lemons, limes, dates, apricots, and others in an infinite variety, and superior to any of the same sort found in the other islands. It also abounds in many kinds of birds, curious for their plumage and note; and the infinite number of cattle found in the meadows, or, as they are here called, the *savanas*, is incredible; the hides of these cattle have ever been one of the principal articles of the commerce of this island, and were exported to Europe alone, in the year 1587, to the number of 35,444; horses, mules, and asses are not less numerous. It likewise produces an infinite quantity of sugar, indigo, tobacco, cotton, ginger, coffee, tea, amber, &c. with various kinds of medicinal drugs and dyes. The whole of this island is watered and fertilized by many rivers, the principal of which are Ozama, Haina, Nigua, Villegas, Nissao, Ocóa, and Yane; in short, there can scarcely be found a country so well irrigated; these rivers are productive of a great quantity of tortoises and other fish. It has many mines of gold, silver, copper, crystal, and talc; which in former times produced great riches, especially those of Cibóo among the most excellent, and from one of which a large piece of gold, weighing 3600 *castellanos*, was extracted, but lost in the fleet that was so unfortunately wrecked. In 1645, a mine of quicksilver was also discovered. The Spaniards, on establishing themselves here, found the Indians so numerous that the bishop of Chiapa, *Fr.* Bartolomé de las Casas, related, (if his account be not exaggerated), that they amounted to upwards of 3,000,000, who being assisted in their labours by the Negro slaves in working at the mines and cultivating the fruits of the earth, helped to enrich, in the early period, not only those persons who established themselves here, but many other Europeans, to whom the emperor had granted certain possessions. The population after a time decreased, by reason of the influence of the small-pox and measles, which laid waste the settlements in 1666, and which period is still remembered here by the appellation of *la tragedia de los seisis*, (the tragedy of the sixes); this decrease of population had, of course, an effect upon a commerce which was otherwise greatly favoured by a multitude of convenient and safe ports found on the coasts throughout the island. The French being driven by the Spaniards from the island of St. Christopher, and being aided by many pirates and adventurers of various nations, who were known by the name of Flibustiers, established themselves here, and were continually persecuted and harassed by the legitimate masters and conquerors, until the king of France, acknowledging them as vassals, nominated a governor, and obtained for them in the peace of Riswick, in 1697, that the king of Spain, Charles II. should cede to them that part of the island in which they had established themselves, and which was in fact the

best and most fertile of the whole. It extended 400 miles in length, and 140 in width, being for the most part mountainous, yet fertile and full of beautiful woods and mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron: these mines are not worked at the present day, the French having rather devoted themselves to agriculture, and the high cultivation of wheat, maize, and other seeds. This part of the island is likewise fertilized by various rivers, some of which are navigable; the principal of its productions is sugar, 60,000 load of which, of 500 lbs. each, are made annually; indigo is produced in a somewhat less proportion, as also cotton, *cacao*, ginger, and coffee, these being in the same ratio as those produced in the parts in possession of the Spaniards. In 1726, in the French division there were 100,000 Negro slaves, and 30,000 white colonists; its greatest commerce at that time was in tobacco, with which from 60 to 100 vessels were laden annually. The king of France ceded a part of this territory to a commercial company, their charter having been revoked in 1720, and Ferdinand VI. king of Spain, granted the privilege of trading in this island to a company of Catalonians, with the title of Nuestra Señora de Monserrat, who there made a very lucrative traffic; but the French having been found gradually to encroach upon the Spanish territory, it was thought fit to draw a line of demarcation to determine the limits of their possessions; and this accordingly ran from cape Frances to the point Beata, and different detachments of infantry and cavalry were appointed by the President Don Joseph Solano to guard against any future invasions. We must omit much that might be added to this article, as we wish to confine it within the proportionate limits of a dictionary; and we therefore refer our readers to those who have written upon the subject, such as the Chronicler Antonio de Herrera, Gonzalo Fernandes de Oviedo, the Father Pedro Xavier de Charlevoix, the French Dominican missionaries, Du Tetre and Labat, and lately the Licenciate Don Antonio Sanchez Valverde, who undertakes to show the value and importance of the part of the island called Hispaniola. The capital of the last mentioned division bears the name of St. Domingo, and that part in the possession of the French, the name of Cape François or Frances.

[INDEX TO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RESPECTING ST. DOMINGO.

1. *General history.*—2. *Physical state.*—3. *Ancient divisional line.*—4. *Spanish jurisdictions.* 5. *Population of Spanish division.*—6. *Territorial extent of do.*—7. *Commerce and productions of do.*—8. *Statistical accounts of the French division.*—9. *Chief towns.*—10. *Summary account of the revolution of the blacks.*—*For account of natives, see* CUBA.

1. *General history.*—St. Domingo, when first discovered, formed five kingdoms, each governed by sovereigns called Caciques. The names of these kingdoms were Maqua Marien, Higuay, Maguana, and Xaraguay. The Spaniards had possession of the whole of the island for 120 years. At last, about the year 1630, a handful of English, French, and other Europeans, came and forced them to fight in its defence, and after repeated wars for 50 years, they were forced to divide the island with the French. These latter, being the only survivors of the first free-booters or buccaniers, or having insensibly acquired an ascendancy among them, had, so early as 1640, formed this assembly of individuals, born under the domination of almost all the powers of Europe, into a French colony, under the direction of the general government, first established at St. Christopher's, and afterwards at Martinico. The Spanish part is by far the most extensive and the most fertile; that of the French the best cultivated. The whole island was ceded to the French republic in the treaty of 1795, but was evacuated by the French troops, and surrendered to the English, under the command of Major-general Hugh Lyle Carmichael, by a convention signed 7th July 1809.

2. *Physical state.*—The following particulars relating to this famous island are founded on the best authority, and many circumstances require a separate view of the two artificial divisions of the island, viz. the French and Spanish territories before they were united under one head. They are both alike in possessing the various productions common to the W. Indies. The European cattle are so multiplied here that they run wild in the woods; few of these are in the French part, in comparison with the Spanish.

The two great chains of mountains, which extend from *e.* to *w.* and their numerous spurs, give the island an aspect, at a distance, not so favourable as it deserves. They are, however, the cause of the fertility of the island. They give source to innumerable rivers, repel the violence of the winds, vary the temperature of the air, and multiply the resources of human industry. They abound with excellent timber, and mines of iron, lead, copper, silver, gold, some precious stones, and even mercury. With respect to the vegetable class in this island, it would be difficult, even in a work de-]

[voted to the subject, to express or paint all their majesty. Here are the mountains of Cibao, Selle, and Hotte, reckoned 1000 fathoms above the level of the sea. In the plains, in the Spanish part, the heat is nearly uniform, but varies in proportion to their distance from the mountains. In the plains the thermometer is sometimes at 99°. In the mountains it rarely rises above 72° or 77°. There the nights are cool enough to render a blanket not unwelcome; and there are mountains where even a fire is a very agreeable companion in some evenings. The contrast of violent heats and heavy rains renders St. Domingo humid; hence the tarnished appearance of almost all metals, however brilliant the polish they may originally have had. This is particularly observable on the sea-shore, which is more unhealthy than the interior parts of the island. The *s.* part of the island is pretty much subject to hurricanes, called here southern gales, because they are not attended with such dreadful consequences as the hurricanes in the Windward islands.

The roads are nothing but paths passable only on foot and on horseback; and eight leagues a day is very great work, in which space the traveller often does not meet with a single habitation, and must consequently carry with him every necessary for nourishment and lodging. Such is the low state of commerce in the Spanish part, that Don Antonio de Valverde, a native Creole, goes so far as to assert, in his account of the territory, that the commerce in cattle, with the French part, is its only support. The whole island is in general well watered by rivers and brooks without number, but certain spaces are deprived of this advantage. From the formation of the island, their courses are but short, and few of them navigable to any distance. It is generally impossible to conceive, from the tranquil aspect that these rivers usually wear, what they become when they overflow their banks. A river that but now hardly covered the pebbles on its bed, or wet the foot of the traveller, is changed by one tempestuous shower into a flood, menacing all that it approaches; and should its banks give way, it spreads its watery devastation over the plains. Many of these are infested with alligators. The only lakes or ponds worth notice are those of Henriquelle and Salt pond; the former is a great curiosity. See HENRIQUELLE.

The chief of the islands which surround St. Domingo, part of which belonged to the Spanish part, are Altavele, Saone, Beate, St. Catherine, on the *s.* side from *w.* to *e.*; Mone and Monique, on the *s. e.*; Caymite and Gonave, on the *w.* between the two peninsulas, and La Tortue, on the *n.* side, towards the *w.* end of the island, and that of Avache on the *s.* side of the *s.* peninsula.

3. *Ancient divisional line.*—The ancient division line which separated the French from the Spanish part of the island extended from the river Des Anses à Pitre or Pedernales on the *s.* side, to that of Massacre on the *n.* side, at the head of the bay of Mancenille, which, together with the large bay which sets up from the *w.* between cape St. Nicholas and cape Dame Marie, *s. w.* of the former, and 43 leagues apart, moulds this division of the island into such a figure as can be best comprehended by a view of the map; suffice it to say, that it contains 2,500,000 acres of land, of an extremely fertile soil, presenting an agreeable variety of hills, valleys, woods, and streams.

4. *Spanish jurisdictions.*—The cantons or jurisdictions, beginning at the westernmost point of the Spanish frontiers, on the *s.* coast or narrows, are, Baharuco, possessed by the brigands or fugitive Spanish and French Negroes, who inhabit the mountain of Baharuco, Neyve, Azua, Bani or Vani, the city of St. Domingo, and territory dependent thereon, St. Laurent des Mines, Samana, Cotuy, La Vega, St. Yago, Daxabon, St. Raphael, Hinche, Banique, and St. John of Maguana.

5. *Population of Spanish division.*—The population of the Spanish part is composed of whites, freed people, and slaves. There are also a few Creoles resembling the Indians, having long, straight, and black hair, who pretend to be descendants of the ancient natives. They are, however, thought to be descended from a mixture of the aborigines and the Spaniards. There were, however, in 1744, several Indians at Banique, who proved their descent from the subjects of the unfortunate Cacique Henri; although historical authority affirms that the whole race was exterminated.

The freed people are few in number, if compared with the whites, but considerable in proportion to the number of the slaves. The people of colour are excluded from almost all employments, civil as well as military, as long as the colour of the skin betrays its origin; but the political constitution of the country admits of no distinction between the civil rights of a white inhabitant and those of a free person. Indeed the major part of the Spanish colonists are of a mixed race: this an African feature, and sometimes more than one, often betrays; but its frequency has silenced a prejudice that would otherwise be a troublesome remembrancer. People of colour are admitted to

[the priesthood without difficulty; but the Spaniards have not yet brought themselves to make Negro priests and bishops like the Portuguese. Slaves are treated with extreme mildness, and are usually fed as well as their masters. A religious principle and an illicit affection tend to their emancipation. A slave can redeem himself at a price fixed by law. Thus the fate of the slave is softened by the hope of freedom, and the authority of the master by the habit of being confounded, in some sort, with those who were the other day in slavery. The laws against slaves are much neglected; those in their favour are very exactly observed. Few of the Creoles can either read or write; hence the want of social intercourse, which is also augmented by the badness of the roads. Over the whole of the Spanish part of the island, mountains and plains, were spread, in 1798, 125,000 inhabitants; of whom 110,000 were free, and 15,000 slaves; which does not amount to 40 individuals to one square league. The Spanish Creoles are insensible of all the treasures which surround them, and pass their lives without wishing to change their lot; while the French portion furnishes three-fifths of the produce of all the French West India colonies put together, or more than 10 millions sterling. The dress and mode of living of the Spanish Creoles indicate pride, laziness, and poverty. The capital of itself indicates decay; little insignificant towns are to be seen here and there, with a few colonial settlements, for which the name of manufactories would be too great an honour; also immense possessions, called *hattes*, where beasts and cattle are raised with little care, in different degrees of domestication; as the domestic, the gentle, and the shy. Those called wild or mountaineers, as also the shy, cost the herdsmen, called pioneers and lancers, immense labour and danger in the chase. The *hattes* are the most numerous sort of Spanish settlements, and of an extent far disproportioned to their utility. Some are several square leagues, and do not contain above 500 head of cattle, great and small. Some are called horse-hattes, others cattle-hattes, according to the name of the animals they contain; others used in breeding pigs are called *corails*. A small piece of wood-land, called *venerie*, frequently serves as a boundary between the hattes, common to those on both sides of it, and also shelters the cattle from the heat of the sun. The woodland likewise attracts the wild animals, and lessens the labours of the huntsman. In these hattes, the people lodge miserably, and have but poor subsistence. The small provision farms, called *canacos*, fall generally to the lot of the poorer colonists, or most commonly people of colour, or freed people.

6. *Territorial extent of ditto.*—Many circumstances conspired to render this island a place of importance to the Spaniards. It was a key to the gulf of Mexico, a convenient place for their shipping to touch at, an excellent rendezvous for their squadrons and fleets, and an important hold for naval operations of all sorts; but from the impolitic measures of the government, and the restraints on commerce, it proved rather a burden than an advantage to the mother country.

The Spanish part is computed to contain about 90 leagues in its greatest length from *e.* to *w.* 60 leagues in its greatest breadth; having a surface of about 3200 square leagues. About 400 square leagues of this surface are in mountains, which are generally more capable of cultivation than those in the French part, and have sometimes a soil that disputes the preference with that of the valleys. There remains therefore a fine fertile surface of more than 2700 square leagues, divided into valleys and plains of various lengths and breadths.

7. *Commerce and productions of ditto.*—The supply of horned cattle to the French part of the island could not be estimated at less than 15,000 head annually: of which the Spaniards furnished four-fifths. These, at 30 dollars a head, and bringing them by the Spaniards, could not be less than 450,000 dollars. This formed three quarters of the produce of the colony; and the impost paid to government was 10 per cent. The number of 200,000 head of cattle is the number in the general census taken by order of the president, in 1780; and if we count the cattle exempted from the tribute, they may amount to 250,000, without comprehending horses, mules, and asses, which, with an augmentation estimated since 1780, would make a stock of 300,000 head, and an annual production of 60,000; and suppose a fifth part of the young ones perish accidentally, there still remains 48,000. The resources of the colonists are very confined, and their few establishments all below mediocrity. There are but 22 sugar manufactories of any consequence; the rest being not worth naming; and even these 22 have altogether but about 600 Negroes. Of these six produce syrup, and some sugar; but the others, which are called *trapiches*, where animals are employed to turn the mills and press the canes, without shelter in the open air, make nothing but syrup. The whole of this produce is generally used in the colony; small quantities are sometimes sent to Puerto Rico, or to Old Spain; and the goodness of the sugar has proved that of the soil, but nothing in favour of the ma-]

[nufacturer. The coffee raised here is excellent; each tree in a state of bearing will produce, on an average, a pound weight, and sometimes of a quality equal to that of Mocha, yet chocolate is preferred to it. Cotton grows naturally at St. Domingo, of an excellent quality, even without care in stony land, and in the crevices of the rocks. The numerous roots of indigo are only obstacles to the feeble cultivation of the fields, where it grows spontaneously. All these valuable productions have shared the fate of depopulation. Tobacco, says Valverde, has here a larger leaf than in any other part of America; it grows every where, and equals sometimes that of Cuba or the Havannah. It is as much esteemed as this latter, in the manufactures of Seville, and is even preferable to it in segars. Its cultivation has lately become more general. The kernel of the cocoa nut of St. Domingo is more acidulated than that of the cocoa nut of Venezuela and Caracas, to which it is not inferior; and experience proves, that the chocolate made of the two cocoas has a more delicate flavour than that made of the cocoa of Caracas alone.

8. *Statistical accounts of the French division.*—The French part of St. Domingo, containing 2,500,000 acres, of which 1,500,000 were under high cultivation in 1789, was then divided into 10 jurisdictions, which were subdivided into 52 parishes. The *w.* jurisdictions are, Port au Prince, St. Mark, Le Petite Goave, and Jeremie; the *n.* Cape François, Fort Dauphin, and Port de Paix; and those in the *s.* Les Cayes, St. Louis, and Jacmel. Before the late revolution there were in these parishes about 42,000 white people, 44,000 free people of colour, and 600,000 slaves. Other accounts make them considerably less; the above, however, is from good authority. The number of deaths during 1789, according to the bills of mortality, were 7121; the number of births the same year, 4232. The excess of deaths, 2889, will be the less astonishing, when it is considered, that in the years 1787 and 1788, there had been imported into the colony nearly 60,000 new Negroes. The exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year, were 47,516,531 lbs. white sugar; 93,573,300 brown sugar; 76,835,219 lbs. coffee; 7,004,274 lbs. cotton; 758,628 lbs. indigo; and other articles, as tanned hides, molasses, spirits, &c. to the value of 46,873 livres. The total value of duties on the above exportations amounted to 770,801 dollars, 3 cents.

9. *Chief towns.*—Port au Prince is the seat of the French government in this island in time of peace, and a place of considerable trade. Cape François exceeds Port au Prince in the value of its productions, the elegance of its buildings, and the advantageous situation of its port. It is the governor's residence in time of war. The mole, though inferior to these in other respects, is the first port in the island for safety in time of war, being by nature and art strongly fortified. The other towns and ports of any note are, Fort Dauphin, St. Mark, Leogane, Petit Goave, Jeremie, Les Cayes, St. Louis, and Jacmel, which see under their different names. The most ancient town in this island, and in all America, built by Europeans, is St. Domingo, of which an account is given under its proper head.

10. *A summary account of the revolution of the blacks.*—The Negroes in the French division of this island have, for several years past, been in a state of insurrection. In the progress of these disturbances, which have not yet subsided, the planters and others have sustained immense losses. We shall here give a summary account of this insurrection.

The situation of the French colonies early attracted the attention of the constituent assembly; though at this time all was as tranquil as such a state of oppression would permit.

The first interference of the national assembly in the affairs of the colonies was by a decree of the 8th of March 1790, which declared, that all free persons, who were proprietors and residents of two years standing, and who contributed to the exigencies of the state, should exercise the rights of voting, which constitute the quality of French citizens.

This decree, though in fact it gave no new rights to the people of colour, was regarded with a jealous eye by the white planters, who evidently saw that the generality of the qualification included all descriptions of proprietors; they affected, however, to impose a different construction upon it. The people of colour appealed to common justice and common sense; it was to no purpose; the whites repelled them from their assemblies; some commotions ensued, in which they mutually fell a sacrifice to their pride and resentment.

These disturbances again excited the vigilance of the national assembly: a decree was passed on the 12th day of October 1790, by which the assembly declared, as a constitutional article, "That they would establish no regulations respecting the internal government of the colonies, without the precise and formal request of the colonial assemblies."

Peace, however, was not the consequence of]

[this decree. The proprietors, it is true, had obtained a legal right of tyrannizing; but the unfortunate question still recurred, who should be permitted to exercise that right? On this head the decree was silent. New dissensions arose; each of the parties covered, under a factious patriotism, the most atrocious designs. Assassination and revolt became frequent. Mauduit, a French officer of rank, lost his life by the hands of his own countrymen. The unfortunate Oge, a planter of colour, who had exerted himself in France in the cause of his brethren, resolved to support by force their just pretensions. He landed in the Spanish territory of St. Domingo, where he assembled about 600 Mulattoes. Before he proceeded to hostilities, he wrote to the French general, that his desire was for peace, provided the laws were enforced. His letter was absurdly considered as a declaration of war. Being attacked and vanquished, he took refuge among the Spaniards, who delivered him up to his adversaries. These disturbances still increasing, the national assembly found it necessary, at length, to decide between the contending parties.

On the 15th of May 1791, a decree was made, consisting of two articles, by the first of which the assembly confirmed that of the 12th of October, so far as respected the slaves in their islands. It is true, that the word slave was cautiously omitted in this document, and they are only characterised by the negative description of "men not free," as if right and wrong depended on a play of words, or a mode of expression.

This part of the decree met with but little opposition, though it passed not without severe reprehension from a few enlightened members. The second article, respecting the people of colour, was strongly contested: those who were before known by the appellation of patriots divided upon it. It was, however, determined in the result, that the people of colour, born of free parents, should be considered as active citizens, and be eligible to the offices of government in the islands.

This second article, which decided upon a right that the people of colour had been entitled to for upwards of a century, instead of restoring peace, may be considered as the cause, or rather the pretext, of all the subsequent evils that the colony of St. Domingo has sustained. They arose not indeed from its execution, but from its counteraction by the white colonists. Had they, after the awful warnings they had already experienced, obeyed the ordinances of an assembly they pretended to revere; had they imbibed one drop of the true spirit of that constitution to which they had vowed an inviolable attachment; had they even suppressed the dictates of pride in the suggestions of prudence; the storm that threatened them had been averted, and in their obedience to the parent state they had displayed an act of patriotism, and preserved themselves from all possibility of danger.

But the equalization of the people of colour stung the irritable nerves of the white colonists. The descendants of slaves might have lost the resentments of their fathers; but the hatred of a despot is hereditary. The European maxim allows, "That they never pardon who have done the wrong; but in the colonies this perversity attains a more monstrous growth, and the aversion to African blood descends from generation to generation. No sooner had the decree passed than deputies from the islands to the national assembly withdrew their attendance: the colonial committee, always under the influence of the planters, suspended their labours. Its arrival in the island struck the whites with consternation: they vowed to sacrifice their lives rather than suffer the execution of the decree. Their rage bordered upon phrenzy: they proposed to imprison the French merchants then in the island, to tear down the national flag, and hoist the British standard in its place. Whilst the joy of the Mulattoes was mingled with apprehensions and with fears, St. Domingo re-echoed with the cries of the whites, with their menaces, with their blasphemies against the constitution. A motion was made in the streets to fire upon the people of colour, who fled from the city, and took refuge in the plantations of their friends in the woods: they were at length recalled by a proclamation; but it was only to swear subordination to the whites, and to be witnesses of fresh enormities. Amidst these agitations the slaves had remained in their accustomed subordination. Nor was it till the month of August 1791, that the symptoms of the insurrection appeared amongst them.

A considerable number, both of whites and people of colour, had lost their lives in these commotions before the slaves had given indications of disaffection; they were not, however, insensible of the opportunities of revolt afforded by the dissensions of their masters: they had learnt that no alleviation of their miseries was ever to be expected from Europe; that in the struggle for colonial dominion, their humble interests had been equally sacrificed or forgotten by all parties. They felt their curb relaxed by the disarming and dispersion of their Mulatto masters, who had been accustomed to keep them under rigorous discipline.]

[Hopeless of relief from any quarter, they rose in different parts, and spread desolation over the island. If the cold cruelties of despotism have no bounds, what shall be expected from the paroxysms of despair?

On the 11th of September 1791, a convention took place, which produced the agreement called the Concordat, by which the white planters stipulated, that they would no longer oppose the law of the 15th of May, which gave political rights to the people of colour. The colonial assembly even promised to meliorate the situation of the people of colour, born of parents not free, and to whom the decree of the 15th of May did not extend. An union was formed between the planters, which, if it had sooner taken place, had prevented the insurrection. The insurgents were every where dispirited, repulsed, and dispersed; and the colony itself preserved from total destruction. By a decree of the national assembly, the 24th of September, the people of colour were virtually excluded from all right of colonial legislation, and expressly placed in the power of the white colonists.

If the decree of the 15th of May could instigate the white colonists to the frantic acts of violence before described, what shall we suppose were the feelings of the people of colour on that of the 24th of September, which again blasted those hopes they had justly founded on the constitutional law of the parent state, and the solemn ratification of the white colonists? No sooner was it known in the islands, than those dissensions, which the revolt of the Negroes had for a while appeased, broke out with fresh violence. The apprehensions entertained from the slaves had been allayed by the effects of the concordat: but the whites no sooner found themselves relieved from the terrors of immediate destruction, than they availed themselves of the decree of the 24th of September; they formally revoked the concordat, and treacherously refused to comply with an engagement to which they owed their very existence. The people of colour were in arms; they attacked the whites in the *s.* provinces; they possessed themselves of fort St. Louis, and defeated their opponents in several engagements. A powerful body surrounded Port au Prince, the capital of the island, and claimed the execution of the concordat. At three different times did the whites assent to the requisition, and as often broke their engagement. Gratified with the predilection for aristocracy, which the constituent assembly had in its dotage avowed, they affected the appellation of patriots, and had the address to transfer the popular odium to the people of colour, who were contending for their indisputable rights, and to the few white colonists who had virtue enough to espouse their cause. Under this pretext, the municipality of Port au Prince required M. Grimoard, the captain of the Boreas, a French line of battle ship, to bring his guns to bear upon, and to cannonade the people of colour assembled near the town: he at first refused, but the crew, deluded by the cry of patriotism, enforced his compliance. No sooner was this measure adopted, than the people of colour gave a loose to their indignation; they spread over the country, and set fire indiscriminately to all the plantations: the greatest part of the town of Port au Prince soon after shared the same fate. Nothing seemed to remain for the white inhabitants but to seek their safety in quitting the colony. In the *n.* parts the people of colour adopted a more magnanimous, and perhaps a more prudent conduct. "They begun," says Mr. Verniaud, "by offering their blood to the whites. 'We shall wait,' said they, 'till we have saved you, before we assert our own claims." They accordingly opposed themselves to the revolted Negroes with unexampled courage: they endeavoured to soothe them by attending to their reasonable requisitions; and if the colony of St. Domingo had ever been preserved to the French nation, it would have been by the exertions of the people of colour.

After this recital of authentic and indisputable facts, it will not be difficult to form a clear idea of the nature of the insurrection: it is at the present moment far from being concluded, and we refer such readers as would wish to consider it in a more detailed view, to the History of Bryan Edwards and Walton's Hispaniola.

St. Domingo is situated between lat. 17° 55′ and 20° *n.* and between long. 71° and 77° *w.* from Paris. It lies 45 leagues *e. n. e.* of Jamaica, 22 *s. e.* of Cuba, and 29 *n. w.* by *w.* of Porto Rico; and is, not including the small dependent islands that surround it, 160 leagues long from *e.* to *w.* and from 60 to 70 broad from *n.* to *s.*]

Catalogue of the settlements, ports, and rivers of this island.

The capital,	Neiba,
Santiago,	Buena Ventura,
Dajabon,	Vany,
Concepcion de la Vega,	Banica,
Cotuy,	Las Caobas,
S. Lorenzo de las Minas,	Pedro Corto,
Hayna,	Farfán,
Ingenios,	Hincha,
Azúa	S. Rafael,
S. Juan,	S. Miguel,

Monte de Plata,
Boya,
Bayaguana,
Seibo,
Higuey,
Samaná,
Sabana,
Monte Christi,
Puerto de Plata,
S. Carlos.

Bays and Ports.

Bahia de las Aguilas,
Puerto de la Beata,
Puerto de Petitrú,
Bahia de Neiba, or De Juliana,
Puerto Viejo de Azúa,
Bahia de Ocóa,
Puerto de la Caldera,
Puerto de la Catalina,
Puerto de Santo Domingo
Puerto de la Caleta,
Cala de Macoriz,
Del Soco,
De la Romana,
De Quiabon,
Bahia de Higuey,
Bahia de Samaná, or De las Flechas,
Puerto de Estero Grande
Bahía Escocesa, or De Cosbec,
Bahia del Bálsamo,
Puerto de Santiago,
Puerto de Plata,
Puerto Caballo, or De Garcia,
Puerto de Isabella,
Puerto de Estero Hondo,
Rada de Monte Christi,
Bahía del Mansanillo.

Islands.

Beata,
Santa Catalina,
Saona,
Mona,
Monito,
Desecho,
Baxos de Plata,
Abroxos,
Pañuelo Quadrado,
Islas Turcas,

Caicos.

Rivers.

Ozama,
Jaina,
Nigua,
Nisáo,
Ocóa,
De Mulas,
Tavara,
Mijo,
Yaque,
Artibonito,
Camú,
Mao,
Guayubin,
Daxabón,
Yuna,
La Isabela,
S. Lorenzo,
Neiba,
La Romana,
Macoris,
Soco,
Cucumaya,
Higuey,
Yuna,
Indios.

Capes and Points.

Del Manglar,
De la Salina Chica,
De la Roche,
De Isabelica,
Roxo,
Francés Viejo,
Samaná,
Cabron,
De S. Rafael,
De Engaño,
De Espada,
De la Magdalena,
De Caucedo,
Del Palenque,
De Salina Grande,
De la Beata,
De Nizáo,
De Mongón,
De Peña,
De Mascuri,
De Sabanetas,
De Hicacos,
De Reson,
De Briseval.

In the part of the French.

Settlements.

Cabo Francés,
Puerto del Principe,
Leogán,
Cruz d'Ramilletes,
Arcahaye,
Mirebalais,
S. Marcos,
Artibonito,
Veretes,
Goanabas,
Petit Goave,
Fondo de Negros,
Anse à Veau,
Petit Trou,
Grand Goave,
Jeremie,
Saint Louis,
Acquin,
Cavaillon,
Cayes du Fond,
Torbeck,
Coteaux,
Tiburón,
Jacmel,
Cayes de Jacmel,
Baynét,
Port Dauphin,
Port de Paix.
Petite Anse,
Quartier Morin,
Limonade,
La Grand Riviere,
Le Trou,
Le Dondon,
La Plaine du Nord,
Le Terrier Rouge,
Ovanaminthe,
L'Accul,
Le Limbé,
Port Margot,
Le Borgne,
Plaisance,
Gros Morne,
Petit Saint Louis,
Jean Rabel,
Mole St. Nicolas.

Rivers.

De Trois Rivieres,
De la Petite Anse,
Riviere Grand,
Guaraguey,
Guaramu,
Capotilla,
Dajabon,
Guararáy,
Grande,
Salado,
De las Damas,

Capes and Points.

De San Nicolas,
De los Locos,
De Grand Pierre,
De S. Marcos,
Percée,
De la Geringa,
De Doña Maria,
De las Ballenas,
De Irois,
De Burgados,
De Cascajo,
De Abacú,
De Pasqual,
De Trois Lataniers,
De Benet,
Del Moral,
De Jacquemel,
De Marechau,
De Belle Roche,
De Margót,
De Feste,
Colorado.

Islands.

Tortuga,
Goanava,
Navaga,
Vaca,
De Agua,
Caimitos.

Presidents, governors, and captains-general who have presided in the island of St. Domingo.

1. The Adelantado Don Bartolomé Columbus, brother to the celebrated Admiral Christopher Columbus, founder of the city of St. Domingo, and which was the first city of the kings of Spanish America, in 1496; he governed a short time, since the changes made by the *alcaldía mayor* Francisco Roldan obliged the Catholic kings to nominate,

2. Don Francisco Bobadilla, a knight and *comendador* of the order of Calatrava, nominated

governor-general of the Indies in 1500; his authority was but of short date, since the vexations suffered by the Spaniards and Indians gave them sufficient motive for desiring his renunciation; and in his room was elected,

3. Don Nicolas de Ovando, native of Cáceres in Estremadura, knight and *comendador* of Lares in the order of Alcantara, a man noted for his virtue, justice, and merit; he came to the government in 1501, but the many complaints raised against him, and which tended to publish the fickleness of his character, with the circumstance of the Queen Isabel having sworn to chastise him for having put to death the Cacique Anacoana, and she having left her decree in charge to Ferdinand, this king divested him of the government in 1508, and commanded him to return to Spain.

4. The Admiral Don Diego Colon, son of the celebrated Christopher, nominated through the importunities that he had made in order that the situation might be offered to his father; he succeeded to Nicolas de Ovando as governor-general, but not in character of viceroy, as his father was, in 1508.

5. Rodrigo de Alburquerque, sent with the title of *distribudor* in the different divisions of Indians to Hispaniola, through the influence of the rivals of the Admiral Don Diego Colon, in 1514; but the vexations he endured were such as to cause him to quit the government in the following year, in 1515.

6. The Licentiate Ibarra, who proceeded with the same commission as did the former, but who died when he had scarcely arrived at the island the same year, in 1515.

7. The missionaries Luis de Figueroa, prior of the monastery of Mejorada de Olmedo, Bernadino de Manzanado, and Alphonso de Santo Domingo, prior of the monastery of Ortega, all of the religious order of St. Jerome; elected by the Cardinal Ximinez de Cisneros, at the death of King Ferdinand, to settle dissensions, and to govern the whole of the Indies then discovered, in the year 1516: they had as an associate the Licentiate Suazo, who was separated from them two years afterwards. The opportune and well ordered functions of holy men, thus encharged with the care of new establishments, did credit to their election; and their government, which lasted till 1518, was deserving of the greatest commendations; this they were commanded to resign in the same year, and they were succeeded by,

8. The Licentiate Rodrigo de Figueroa, with the title of administrator; but, having begun to show signs of an insatiable avarice, and clamours being raised against him from the extortions practised against the poor Indians as well as against the Spaniards, he was removed from his situation in 1521, and carried as prisoner to Spain.

9. The Admiral Don Diego Colon, for the second time, until the year 1523.

10. The Father *Fray* Luis de Figueroa, of the religious order of St. Jerome; elected bishop of La Concepcion of La Vega, and president of the royal audience in the same year, 1523; but he died before he took possession.

11. Don Sebastian Ramirez de Fuenleal, bishop of Santo Domingo, in which title, on account of the smallness of the see, was united also that of La Concepcion; he was nominated at the same time president of the royal audience and governor of the island; took possession in 1528, and governed with extraordinary skil until 1532, when he was promoted to the presidency of Mexico; the Licentiate Gil Gonzalez Dávila holding here the reins of government in the interim, in quality of visitor and governor-general of the island, through the promotion of his predecessor, in 1533.

12. Don Luis Colon, vice-admiral of the Indies, grandson of the former and much renowned Christopher Columbus, who, pleading his rights at court, was declared captain-general of Hispaniola, in 1540; this dignity he exercised but for a short time, from having ceded it to the crown, in exchange for the dukedom of Veragua and marquisate of Jamaica.

13. The Licentiate Alonso Lopez Cerrato, nominated president, with the commission of residentiary to the *oidors* of that audience in 1543; he governed until 1548, when he was promoted to the presidency of the audience of Los Confines.

14. Don Alonso de Fuenmayor, elected archbishop of Santo Domingo, and nominated at the same time president, governor, and captain-general in 1548; which honours he exercised until his death, in 1560.

15. Don Antonio de Osorio, elected in 1560.

16. Don Domingo de Osorio, admiral of the galleys and coast-guarding vessels of the island; he came to the presidency here, having been promoted from the government of Caracas, in 1597.

17. Don Gabriel de Chaves, colonel of militia, in 1646.

18. Don Bernardino de Meneses, Count of Peñalba, in 1652.

19. Don Juan Francisco de Montemayor, Cordoba, and Cuenca, a knight of Aragon, nominated

president in 1654, and the same who conquered the French, taking from them the island of Tortuga.

20. Don Andres de Robles, colonel of the infantry militia; he was promoted to the government of Buenos Ayres in 1680.

21. Don Francisco de Segura, Sandoval, and Castilla, a militia colonel of celebrated valour and military skill, who gained a complete victory against the French in the island, in the year 1691; he was removed from the government, and embarked on board a register ship, through disturbances with the bishop, and died in his voyage.

22. Don Felipe de Valera, lieutenant-colonel of militia, in 1703.

23. Don Pedro Niela, in 1714.

24. Don Alonso de Castro and Mazo, native of Toledo, first lieutenant of the regiment of Spanish guards; nominated president, governor, and captain-general, in 1730.

25. Don Pedro Zorilla de San Martin, Marquis of La Gandara, first lieutenant of the regiment of Spanish guards; nominated in 1737.

26. Don Francisco Rubio and Peñaranda, *comendador* of Hinojosa del Valle, of the order of Santiago, brigadier of the royal armies, and captain of the regiment of Spanish guards; nominated in 1750; he governed until 1759.

27. Don Manuel de Azlór and Urries, native of Aragon, brigadier of the royal armies; nominated in 1759, governed until 1771.

28. Don Joseph Solando y Bote, knight of the order of Santiago, admiral of the royal armada, whose merit, talent, and zeal for the royal service, elevated him to the rank of vice-admiral of the royal armada; he was nominated in 1771, being at the time governor in Caracas, until 1779.

29. Don Isidro Peralta, native of Granada; he had served as infantry captain in the regiment of Galicia, and was first lieutenant of Spanish guards, when he was promoted to the presidency of Santo Domingo, in 1779, until 1786, when he died.

30. Don Juan Guillelmi, native of Sevilla; he had served as captain in the royal body of artillery; nominated president, governor, and captain-general of St. Domingo, in 1787.

In the part of the French.

1. Monsr. de Fontenay, in 1653; nominated first governor by the king of France.

2. Monsr. Deschamps, Lord of Moussac, in 1659.

3. Monsr. Ogerón de la Bovere, in 1665.

4. Monsr. de Pouancey, nephew of the former, in 1676.

5. Monsr. de Cussy, in 1683.

6. Monsr. de Casse, in 1691.

7. Monsr. Auger, in 1703.

8. Monsr. the Count of Choiseul-Baupré, in 1707.

9. Monsr. the Count of Blenac, in 1714.

10. Monsr. the Marquis of Chateaumorand, in 1716.

11. Monsr. the Marquis of Sorel, in 1719.

12. Monsr. the Knight of Rochalard, in 1725.

13. Monsr. the Marquis of Vienne, in 1730.

14. Monsr. the Marquis of La Fayete, in 1733.

15. Monsr. the Marquis of Larnage, in 1735.

16. Monsr. the Knight of Conflans, who was afterwards marshal of France, in 1748.

17. Monsr. the Count de Bois de la Mothe, in 1752.

18. Monsr. the Marquis de Vaudrevil, in 1755.

19. Monsr. Burt, in 1757.

20. Monsr. de Bory, in 1761.

21. Monsr. the Viscount of Belzunce, in 1762.

22. Monsr. the Count of Estaing, in 1764.

23. Monsr. the Prince of Rohan, in 1766.

24. Monsr. the Count of Nolivos, in 1770.

25. Monsr. the Knight of Valiere, in 1772.

26. Monsr. the Count of Ennery, brigadier, grand cross of the royal and military order of San Luis, inspector-general of infantry, director-general of the troops, fortifications, artillery, and militias of all the French colonies; nominated in 1775.

Archbishops who have presided in the island of St. Domingo.

1. Don *Fray* Garcia de Padilla, of the order of San Francisco, confessor of Leonor, wife of Manuel king of Portugal; he it was who erected into a cathedral the church of St. Domingo, through a bull of the Pope Julius II. in 1512, being elected first bishop, which dignity he accepted, refusing any remuneration; he died before he was consecrated.

2. Don Alexandro Gerardino, native of Rome; he passed over to Spain with his brother Don Antonio, whom he had accompanied in many embassies; he was presented to this bishopric by the Emperor Charles V. in the year 1520, and was the first prelate that preached and taught as pastor in America; he died in 1525.

3. Don *Fray* Luis de Figueróa, of the order of St. Jerome, one of the commissaries sent by the Cardinal Ximinez to govern the Indies; he was upon his return to Spain from being prior of the monastery of Mejorada, when he was promoted to this bishopric, but died before he was consecrated.

4. Don Sebastian Ramirez de Fuenleal, elected by the Emperor Charles V. to the bishopric of St. Domingo, and presidency of the royal audience, through the acknowledged renown of his virtue, judgment, and literature, in 1527; from whence he passed over to the presidency of Mexico, in 1530; and it is to him that Nueva España owes all her prosperity and good establishments.

5. Don Alonso de Fuenmayor, native of Yanguas, collegiate in the college of San Bartolomé of Salamanca, professor and licenciate in his university, and *oidor* of Navarra; when he was elected to the bishopric of St. Domingo in 1534, he returned to Spain, and afterwards to his church, already erected into a metropolitan and archbishopric, being there first bishop, in 1548.

6. Don Diego de Covarrubias, a celebrated president of the council of Castilla, elected archbishop, being then *oidor* of the chancery of Granada; which title he did not fulfil, from having been promoted to the bishopric of Ciudad Rodrigo before he passed over to the Indies.

7. Don Juan de Salcedo, native of Granada, canon and provisor of its church; presented to the archbishopric of St. Domingo in 1560; he died at sea in 1562.

8. Don *Fray* Juan de Arzola, of the order of San Gerónimo; elected to this archbishopric in 1565; he died in the following year, before he was consecrated.

9. Don *Fray* Andres de Carvajal, native of the town of Alcántara in Estremadura, a monk of the order of St. Francis, collegiate in the college of San Pedro and San Pablo de Alcalá; promoted from the bishopric of Puerto Rico in 1568; he died in 1579.

10. Don Alonso Lopez, petty canon of the holy church of Córdoba, inquisitor of this city, elected archbishop of St. Domingo in 1570; promoted to the archbishopric of Santa Fé.

11. Don *Fray* Nicolas Ramos, native of Villasaba, bishop of Palencia, a monk of the order of San Francis, collegiate in the college of San Pedro and San Pablo de Alcalá, qualificator of the inquisition, provincial of his province, a great theologist and preacher, and promoted from the bishopric of Puerto Rico to this archbishopric.

12. Don *Fray* Agustin Dávila and Padrilla, a monk of the order of St. Dominic, native of Mexico, master of theology, prior of his convent of the Puebla de los Angeles, preacher to King Philip III. elected archbishop of St. Domingo in 1599; he died in 1604.

13. Don *Fray* Christóval Rodriguez, native of Salamanca, of the religious order of St. Domingo, master, and afterwards presented to the priorship of the convent of Alcalá, visitor of the convents of the Indies, and elected archbishop of St. Domingo in 1605; promoted to the bishopric of Arequipá in 1611.

14. Don *Fray* Diego de Contreras, of the religious order of St. Augustin, native of Mexico, master in his university, professor of writing, *difinidor* of his province, prior in his convent of this capital, provincial, *calificador* of the holy office, and archbishop of St. Domingo in 1612; he sought of the pope permission to go to Rome to settle some business, but died at sea in 1618.

15. Don *Fray* Pedro Solier, of the religious order of St. Augustin, a native of Barajas; promoted from the bishopric of Puerto Rico to this archbishopric in 1619; he died in the following year.

16. Don *Fray* Domingo de Valderrama, of the order of St. Domingo, native of Quito; promoted from the bishopric of La Paz in 1620.

17. Don *Fray* Pedro de Oviedo, of the order of San Bernardo, lecturer of arts and theology, professor of Alcalá, and abbot of the monastery of San Clodio, and *difinidor* of his religion; elected archbishop of St. Domingo in 1620, promoted to the bishopric of Quito in 1629.

18. Don *Fray* Fernando de Vera, of the order of St. Augustin, presented to the archbishopric of St. Domingo in 1628, but before consecration promoted to Cuzco.

19. Don Bernardino de Almansa, native of Lima, in which university he graduated as doctor of canons; he was curate in various settlements, visitor of the archbishopric, treasurer of the church of Cartagena, and archdeacon of that of Charcas. He came to Spain, where he was made inquisitor of Logroño, afterwards of Toledo, and archbishop of St. Domingo; and being consecrated, he was removed to Santa Fé in 1632.

20. Don *Fray* Facundo de Torres, of the order of San Benito, native of the town of Sahagún, a great engineer, well learned in divine and human knowledge, lecturer in his convent of San Juan de Samos, thrice abbot of that of Sahagún, and preacher to King Philip IV. who presented him to this bishopric in 1632. At the time of his promotion the whole of the city met together, being collected by the sound of a bell, and entreated him to stay amongst them, sending a petition to that effect, at the same time to the king, so great was the reverence and love for his domestic and heroic virtues; but he died in 1640, and before the permission could be received.

21. Don Diego de Guevara, native of Mexico,

doctor of laws and canons, of the university of Valladolid, school-master of the church of the Puebla de los Angeles, provisor, visitor, and judge of the crusade, chanter of Mexico, provisor and visitor of the five provinces of the archbishopric, established by his holiness judge for allaying the dissensions of the religions of San Francisco and San Augustin, commissary-general of crusade, and archbishop of St. Domingo in 1640; he died shortly after, on his return from being consecrated at Mexico.

22. Don Francisco Bugueiro, collegiate of the college of Santa Cruz of Valladolid, magisterial canon of Mondoñedo, and afterwards of the church of Zamora; presented to the archbishopric of St. Domingo in 1645; he died before he was consecrated.

23. Don Juan Diaz de Arce, school-master of the holy church of Mexico; elected archbishop, but he refused the office.

24. Don Francisco Pio, native of Toledo, professor of laws in its university, visitor and vicar-general of the city of Baeza, canon and provisor of Segovia; elected archbishop of St. Domingo in 1648.

25. Don Juan de Escalante Turcios and Mendoza, commissary of crusade, provisor and vicar-general of the bishopric of Yucatán in 1677.

26. Don *Fray* Domingo Fernandez Navarrete, of the order of St. Domingo.

27. Don *Fray* Fernando de Carvajal and Rivera, of the order of La Merced; he embarked in 1690 in a Dutch vessel to avoid the persecutions of the president, and went to the French colonies on his way to Spain, in 1698.

28. Don *Fray* Francisco Rincon, of the order of the religious minims of San Francisco de Paula, native of Valladolid; elected bishop in 1705, and promoted to the church of Caracas in 1711.

29. Don Antonio Claudio Alvarez de Quiñones, provisor and vicar-general of the bishopric of Sigüenza, canon of the renowned church of Berlanga; elected in 1712.

30. Don Francisco Mendigaña, archdeacon of the order of St. Dominic; elected archbishop in 1712.

31. Don *Fray* Juan de Galavis, of the order of the canons called the *reglares Premostratenses*, having been formerly general of the same; elected archbishop of St. Domingo in 1729, promoted to be archbishop of Santa Fé in 1737.

32. Don Domingo Pantaleon Alvarez de Abreu, archdeacon of Canarica; elected in 1737, and promoted to the bishopric of the Puebla de los Angeles in 1743.

33. Don *Fray* Ignacio de Padilla and Guardiola, of the order of San Augustin, procurator-general of the province of Nueva España at the courts of Madrid and Rome; elected archbishop of St. Domingo in 1743, promoted to the bishopric of Yucatán in 1753.

34. Don *Fray* Joseph Moreno Curiel; elected in 1754; he died in 1756.

35. Don Felipe Ruiz de Auzmendi; elected in 1756; he died in 1767.

36. Don Isodoro Rodriguez; elected in the above year, 1767.

Domingo, St. the capital of the former island, is of the same name; lies in the part possessed by the Spaniards, and was founded by Don Bartolomé Colon (or Columbus) in 1494; he having given it this name, as it is asserted, in honour of his father; or, as others are of opinion, from his having arrived here on a Sunday. A great part of this city having been destroyed by a violent hurricane which occurred here, it was removed in 1504 to the spot where it now stands, by the Governor Nicolas de Ovando, *comendador mayor* of Alcántara, and founded upon the shore of the river Ozama, where there is a good port, though only fit for small vessels and frigates. The city is large, has many handsome buildings, is of a benign temperature, fertile, and abounding in cattle, and a place of great commerce, though nothing like what it was formerly, it having at one time been the principal colony of America, and the place from whence issued nearly all the great conquerors and settlers who went over to the continent, as likewise the residence of the governors-general. It is the head of an archbishopric, founded by Paul III. in 1547, and previous to that had been a bishopric, established by Julius II. from 1512: it has as suffragans those of Cuba and Puerto Rico. The cathedral church, though small, is a fine piece of architecture, and in it are deposited the bones of the discoverer of this island, the celebrated Admiral Christopher Columbus. It has besides the parish church of Santa Barbara, with two other assistant parish chapels in the suburbs, of the names of San Miguel and San Andres, some convents of the religious orders of St. Francis, St. Domingo, La Merced, a college which belonged to the regulars of the society of Jesuits, a good hospital, and two monasteries of nuns, the one of Santa Clara, the other of Santa Catalina. It is the residence of the president and captain-general of the island, and of the tribunal of the royal audience, founded in 1511. It had once a mint, for the purpose of coining the infinite abundance of metals extracted from its mines; but this was immediately abolished. It is

so beautiful, and has an air of such grandeur, that Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo had the boldness to say to the Emperor Charles V. that "there was not a city even in Spain preferable to it, either for the advantage of soil, agreeableness of situation, beauty and disposition of the public places and streets, and pleasantness of its surrounding country;" he further added, that "his Imperial Majesty often lodged in palaces far inferior in conveniences, size, and grandeur, to those met with at St. Domingo." This city is situate *n. s.* on the shore of the river Ozama, as has already been observed; so that on the *s.* it is terminated by the sea, on the *e.* by the river, and on the *w.* and *n.* by beautiful and well cultivated fields. The streets are wide and straight, crossing each other at right angles, and the houses are well proportioned, and some of them of a species of marble-stone found in the neighbourhood, and others of a mortar, which by the influence of the air and time, becomes as hard as any brick. The ground is sufficiently raised above the level of the sea, and this affords it as it were an impregnable barrier. It is completely surrounded by a wall, which was begun by the archbishop and president Don Alonso de Fuen-Mayor; and at a small distance from it is the castle of San Gerónimo, which is of a square figure, and a very good fortification. Its arms are a shield divided horizontally; in the superior half a key; in the inferior the cross of St. Domingo, sustained by two lions rampant; and above is the imperial crown. In 1551, the English, commanded by William Gauson, attempted to take it with a strong squadron, and with upwards of 2000 men, who disembarked here. But appearing off the back of the city, they were espied by a battery, which had been built there to guard against a similar invasion; and this playing upon the English troops with very heavy shot, caused immense havoc; it is asserted also that the craw-fish, with which the island is overrun, being alarmed at the noise of the firing, made such a clamour that the English being persuaded that it was evidently the troops of the garrison that were coming out against them, immediately betook themselves to flight, and readily re-embarked, though with very great loss, especially as they were at the same time attacked by a body of cavalry. In 1586, however, the English succeeded in their attempts of sacking it; and in 1591, the greater part of it was destroyed by the shock of a tremendous earthquake. It is the native place of many illustrious men, and amongst the rest, of the Friar Alonso de Espinosa, of the order of St. Domingo, a celebrated writer. The city lies 42 leagues from the head of the island, called Saona.

[St. Domingo is situated on the *w.* bank of the Ozama, a league below the mouth of Isabella river, in which distance it is 24 feet deep, having a bottom of mud or soft sand, and banks 20 feet perpendicular height; but *n.* of the city this height is reduced to four feet. The Ozama is navigable for 9 or 10 leagues, and has several sugar manufactories, tile kilns, and provision farms on its banks. The road before the mouth of the Ozama is very indifferent, and lies exposed from *w. s. w.* to *e.* It is impossible to anchor in it in the time of the *s.* winds; and the *n.* winds drive the vessels from their moorings out into the sea, which here runs extremely high. The port of St. Domingo is magnificent in every respect; a real natural bason, with a great number of careenings for the vessels that can get at them. There is a rock at the entrance, which will only admit vessels drawing 18 or 20 feet water; which it is asserted might be removed without great difficulty.

The plan of the city is a trapezium of about 540 fathoms on the *e.* side, along the Ozama; near 500 fathoms on the *s.* bordering on the sea; and of about 1800 fathoms in circumference. To the *w.* and to the *n.* of the city, the land is rough and rocky for about half a league, but after that it becomes good, and the country delightful. Towards the sea the site of the city lies very high, which forms an insurmountable dike against the fury of the waves. It is surrounded with a rampart eight feet in diameter, and about 10 feet high. There is a great deal of ordnance at St. Domingo, particularly cast ordnance, but the fortifications are not strong; and the height of the Ileignes commands it entirely; and its crown is not more than 250 fathoms from the ditch. The streets are spacious, and straight as a line, which gives it a pleasing appearance. Ten of these streets run from *n.* to *s.* and 10 others from *e.* to *w.* The greatest part of the houses, first built, are of a sort of marble found in the vicinity, and in the style of the ancient towns of Spain and Italy: those of a more recent construction are of tapia, a sort of pise. To erect these buildings, a case is made of planks, between pillars of masonry: this case is filled by degrees with a reddish clay, which is rammed down as it is thrown in, until it forms a solid, or sort of wall between the pillars. The clay thus pressed together acquires an amazing hardness, and the walls are sometimes so solid and strong, that the pillars of masonry are useless.

The houses of St. Domingo are tolerably hand-]

[some, in a simple style, and nearly uniform. A considerable part of these, built within these 15 years, are of wood, covered with the leaves or taches of palm trees. The roofs are generally platformed, being shaped so as to conduct the rain-water to the cisterns. The climate of the capital is, happily, very temperate. The nights of those months which answer to the winter in Europe, are even found to be cold.

Among a number of public edifices that merit attention in this declining city, we may reckon the ruins of the house that Diego, son of Christopher Columbus, had begun, entirely of hewed stone. The walls are yet remaining, and some of the sculpture round the windows. The roof and ceilings are fallen in, the lower floor is become a penn for cattle, and a Latin inscription over the portal is now hidden by the hut a of herdsman. The cathedral, of the same sort of stone as the house of Diego Columbus, stands on the *s. e.* Opposite its entrance is a fine spacious oblong square, at the *s. w.* end of which is the town-house. The cathedral is a noble Gothic pile, begun in 1512 and finished in 1540, and was constructed after the model of a church at Rome. It merits admiration on account of the boldness of its vault, which, notwithstanding the ravages of earthquakes in its neighbourhood, has never, till within these 15 or 20 years, had a single flaw. The dust of Columbus rested within this pile until 1796, when it was removed.

The population of the city of St. Domingo is not very considerable, yet it is extraordinarily augmented since the year 1780. The census lately taken amounted to 20,000, of every age and sex: but this is far below the exact number. The census is taken by the Spanish priests or vicars, and who go from house to house to verify those who do not perform their paschal duties. This list does not comprehend children under seven years of age, nor heads of families absent from their home or from the city. But the principal cause of the inexactness is, one half of the parochial territory of the city is on the outside of the walls.

This territory comprehends the part called the Plains, a great part of the Monte de Plate, and again, as well to the *e.* as to the *w.* of the city, a very considerable number of country seats and provision habitations, where there are a great many families of blacks, of people of colour, and white cultivators; so that there are always 5 or 6000 not included in the census.

Notwithstanding the declining situation of the Spanish territory of the island, it is far more prosperous than it was 70 years ago. A census of 1737 shows, that the total population at that time did not surpass 6000 souls, and the capital contained hardly 500.

The Spanish capital is 70 leagues *e.* by *s.* of Port au Prince; the road runs half the way along the sea-coast, through Bany, Azua, and Neybe, and thence by the lakes Henriquelle and Brackish-pond. In this route you have to cross two large rivers, Nisai and Neybe, besides 11 smaller streams. It is 90 leagues *s. e.* of cape François, going by the road through St. Raphael, Azua, &c. and about 100 leagues by that of Dahabon, St. Yague, and La Vega. Lat. 18° 28′ *n.* Long. 69° 50′ *w.* See Domingo, St. the preceding article.]

Domingo, St. a town of the province and government of Maracaibo; situate on the shore of the river of its name, at the source of this river, to the *n.* of the city of Barinas Vieja.

Domingo, St. a settlement of the government and jurisdiction of Mérida, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a mild temperature, produces much maize and truffle; and contains 50 housekeepers, who make well worked hampers and baskets, by which they promote a considerable trade, from the emolument of which, combined with that arising from their cattle, cows, and horses that they breed, they live in comparative credit and affluence.

Domingo, St. another, of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito.

Domingo, St. another, of the head settlement of the district of Tepoxtlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca, in Nueva España.

Domingo, St. another, of the head settlement of Metlatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Papantla, in the same kingdom. It contains 110 families of Indians, and is one league to the *s.* of its head settlement.

Domingo, St. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Nejapa in the same kingdom; situate on the skirt of a mountain. It contains 12 families of Indians, who employ themselves in the cultivation of scarlet-dye. It lies two leagues from its capital.

Domingo, St. another, of the head settlement of Hiscotepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nejapa, in the same kingdom; situate at the foot of an elevated mountain. It contains 100 families of Indians, who carry on a commerce in scarlet-dye and seeds. It is six leagues from its head settlement.

Domingo, St. another, which is the head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Teutitlan in the same kingdom. It contains 92 families of Indians, and is three leagues between the *e.* and *s.* of its capital.

Domingo, St. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Teutitlan in the same kingdom, with 72 families of Indians. Four leagues to the *e.* of its head settlement.

Domingo, St. another, of the head settlement of Metatlán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Teutitlan, in the same kingdom, with 92 families of Indians.

Domingo, St. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta, of a very cold temperature. It contains 32 families of Indians, and is 10 leagues between the *e.* and *s.* of its capital.

Domingo, St. another, of the head settlement of Tlapacoya, and *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas, in the same kingdom. It contains 102 families of Indians, who cultivate some scarlet-dye, seeds, fruits, and slips of woods, in which they trade. It is somewhat more than three leagues *n. w.* of its head settlement.

Domingo, St. another, of the kingdom of Quito, in the *corregimiento* of the district Cinco Leguas de la Capital; situate on the shore of the river Toachi.

Domingo, St. another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Sonsonate in the kingdom of Guatemala.

Domingo, St. another, of the province and government of Costarica in the same kingdom; situate on the coast of the S. sea, about 35 miles *n. e.* from cape Blanco.

Domingo, St. another, with the addition of Soriano, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on the *e.* shore of the river Uruguay, and at the mouth of the river Negro, where it empties itself in an abundant stream into the river La Plata. [It is about five miles *n.* of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 33° 23′ 56″ *s.* Long. 58° 18′ 20″ *w.*]

Domingo, St. another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatepeques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

Domingo, St. another, of the same kingdom, which is as it were a ward or suburb of the capital.

Domingo, St. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillóta in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river La Ligua.

Domingo, St. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Santiago in the same kingdom; situate on the shore of the river Mapocho.

Domingo, St. a lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Rancagua in the kingdom of Chile, which empties itself into the sea, and abounds in fish; upon its shores is usually found an incrustation of salt, and it is thus called from its being in the vicinity of an estate which belongs to the monks of the convent of the order of St. Domingo of the city of Santiago.

Domingo, St. a river of the province and government of Maracaibo, which rises on the side of the city of Barinas Vieja, runs nearly due *s.* and enters the Paragua a little before this runs into the Apure. It is also called Guanare; and according to the engineer Bellin, enters the Apure.

Domingo, St. a peninsula, or long strip of land, formed in the grand lake Titicaca or Chucuito, which forms the strait of Capachica.

DOMINGUILLO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito.

DOMINICA, an island of the N. sea, one of the Smaller Antilles, called thus from its having been discovered on a Sunday by Christopher Columbus on his second voyage. It is the last of the Caribes, lying to the leeward, and 15 leagues to the *e.* of those islands. It is 13 leagues in breadth, nearly the same in length, and 36 in circumference; although the Father Labat allows it to be no more than 30. It is divided, as are the islands of Guadalupe and Martinique, into Cabes-terre and Basse-terre. It is, generally speaking, mountainous; so much so that the author just mentioned doubts whether in the part of Cabes-terre there can be found three leagues of plain territory. In the roads, however, of the mountains are most beautiful trees, and all kinds of European fruits and vegetables; so that it is fertile in every thing produced in the Caribes. Rochefort says, that there are in its centre inaccessible rocks, inhabited by vipers and venomous insects, and snakes of a frightful size. In the part of Cabes-terre are many rivers of delicious water, abounding with excellent fish, also a mountain or mine of sulphur. In the part of Basse-terre are only two or three scanty villages, the principal of which is called La Gran Sabana, situate in the centre, and where are produced maize, *bananas*, some cotton, indigo, *cacao*, and tobacco; and in greater abundance partridges, pigeons, turkeys, and pigs of two sorts, the one brought from France, the other from Spain. In the waters here are found some very large and well tasted eels; but these are not eaten by the Caribes Indians, who are the inhabitants of this village, and who having retired from the other islands in flying from the Spaniards, have rendered this well peopled. Indeed, in 1700, the Father Labat said that the number of Indians here amounted to 2000, including women and children. The French, who more than any other nation, have frequented

this island, experience a better reception from the natives than do any other foreigners; but they have nevertheless not been able to establish themselves here but with considerable difficulty, and after a great lapse of time. All around this island the anchorage is good, but there is neither port nor bay, and the only protection for vessels is here and there behind a cape. The French have ever been uneasy lest the English should establish themselves here, since in war-time they might thus lose the communication between Martinique and Guadalupe; and notwithstanding that they, the English, have desired it much, and that the governor of Barbadoes calls himself also governor of Dominica, they have no establishment whatever here, and only come here to cut wood and take in water, and are even then much harassed by the Caribes Indians. These, in 1640, formed a treaty with the French, and held the former in perfect abhorrence, in as much as they pretended to land here with a large fleet under the pretext of friendship, and carried away their people for slaves. These Indians had anciently a *cacique* or ruler of the whole island; and when they came to be on good terms with the French, the same ruler was Captain Bucon. This chief made many incursions against the English inhabiting the other islands. In this island, says the Father Labat, are found amongst the sands some small stones, which are called eye-stones, from their quality of cleaning any dirt from those organs; but they gain this title not for any chemical virtue, but through their figure, which is of a very small and smooth lens, which, being put under the eye-lid, and moved gently round, causes whatever is in the eye to drop out. [Dominica lies between lat. 15° 10′ and 15° 36′ 30″ *n.* and between long. 61° 17′ and 61° 32′ *w.*; being about 29 miles in length from Crab point *s.* to the *n. w.* cape of Agusha bay on the *n.* and nearly 16 miles broad from Raymond bay *e.* to Coulihaut on the *w.*; and contains 186,436 acres of land, and is divided into 10 parishes, viz. St. John, St. Andrew, St. Peter, St. Joseph, St. Paul, St. David, St. George, St. Patrick, St. Luke, and St. Martin. The island contains many high and rugged mountains, interspersed with fertile valleys, and is watered by upwards of 30 rivers, beside a number of rivulets. Several of the mountains contain unextinguished volcanoes, which frequently discharge vast quantities of burning sulphur. Here are several hot springs, esteemed efficacious in removing tropical disorders. Some of the waters are said to be hot enough to coagulate an egg. Here are vast swarms of bees, which produce a great quantity of wax and honey; they hive in the trees, and are thought to have been transported from Europe the native bee of the W. Indies being a smaller species, unprovided with stings, and very different in its manners from the European. The forests afford an inexhaustible quantity of rose wood, so esteemed by cabinet-makers. The fruits and other productions are similar to those in the neighbouring islands; but the soil being generally thin, is more adapted to the rearing of cotton than sugar. Dominica, from its local situation, between Martinico and Guadalupe, is the best calculated of all the British possessions in that part of the world, for securing to her the dominion of the Charaibean sea. A few ships of war in Prince Rupert's bay would effectually stop all intercourse of the French settlements with each other, as not a vessel can pass but is liable to capture, by ships cruising off that bay, and to windward of the island. It is a separate government and a free port. The legislative authority is vested in the commander in chief, a council of twelve gentlemen, and an assembly of 19 members. The governor's salary, exclusive of his fees of office, is 1300*l.* sterling, payable out of the four and a half per cent. duties.

Dominica was discovered Nov. 3, 1493; was ceded to the British crown in 1763; was taken by the French in the late war, and restored to Britain at the peace of 1783. Previous to its cession in 1763, it was deemed a neutral land, but was in fact occupied and settled by many French intruders, who, to the number of about 800, were permitted to remain; 343 Frenchmen then becoming lessees, and holding 10,541 acres of the British crown. These lessees were generally engaged in coffee-plantations, which, in 1787, returned 18,149 cwt. of coffee, and which have been since extended to the produce of 40,000 cwt. and may be further so in this great island to a considerable amount. The country is so rugged and the soil generally (but with exceptions) so unfit for sugar, that although 90,346 acres were sold and apportioned, on Dominica coming under British sovereignty, it had not in 30 years reached to the average produce of above 6000 hogsheads of sugar yearly. In the report of the privy council on the slave trade, in 1788, the British property vested here is estimated at 100,000 taxed acres of patented estates, and the number of Negroes is computed at 22,083, at 50*l.* each Negro. The value of exports, according to the current London prices in 1788, amounted to 302,987*l.* 15*s.* sterling, including exports to the American states, value 7164*l.* 5*s.* The cargoes in 162 vessels consisted of 71,302 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs. of sugar; 63,392 gallons of rum; 16,803 gallons of molasses; 1194 cwt. 3 qrs. 2lbs. *cacao*; 18,149 cwt.]

3 qrs. 6 lbs. coffee; 11,250 lbs. indigo; 970,816 lbs. cotton; 161 cwt. ginger, besides hides, dyeing woods, &c.

By return to house of commons, 1806, the number of hogsheads of sugar of 13 cwt. exported, was in the undermentioned years as follows:

In 1789,	5450
1799,	5200
1805,	4600

The official value of the imports and exports were, in 1809, imports £315,584, exports £161,291
1810, 282,002, 39,686

And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain were, in

	Coffee.		Sugar.		Rum.	Cotton Wool.
	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Galls.	Lbs.
1809,	32,540	1096	41,990	10,612	56,356	75,425
1810,	27,185	23	61,522	840	39,397	59,742

By report of privy council, 1788, and by subsequent returns to house of commons, the population of Dominica amounted to

Years.	Whites.	People of Colour.	Slaves.
1787	1236	445	14,967
1805	1594	2822	22,083

Besides which there might be reckoned about 30 families of Caribes, the remains of the ancient natives.

By return to house of commons, March 18, 1790, the following was the slave trade from Africa to this island in the under-mentioned years:

Arrivals from Africa.				Negroes Exported.				Negroes retained for Cultivation.
Years.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total number of Negroes imported.	To foreign W. Indies in for. Bot.	To foreign W. Indies in Brit. Bot.	To the States of America.	Total exported.	
1787	25	3640	5709	1655	233	130	2018	3691
1788	24	4275	6383	3404	1249	4653	—	1730

And the import of slaves into Dominica, by report of privy council, 1788, at a medium of four years, and by a return to house of commons in 1805, at a medium of two years to 1803, was,

Average of	Imports.	Re-exports.	Retained.
Four years to 1787	6203	4960	1243
Two years to 1803	550	34	516

The only towns of any note in this island are Charlotte town, the capital and the seat of government, formerly called Rosseau, on the *s. w.* side of the island, and Portsmouth, situate at the head of Prince Rupert's bay.]

[DOMINICA, LA, one of the Marquesa islands, called by the natives *Heevaroa*, extending *e.* and *w.* six leagues; is about 16 leagues in circuit, full of rugged hills, and of a barren aspect, but is inhabited. Lat. 9° 44′ *s.* The long. of the *w.* end is 139° 5′ *w.* from Greenwich.]

DOMINICA, LA, a bay on the *n.* coast of the island of Cuba, between that of Merced and that of Cabaña.

DOMON, a cape or point of land of the island of Newfoundland, and at the extremity of the same, which looks to the *n.* It is one of those which form the entrance of the strait of Belleisle.

DONANGUISE, a bay of the *w.* coast of lake Erie, in New France or Canadá.

[DON CHRISTOPHER'S Cove lies on the *n.* side of the island of Jamaica, having St. Ann's bay on the *w.* and Mammee bay on the *s. e.* It is remarkable for having given shelter to the discoverer

of America, during a storm, in 1503, and for being the site of the old town of Sevilla de Nueva.]

DONDON, a settlement and parish of the French, in the part they possess in the island of St. Domingo; situate near the *n.* coast, and to the *s.* of the Petite Ance. [It is three leagues *n. w.* of St. Raphael, in the Spanish part, and 13 leagues *e.* by *n.* of Les Gonaives.]

[DONEGAL. There are three townships in Pennsylvania of this name; the one in Lancaster county, the other in that of Westmoreland, and the third in Washington county.]

DONEVIS, a small river of the province and colony of Sagadahock. It runs *s.* and enters the sea opposite the island of Mount Desert.

DONGUILL, a river of the kingdom of Chile, in the district of Tolten-baxo. It runs *n.* and enters the Tolten.

[DOOBOUNT Lake, newly discovered, about 60 or 70 miles long, and 20 or 30 broad, lies *s. e.* of the head of Chesterfield inlet, in New South Wales.]

DORADO, a spacious province and country, called also Coropa, or Nueva Estremadura. All that is said by others concerning it, of its riches and mountains of gold, as well as of the grand city of Manóa, founded on the shore of the lake Parime, are merely fables taken from the imaginary relations of Juan Martinez, and from whom the Spaniards have borrowed them, and from the latter strange historians, who have borne testimony to them in their histories and geographical charts. In this spacious and unknown country dwell many barbarous nations of Indians, amongst which some place Las Amazonas, but of all of them there is but little certain information. Here are large rivers which flow down from the mountains, and run from *n.* to *w.* many of which together form the great lake of Parime, which is not imaginary, as was formerly thought; and from this lake run out some other rivers on the *n. e.* and *e.* side, and others on the *s.* and *s. e.* and there enter the Marañon or Amazonas, the former running into the Atlantic. This fable of the Dorado, or Golden Land, has made many anxious to find it, and it has been the cause of the loss of very many individuals; first of Gonzalo Pizarro, who, for the sake of discovering it, left Peru with a fine army in 1541, and who, after a long and tedious peregrination returned only by a miracle with a very few of his companions. Its discovery was successively attempted by Pedro Ordaz from Quito, Antonio Berrio, sent from the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, by Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesada, Francisco de Orellana, Felipe de Utre, Pedro de Ursua, all of whom met with the same disastrous fate as the former; these being succeeded with no better fortune by the English under Walter Raleigh in 1545, as also by another person, called Reimisco, in the following year, 1546: all these repeated misfortunes began at last to make people believe that there was really no such thing as the Dorado, or Golden Land, in existence; and although the Father Joseph Gumilla, of the extinguished company of the Jesuits, corroborates its existence in the history he has written of the Orinoco, no doubt of its falsity at present remains; since the journeys made into the country by the Dutch colonists of Berbice and Surinam, and by the Capuchin missionaries of Guayana, by the religious Franciscans of the missions of Piritú, as also made by several officers, who under instructions for the purpose arrived as far as the lake Parime, bear witness to the same assertion; and since, moreover, the truth may be easily seen by reference to the history of Nueva Andalucía, written by the Father Fr. Antonio Caulin, and printed in 1779.

Dorado, a river of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of Salta. It runs *n.* forming a curve, and enters the river Del Valle.

DORCHESTER, a county of the province and colony of Maryland in N. America; one of the five which compose this province. It is situate to the *s.* of the Talbot. The parish and capital, where also is held the assembly, bear the same name. This is a small town, having little more than a dozen houses. The territory which lies to the *n.* of the river Nantilkoke, from the mouth of that of Chickacoan up to its source, and from there to the arm of the Andérton, as far as the waste-water or arm which it throws out to the *n. w.* and to the mouth of the aforesaid Chickacoan, was declared by an act of the assembly, in 1698, to belong to Panquash and Annatouquem, two *caciques* or Indian chiefs, and to their heirs and successors, with the condition of paying annually one castor-skin by way of tribute. In this country are more settlements of Indians than in any other. [It has several islands on its coast; the chief of these, from the mouth of Hudson river, are James, Taylor's, Barren, Hooper's, and Goldsborough's, which last lies between Hungary river and Fishing bay. The length of the county from *e.* to *w.* is about 33 miles, and its breadth from *n.* to *s.* 27 miles. The number of its inhabitants 15,875, of whom 5337 are slaves. The lands in the *n.* parts are somewhat elevated, but in the *s.* parts low and marshy, particularly along Fishing bay, and up its waters, Transquaking, Blackwater, and Fearim]

[creek, and along Hungary river, an arm of the Chesapeak. The produce is chiefly wheat, corn, and lumber. Its chief town is Cambridge.]

DORCHESTER, a city of the county of Suffolk in New England, which is the largest after Boston; situate at the mouth of two small rivers close upon the sea-side. It sends four deputies to the assembly or congress of the government, and celebrates two annual fairs, the one on the fourth Tuesday in March, the other on the last Wednesday in October.

[DORCHESTER, a small town of Charlestown district, S. Carolina, seated on the *n. e.* bank of Ashley river, 18 miles *w. n. w.* of Charlestown city. This place was settled and named as early as 1700, by a colony from Dorchester and its vicinity in Massachusetts; and a part of its inhabitants, about the year 1750, left it and settled Midway in Georgia.]

DORCHESTER, a small city of the county of Berkley, in the province and colony of N. Carolina, founded by the Puritans in 1630; situate on the confines of the county of Colleton. It contains about 350 individuals, and is independent of the assembly. In lat. 36° 10′ *n.* and long. 79° 20′ *w.*

[DORCHESTER, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1761. In 1790, it contained 175 inhabitants. It lies *n. e.* of Dartmouth college about 17 miles.]

[DORCHESTER, an ancient and thriving township in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, settled as early as 1630. A number of towns have been taken off from it since its first settlement. It is situate two miles *s.* by *e.* of Boston, and is now about six miles long and three and a half broad. The chief manufactures here are paper, chocolate, snuff, leather, and shoes of various sorts. It has a handsome church, 256 houses, and 1722 inhabitants. The *n. e.* point of the peninsula, called Dorchester neck, approaches within half a mile of Castle island.]

DOREVAL, a town of New France or Canadá; situate on the shore of the lake Mistassins, on a peninsula or strip of land, which lies to the *w.*

[DORLACH, a township in Otsego county, New York. By the state census of 1796, 433 of its inhabitants are electors.]

DORMIDA, Point, at the *w.* head, and on the *s.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, between the points Diamond and Pasqual.

DORMIDA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; situate on the shore of the river Dulce.

[DORSET, a township in Bennington county, Vermont, having Rupert *w.* Manchester *s.* and Danby *n.*; and contains 958 inhabitants; 27 miles *n.* by *e.* of Bennington.]

DOTACIONES. See PASAGE.

[DOTAME, a wandering nation of Indians of N. America, inhabiting an open country, and who raise a great number of horses and mules. They are a friendly, well-disposed people, and might, from the position of their country, be easily induced to visit an establishment on the Missouri, about the mouth of Chyenne river. They have not, as yet, visited the Missouri.]

[DOUGLASS, a township, the southernmost in Worcester county, Massachusetts, having the state of Rhode island on the *s.* and that of Connecticut on the *s. w.* and through it passes the middle road from Boston to New York. It is a very rocky township, and contains 1080 inhabitants. It lies 16 miles *s.* of Worcester, and 47 *s. w.* of Boston. It was incorporated anno 1746, and received its name in honour of William Douglass, M. D. of Boston, a native of Scotland, and a considerable benefactor to the town.]

[DOUGLASS, a township in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.]

[DOUGLASS, a cape on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, which forms the *w.* side of the entrance into Cook's river, opposite point Bede, which forms the *e.* side. It has a very lofty promontory, whose elevated summit appears above the clouds, forming two exceeding high mountains. Lat. 58° 56′ *n.* Long. 206° 10′ *e.*]

DOUTY'S Falls, in York county, Maine, a place where a post-office is kept; seven miles from Berwick, and eight from Sandford.]

[DOVER, a township in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, incorporated anno 1650. It contains 485 inhabitants, and lies 15 miles *s.* of Boston.]

[DOVER, a considerable township in Strafford county, New Hampshire, and the shire town of the county; situate on the *s.* side of Cochecho river, about four miles above its junction with Salmon Fall river, which together form the Piscataqua; 10 miles *s.* by *e.* of Rochester, six from Berwick, in Maine, and 14 *n. w.* by *n.* from Portsmouth. The Indians named it Winichahanat and Cochecho; by the first settlers, it was called Northam. It was incorporated in 1633, and contains 1998 inhabitants. The public buildings are a Congregational church, court-house, and goal. At Dover is a high neck of land, between the main branch of Piscataqua and Back river, about two miles long, and half a mile wide, rising gently along a fine road, and declining on each side, like a ship's deck. It commands an extensive and

variegated prospect of the rivers, bays, adjacent shores, and distant mountains. It has often been admired by travellers as an elegant situation for a city, and by military gentlemen for a fortress. The first settlers pitched here, but the trade has long since been removed to Cocheco falls; and this beautiful spot is almost deserted of inhabitants. Lat. 43° 11′ *n.* Long. 70° 50′ *w.*]

[Dover, a township in Monmouth county, New Jersey, between Shrewsbury and New Stafford, and extends from the sea to the county line. Although a large township, it contains only 910 inhabitants, who live mostly upon the sea-shore. There is but one church, the property of a generous and benevolent individual, who gives liberty to ministers of all denominations to preach in it whenever they please.]

[Dover, the metropolis of Delaware state, in Kent county, on the *s. w.* side of Jones creek, about four miles and a half *n. w.* from its mouth, in the Delaware; 12 miles from Duck creek, 48 from Wilmington, and 76 *s. s. w.* of Philadelphia. It contains about 100 houses, built principally of brick. There are four streets, which intersect each other at right angles in the centre of the town. The area included within these intersections extends into a spacious parade, on the *e.* side of which is an elegant state-house. The town has a lively appearance, and drives on a considerable trade with Philadelphia, chiefly in flour. Lat. 39° 10′ *n.* Long. 75° 34′ *w.*]

[Dover, a town in York county, Pennsylvania, on Fox run, which falls into Conewago creek, near its mouth, in the Susquehannah. It contains a German, Lutheran, and Calvinist church, united, and about 40 houses.]

[DOWNE, or Downs, a township in Cumberland county, New Jersey.]

[DOWNINGS, a post-town of Pennsylvania, in Chester county, on the *e.* side of Brandywine creek; 33 miles *w.* by *n.* of Philadelphia, and near seven *n. w.* of Winchester.]

[DOWNS, a township of New Jersey, in Cumberland county.]

[DOYLSTOWN, a village in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles *s. w.* of Howell's ferry, on Delaware river, 15 *n. w.* of Newton, and 33 *w.* by *n.* of Philadelphia.]

DOYMAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, descended from the nation of the Pantagoros, and by whom they are bounded on the *e.* They live in the woods bordering upon the large river Magdalena, are ferocious and very skilful in the use of the bow and arrow.

[DRACUT, a township in the northernmost part of Middlesex county, on the *n.* bank of Merrimack river, opposite Patucket falls. It contains 1217 inhabitants, and lies 30 miles *n.* by *w.* of Boston, and 28 *s. w.* of Exeter, in New Hampshire.]

DRAGO, Boca del, or Dragon's Mouth, an entrance formed by the point of Paria, on the coast of Tierra Firme, and the island of Trinidad, discovered by Admiral Christóval Colon, in his fourth voyage, in 1498, when he gave it this name, being nearly lost in it through the violence of the currents. It is 35 leagues from the point of Araya; its entrance is included between long. 61° 43′ and 61° 55′ *w.* Lat. 10° 43′ *n.*

DRAGUITAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, held by some to be the same as the Diaguitas, in the province and government of Tucumán in Peru: of the one and the other nothing but the name exists.

DRAKE, a port in the *w.* coast of N. America, thus called by the celebrated English navigator Francis Drake, when he went to take possession of this kingdom in the name of the Queen Isabella of England, giving it also the title of New Albion. The king of the place clothed him with his own hands, putting upon his head a splendid crown of feathers, since he, together with his subjects, looked upon the English as something more than men, and accordingly began to offer them sacrifices. In lat. 37° 58′ 30″ *n.* and long. 116° 45′ *w.*

Drake, Farallon de, a desert isle, which lies at the mouth or entrance of port Portovelo, thus called from the English pirates having invaded it under the command of the said Admiral Drake. Here it was that this renowned person met his fate, having expired before its gates; at which time it was called Nombre de Dios. It was pillaged in the year 1597.

[Drake, Sir Francis, or Drake's Bay, a bason in the middle of the Virgin isles, in the W. Indies, three or four leagues broad, and six or seven long, the finest that can be imagined; and in which ships may anchor, landlocked, and sheltered from all winds.]

DRAX-HALL, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of St. George.

Drax-Hope, a settlement of the same island as the former, in the same district and parish.

[DRESDEN, a township in Lincoln county, district of Maine; situated nine miles from Wiscasset point, 15 from fort Weston, at Hallowell, and 180 *n.* by *e.* of Boston. Swan island is in this township.]

[DRINNON'S Lick. See Jefferson's County.]

[DROMORE, a township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.]

[DROWNED Lands. See Orange County, New York.]

[DRUMMOND or Accomac Court-house, in Virginia, is on the post-road from Philadelphia to Norfolk, 20 miles from Belhaven, and 194 from Philadelphia.]

[DRYDEN, a military township in the state of New York, having Ulysses *w.* and Virgil on the *e.*; and on the *s.* the town of Owego, in Tioga county. The centre of the town lies eight miles *e.* of the *s.* end of Cayuga lake.]

[DRY Tortugas. See Tortuga.]

Dry Bay, on the *s.* coast and *w.* head of the island of St. Domingo, and in the territory of the French, by the side of the port of La Salud or Safety.

DRUM, a small island of the coast of S. Carolina, between cape Look-out and the bank Core.

DRYE, a settlement of the island of Jamaica, situate on the *n.* coast.

DUACA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate in the district of the city of Barquisimeto, and to the *n.* one-fourth to the *n. e.*

[DUANESBURGH, a township in Albany county, New York; containing 1470 inhabitants, of whom 260 are electors, and five slaves.]

DUARTE, Farallon de, some islands of the N. sea; situate close to the port of Portovelo, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme: they are three, and lie in the form of a triangle.

DUBARRO, a large river of the new kingdom of Granada, in the *llanos* or plains of the Orinoco, which runs *s. e.* enters this river on the *n.* shore, between those of Bichada and Guabiare, and abounds in excellent fish.

DUBLIN, a small but beautiful city of the county of Philadelphia, in the province and colony of Pennsylvania, 10 miles to the *n. e.* of this capital, and nearly the same distance *s. e.* of Bristol.

[Dublin, a township in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on a branch of Ashuelot river, and *n.* of the Great Monadnock, containing 901 inhabitants. It is 28 miles *s. e.* of Charlestown, and 82 *w.* of Portsmouth. Incorporated in the year 1771.]

DUCHE, a settlement and parish of the English, in the island of Guadalupe; situate on the *w.* coast, and on the shore of the river Curé.

[DUCK, a river in Tennessee, which rises on the *n. w.* side of the Cumberland mountain. It runs a *n. w.* course, and empties into the Tennessee, in lat. 36° 39′ *n.* Long. 78° 46′ *w.* It is 200 yards wide five miles from its mouth, which is 57 miles *w.* of Nashville; and is boatable 90 miles.]

[Duck Creek, Cross Roads, or Salisbury, a considerable thriving and post-town in the state of Delaware; situated on Duck creek, which in part divides Kent and Newcastle counties. It contains about 90 houses in one street, and carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia, and is one of the largest wheat markets in the state.]

[DUCKTRAP, a village in the district of Maine, where a post-office is kept, in Hancock county; containing 278 inhabitants. Twelve miles from Belfast, and 32 from Penobscot.]

DUCLOS, Peninsula de, a point of land, divided only by a very narrow strip, in the bay of the Malvine or Falkland isles.

[DUDLEY, a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 1114 inhabitants. It is 18 miles *s.* of Worcester, and 55 miles *s. w.* of Boston.]

DUINO, a large river of the province of Sucumbios in the kingdom of Quito, to the *s.* It runs from *w.* to *e.* more than 30 leagues, and empties itself into the Aguarico, nearly under the equinoctial line, in lat. 4′ *n.* [Long. 76° 6′ *w.*]

DUITAMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on a beautiful and pleasant plain, between the settlement of Paipa and Santa Rosa. It is of a cold temperature, produces much wheat, maize, potatoes, &c. also large herds of cattle, from the wools of which are wrought various textures; and abundance of rushes, of which are made mats that are carried to all parts. It was in the time of the Indians a great and rich city of the Mozca nation, and the court of Tundama, one of the greatest and most powerful princes in the kingdom, who was routed in the battle of Bonza by Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesado, in 1538; after which he became tributary to the crown of Spain. It is reduced to a mean village, though in its territory is a great quantity of the herb *coca*.

[DUKE'S County, in Massachusetts, comprehends Martha's Vineyard island, Chabaquiddick island, Norman's island, and the Elizabeth islands; situated on the *s. e.* coast of the state. The number of inhabitants is 3265. They send three representatives, and in conjunction with Nantucket island, one senator to the general court. These islands are described separately. Chief town Edgarton.]

Duke, a county of the province and colony of New York, bounded *s.* by that of Winchester, *e.*

by the line of Connecticut, *w.* by the river Hudson, and *n.* by the county of Albany. The *s.* part is mountainous, but the rest is level and well irrigated. In it are two tolerable settlements, called Poghkeepsing and French-kill. The inhabitants who dwell upon the river Delaware are Dutch. It has a very flourishing commerce, and although at its first establishment some years since, it had only 12 families, it now numbers, according to some late lists or registers, 3500 men capable of bearing arms.

DUKE, a county in New England. See SANTA MARTA or ST. MARTHA.

DULCE, a river of the province and government of Tucumán. It rises in the mountains of the valley of Calchaqui, from various small rivers or streams, which being united, run *e.* with the name of Choromoros, afterwards *s.* and passing through the city of Santiago del Estero, take the name of the said city, then that of the Dulce, and finally lose themselves in the lake of Los Porongos.

DULCE, another river, in the province and *captainship* of Los Ilheos in Brazil. It rises in that of Puerto Seguro, and serves as a division between the said two provinces, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the rivers Santa Cruz and Puerto Seguro.

DULCE, another, in the province and government of Honduras, on the side of the entrance of the gulf of this name.

DULCE, another, of the province and government of Texas in Nueva España, which runs *s.* and enters the sea in the bay of Mexico, between the rivers Las Flores and Trinidad.

DULCE, a great gulf of the coast of the province and government of Costarica, in the kingdom of Guatemala, and S. sea, where its jurisdiction is divided from that of Santiago de Veragua, between cape Boruca and the point Mala, and where there is a castle for its defence.

DULCINO, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the kingdom of Tierra Firme.

DUMA, a river of the *llanuras* of the Orinoco, in the new kingdom of Granada, entering the said river Orinoco, between those of Cabote and Esclava.

DUMA, a large settlement in the same province, which was a *reduccion* of the Salivas Indians, on the shore of the former river. The Caribes Indians destroyed and burnt it in 1684.

[DUMFRIES, a port of entry and post-town in Virginia, and chief town of Prince William county. It lies on the *n.* side of Quantico creek, four miles above its entrance into the Potowmack, and 10 miles from Colchester. Its public edifices are an Episcopal church, a court-house, and gaol. The exports from this port for one year ending the 30th of September 1794, amounted in value to 85,635 dollars. It lies 28 miles *n.* by *e.* of Fredericksburg, and 185 *s. w.* of Philadelphia.]

DUMMER, a fort of the English, in the province and colony of New Hampshire, built on the shore of the river Connecticut.

[DUMMER, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, incorporated 1773. It is to the *s. w.* of lake Umbagog, on the waters of Upper Amonoosuck and of Androscoggin rivers.]

[DUMMERSTON, a township in Windham county, Vermont, *n.* of Brattleborough, containing 1501 inhabitants.]

DUN, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of Santiago, near the *w.* coast.

DUNA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Los Ilheos in Brazil, rising near the coast. It runs *e.* and enters the sea, between the rivers Jucio and Conando-tuba.

[DUNBARTON, a township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1765, and containing 917 inhabitants. Nine miles *s.* of Concord, and 53 *w.* of Portsmouth.]

[DUNCANSBOROUGH, a township of Vermont, on the *w.* side of lake Memphremagog.]

[DUNDERBERG, in English THUNDERHILL, is situated on the *w.* side of Hudson river, at the *s. e.* entrance of the high lands, opposite Peek's kill; and is remarkable for its echoes.]

[DUNKARD'S BOTTOM, a tract of fine lands on the *e.* side of Cheat river in Virginia, about 22 miles from its mouth, and 49 *w. s. w.* from fort Cumberland.]

[DUNKARD'S TOWN. See EPHRATA.]

[DUNLOPE, a fort on the *w.* bank of Little Miama river, about 12 miles above Columbia, in the *n. w.* territory.]

[DUNQUEN, a river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *n.* and enters the great river Curituba or Iguazá.]

DUNSBURY, a settlement of the English, in the province of Massachusetts; situate on the shore of Barnstable bay.

DUNSTABLE, a settlement of the English, in the province of Hampshire, one of the four of New England; situate on the shore of the river Pennycook.

[DUNSTABLE, a township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, on the *w.* side of Merrimack river, below the town of Merrimack, and separated by the state line from Pepperel and

Dunstable in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. It was incorporated in 1746, contains 632 inhabitants, and lies about 40 miles *n. w.* of Boston.]

[DUNSTABLE, a township of Massachusetts, in the *n.* part of Middlesex county, and on the *s.* bank of Merrimack river. It contains 380 inhabitants, and lies 37 miles *n. w.* of Boston.]

[DUPAGE, a circular lake on the *s. e.* side of Plein river, or rather an enlargement of the channel of that river, five miles from its mouth. Plein and Theakiki there form the Illinois.]

[DUPLIN County, in Wilmington district, N. Carolina, is bounded *e.* by Onslow, and *s. w.* by Sampson. The number of inhabitants is 5662, of whom 1383 are slaves. The chief town is Sarecto, on the *n. e.* branch of Cape Fear.]

DUQUECO, a river of the island of Laxa in the kingdom of Chile, which Don Juan de la Cruz calls Duque. It runs *w.* and enters the Biobio.

DUQUESNE, a fort belonging to the French, in New France or Canada, on the shore of the river Ohio. See PITTSBURG.

DURAC, a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate to the *w.* of the capital.

DURAN, a small river of the province and government of Guayaquil in the kingdom of Quito. It runs from *e.* to *w.* and towards the *s.* until it enters the Guayaquil, in lat. 2° 7′ 30″ *s.*

DURANGO, or GUADIANA, a city, the capital of the kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, or New Biscay, in N. America; founded in the valley of Guadiana by Captain Alonso Pacheco, agreeably to the order of the viceroy of New Spain, Don Luis de Velasco, in 1551. The temperature is benign and salutary, and it produces in great abundance wheat, maize, seeds, and fruits, being watered by many rivers, streams, and fountains; accordingly its commerce is considerable, as well in the above articles as in hides, the numbers of which are much benefited and increased through the great richness and abundance of the pastures. It is by no means a large town, notwithstanding that its inhabitants amount to more than 5000, including the militia companies, in which, as well as whites, the *Mustees* and blacks are enlisted; this militia was formed to suppress the insurrections of the infidel Indians, and now these themselves form no inconsiderable part of the population of the kingdom. It has, besides the parish church of Sagrario, which is in the cathedral, another, which is auxiliary or annexed to it, four convents of monks of the following orders, St. Francis, St. Augustin, of the regulars of the company of Jesuits, and where also there was a house for studies, and also the hospital of San Juan de Dios. There is, besides the aforesaid, another church, dedicated to the archangel St. Michael, a place of particular devotion; and without the city, at the top of a mountain, another magnificent temple of Nuestra Señora de los Remedios; as also to the *n.* and at a very short distance, another, consecrated to Señora de Guadalupe. Here are the royal revenue depôts, with two officers, the accountant, and treasurer; the one residing in the Real del Parral, and at times being changed or relieved that he may go to take account of the infinite quantity of silver extracted from the many and abundant mines found in this district. It is the head of a bishopric, erected by Paul V. in 1620, as appears by the bull of its appointment, and not in 1621, according to Gil Gonzalez Davila and Don Joseph de Villaseñor: it formerly belonged to the bishopric of Guadalaxara, and was separated therefrom in the aforesaid year; 280 leagues of episcopal jurisdiction being allotted to it, also nearly the same extent in width, including altogether the provinces of Tepeguana, Taraumara, Topia, Batopilas, Culiacán, Cinaloa, Ostimuri, Sonora, and Pimeria Alta and Baxa. This city has for arms a shield, on which is sitting the Evangelist St. Matthew with an angel at his back, and above the shield is a royal crown. [The height of the town is 2087 metres, or 6845 feet. There are frequent falls of snow, and the thermometer (under the 24° 25′) descends to 8° or 14° of Fahr. below the freezing point. A group of rocks covered with scoria, called La Breña, rise in the middle of a very level plain between the capital, the plantations Del Ojo and Del Chorro, and the small town of Nombre de Dios; this group, of a very grotesque form, which is 12 leagues in length from *n.* to *s.* and six leagues in breadth from *e.* to *w.* deserves particularly to fix the attention of mineralogists. The rocks which constitute the Breña are of basaltic amygdaloid, and appear to have been raised up by volcanic fire. The neighbouring mountains were examined by M. Oteyza, particularly that of the Frayle near the Hacienda del Ojo; he found on the summit a crater of nearly 100 metres, or 328 feet, in circumference, and more than 30 metres, or 98 feet, of perpendicular depth. In the environs of Durango is also to be found insulated in the plain the enormous mass of malleable iron and nickel, which is of the identical composition of the aerolithos which fell, in 1751, at Hraschina, near Agram in Hungary; this mass of Durango is affirmed to weigh upwards of 1900 myriagrammes, or 41,933 pounds avoirdupois, which is 400 myriagrammes.]

or 8228 pounds avoirdupois more than the aerolithos discovered at Olumpa in the Tuscuman, by M. Rubin de Celis. The population of Durango is 12,000; it is 170 leagues from Mexico to the *n. n. w.* and lies in long. 103° 38′ *w.* and lat. 24° 28′ *n.*]

Bishops who have presided in Durango.

1. Don *Fray* Gonzalo de Hermosilla, of the order of San Augustin, native of Mexico, professor of writing in the university of that capital; elected as first bishop in 1620; a man renowned for his virtue, literature, and labours; he died at the visitation of Cinalóa, in 1631.

2. Don Alonso Franco y Luna, native of Madrid, collegiate-major of San Ildefonso de Alcalá, and curate of the parish of San Andres in his country; elected bishop in the aforesaid year of 1631; he visited all his bishopric, and was promoted to that of La Paz in 1639.

3. Don Francisco Diego de Evia y Valdes, of the order of San Benito, native of Oviedo, master and professor of arts in that university, and prelate in different monasteries of his order; presented to the bishopric of Durango in 1639; he governed 13 years, in which time he passed over more than 1000 leagues in the visitation of his bishopric, and was promoted to that of Oaxaca in 1654.

4. Don Pedro Barrientos Lomelin, a celebrated chanter of the holy church of Mexico, provisor and vicar-general of the archbishopric, chancellor of that university, and commissary apostolic of the holy crusade; he took possession of the bishopric in 1656, and died in 1658.

5. Don Juan de Gorospe and Aguirre, a man of great talent and literature; elected in 1660; he died in 1671.

6. Don Juan de Ortega Montañés, presented to this bishopric in 1674; and without taking possession, promoted to that of Guatemala in the following year, 1675.

7. Don *Fr.* Bartolomé de Escañuela, of the order of San Francisco; promoted from the bishopric of Puertorico in 1776; he visited his bishopric, made synodical constitutions, and died in 1684.

8. Don *Fray* Manuel de Herrera, of the order of the minims of San Francisco de Paula, preacher to the king; presented to this bishopric in 1686; he died in the town of Sombrerete in 1689.

9. Don Garcia de Segaspi y Velasco, curate of the city of San Luis de Potosi, canon of the holy metropolitan church of Mexico, treasurer and archdeacon to the same, abbot of the congregation of San Pedro, chaplain of the college of Las Doncellás, and judge for the sacred congregation of Ritos, in the cause of beatification of the venerable Gregorio Lopez; elected bishop of Durango in 1692, and promoted to that of Valladolid in 1700.

10. Don Manuel de Escalante Colombres y Mendoza, morning and evening lecturer of the sacred canons, four times rector of the royal university of Mexico, *medio racionero*, canonical treasurer, superintendant of the royal fabric of its church; re-elected five times abbot, and afterwards perpetual minister of the congregation of San Pedro, founder of its hospital, college, and house of entertainment, *primiciero* or eldest of the *archicofradia* of the most holy Trinity, commissary apostolic, sub-delegate-general of the holy crusade, judge, provisor, and vicar-general of the archbishopric; he took possession of the bishopric in 1701, and was promoted to that of Valladolid in the same year.

11. Don Ignacio Diaz de la Barrera, doctor in the sacred canons, *abogado* of the royal audience of Mexico, first professor in its royal university, visitor-general of the archbishopric, curate of the parish of La Santa Vera Cruz, *medio racionero* and *racionero* of the church of the Puebla de los Angeles, synodical examiner of its bishopric, and canon of Mexico; elected bishop in 1705; he died in 1709.

12. Don Pedro Tapis, abbot of Santa Maria del Burgo, of the city of Alfaro, vicar of the same city and of the district of Agreda, visitor-general of the bishopric of Taragona; presented to this of Durango in 1711; he died in 1722.

13. Don Benito Crespo, of the order of Santiago, collegiate and rector of the college of the king in Salamanca, professor of philosophy and theology, visitor for the council of *ordenes* of the convent of Uclés, and of the convents of the nuns of Sancti-Spiritus in Salamanca and Santa Cruz in Valladolid, dean of the church of Oaxaca; elected in the year 1723; he governed until 1734, when he was promoted to the bishopric of La Puebla de los Angeles.

14. Don Martin de Elizacochea, collegiate of La Madre de Dios de Teólogos of Alcala, professor of philosophy in that university, chancellor of that of Mexico, canon, school-master, chanter, archdeacon, and dean of its holy metropolitan church, synodical examiner of the archbishopric, comissary-general and sub-delegate of the holy crusade, vicar and chaplain-major of the Madres Capuchinas; he took possession of the bishopric of Durango in 1736, and governed until 1747, when he was promoted to that of Mechoacán.

15. Don Aselmo Sanchez de Tagle, native of the town of Santillana, in the mountains of Bur-

gos; he was collegiate-major of San Bartolomé el Viejo in Salamanca, eldest inquisitor of the holy tribunal of the inquisition of Mexico; elected bishop in 1747, promoted to the church of Mechoacán in 1757.

16. Don Pedro Tamarón, native of the town of Guardia, in the archbishopric of Toledo; he passed over to New Spain as familiar to the Señor Don Juan Joseph de Escalona y Calatayud, bishop of Charcas; he graduated doctor in sacred canons, was first professor of this faculty, and curate of the tabernacle of the holy cathedral church, where also he obtained the titles of school-master and chanter; he was presented to this bishopric, of which he took possession, in 1758; he visited the most remote provinces of his diocese, and died in the settlement of Bomoa in 1768.

17. Don *Fray* Joseph Vicente Diaz Bravo; elected in 1769; he died in 1772.

18. Don Antonio Macarulla; promoted from the archbishopric of Comayagua the aforesaid year; he died in 1782.

19. Don Estevan Lorenzo de Tristán; elected in 1783.

[Durango, Intendancy of. This intendancy, better known under the name of New Biscay, belongs, as well as Sonora and Nuevo Mexico, to the *Provincias Internas Occidentales*. It occupies a greater extent of ground than the three united kingdoms of Great Britain, and yet its total population scarcely exceeds that of the two towns of Birmingham and Manchester united. Its length from *s.* to *n.* from the celebrated mines of Guarisamey to the mountains of Caraay, situated to the *n. w.* of the Presidio de Yanos, is 232 leagues; its breadth is very unequal, and near Parral is scarcely 58 leagues.

The province of Durango, or Nueva Biscaya, is bounded on the *s.* by La Nueva Galicia, that is to say, by the two intendancies of Zacatecas and Guadalaxara; on the *s. e.* by a small part of the intendancy of San Luis Potosi, and on the *w.* by the intendancy of Sonora; but towards the *n.* and especially the *e.* for more than 200 leagues, it is bounded by an uncultivated country, inhabited by warlike and independent Indians.

The struggle with these Indians, which has lasted for centuries, and the necessity in which the colonist, living in some lonely farm, or travelling through arid deserts, finds himself of perpetually watching after his own safety, and defending his flock, his home, his wife, and his children against the incursions of wandering Indians; and, in short, that state of nature which subsists in the midst of the appearance of an ancient civilization, have all concurred to give to the character of the inhabitants of the *n.* of New Spain, an energy and temperament peculiar to themselves. To these causes we must, no doubt, add the nature of the climate, which is temperate, an eminently salubrious atmosphere, the necessity of labour in a soil by no means rich or fertile, and the total want of Indians and slaves who might be employed by the whites for the sake of giving themselves up securely to idleness and sloth. In the *Provincias Internas* the development of physical strength is favoured by a life of singular activity, which is, for the most part, passed on horseback. This way of life is essentially necessary, from the care demanded by the numerous flocks of horned cattle, which roam about almost wild in the *savannas*. To this strength of a healthy and robust body, we must join great strength of mind, and a happy disposition of the intellectual faculties. Those who preside over seminaries of education in the city of Mexico, have long observed that the young people who have most distinguished themselves for their rapid progress in the higher sciences were, for the most part, natives of the most *n.* provinces of New Spain.

The intendancy of Durango comprehends the *n.* extremity of the great table-land of Anahuac, which declines to the *n. e.* towards the banks of the Rio Grande del Norte. The environs of the city of Durango are still, however, according to the barometrical measurement of Don Juan Jose d'Oteyza, more than 2000 metres, or 6561 feet, elevated above the level of the ocean: this great elevation appears to continue till towards Chihuahua, for it is the central chain of the Sierra Madre, which near San Jose del Parral runs in a direction *n. n. w.* towards the Sierra Verde and the Sierra de las Grullas.

The population, in 1803, amounted to 159,700, and the extent of surface in square leagues was 16,873.

There are reckoned in La Nueva Biscaya one city, (Durango), six towns, (Chihuahua, San Juan del Rio, Nombre de Dios, Papasquiaro, Saltillo, and Mapimi), 199 villages or settlements, 75 parishes, 152 farms, 37 missions, and 400 cottages or *ranchos*.

The most remareable places are, Durango, Chihuahua, San Juan del Rio, Nombre de Dios, Pasquiaro, Saltillo, Mapimis, Parras, San Pedro de Batopilas, San Jose del Parral, Santa Rosa de Cosiguiriachi, Guarisamey, which see.]

Durango, a large river of the province and government of Esmeraldas, which runs *n. w.* and enters that of Bogotá, in lat 51′ *n.*

DURAS, a point of land in the Malvine or Falkland isles, near the great bay of Dacarrón.

DURCINO, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the new kingdom of Granada. It was great and populous in former times, but to-day much reduced.

DURE, a river of the province and government of Louisiana, which runs *s.* and enters the Maligne or Stabloniere, near where this river runs into the sea.

[DURHAM, a township in Cumberland county, district of Maine, on the *s. w.* bank of Androscoggin river, which separates it from Bowdoin on the *n. e.* It was incorporated in 1789, contains 724 inhabitants, and lies 145 miles *n. e.* of Boston. Lat. 43° 55′ *n.*]

[DURHAM, a post-town in Strafford county, New Hampshire, on Oyster river, near where it joins the Piscatagua; 16 miles *w.* of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1639, and contains 1247 inhabitants. It was formerly a part of Dover, which adjoins it on the *n.* and was called Oyster river. On the top of a hill in this town is a rock, computed to weigh 60 or 70 tons, so exactly poised on another rock as to be easily moved by one's finger. Its situation appears to be natural.]

[DURHAM, a township in New Haven county, Connecticut, settled from Guildford in 1698, and incorporated in 1708. It is about 22 miles *s. w.* of Hartford, and 18 miles *n. e.* of New Haven. It was called Caginchague by the Indians; which name a small river, that chiefly rises here, still bears.]

[DURHAM, a township in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.]

[DUROT, a bay on the *n.* side of the *s.* peninsula of the island of St. Domingo.]

[DUTCH AMERICA. The only possession which the Seven United Provinces, lately called the Batavian Republic, held on the continent of America, was the province called Dutch Guayana. The islands in the W. Indies which belonged to the republic were St. Eustatius and Curaçoa, the small island of Saba near St. Eustatius, and the islands Bonaire and Aruba; which are appendages to Curaçao, and chiefly improved in raising cattle and provisions for that island.

Dutch Guayana, in South America, is bounded *n.* by the Atlantic ocean; *e.* by Cayenne; *s.* by an unexplored country, called Amazonia; *w.* by Orinoco, a Spanish settlement. It lies between lat. 5° and 7° *n.* extending along the coast from the mouth of Orinoco river to the river Marowyne. These settlements were esteemed by Admiral Rodney, who captured them in 1780, as an acquisition of more value to the British empire than all their West India islands. It is divided into three distinct governments, viz. Surinam, Berbice, Essequebo, and Demerara. The two last are two districts, forming one government. A number of fine rivers pass through this province; the chief of which are Essequebo, Surinam, Demerara, Berbice, and Canya. Essequebo is 21 miles wide at its mouth, and is more than 300 miles in length. The others are navigable, and are described under their different names. The chief towns are Paramabiro and Staebroeck.

In the months of September, October, and November, the climate is unhealthy, particularly to strangers. The common diseases are putrid and other fevers, the dry belly-ache, and the dropsy. One hundred miles back from the sea you come to quite a different soil, a hilly country, a pure, dry, wholesome air, where a fire sometimes would not be disagreeable. Along the sea-coast the water is brackish and unwholesome; the air damp and sultry. The thermometer ranges from 75° to 90° through the year. A *n. e.* breeze never fails to blow from about nine o'clock in the morning through the day in the hottest seasons. As the days aud nights throughout the year are very nearly of equal length, the air can never become extremely heated, nor the inhabitants so greatly incommoded by the heat, as those who live at a greater distance from the equator. The seasons were formerly divided regularly into rainy and dry; but of late years so much dependence cannot be placed upon them, owing probably to the country's being more cleared, by which means a free passage is opened for the air and vapours. The water of the lower parts of the rivers is brackish and unfit for use; and the inhabitants are obliged to make use of rain water, which is here uncommonly sweet and good.

About 70 miles from the sea, on the river Surinam, is a village of about 40 or 50 houses, inhabited by Jews. This village, and the towns above mentioned, with the intervening plantations, contain all the inhabitants of this colony, which amount to 3200 whites and 43,000 slaves. The buildings on the plantations are many of them costly, convenient, and airy. The country around is thinly inhabited with the native Indians, a harmless, friendly set of beings. They are, in general, short of stature, but remarkably well made, of a light copper colour, straight black hair, without beards, high cheek-bones, and broad shoulders.

In their ears, noses, and hair, the women wear ornaments of silver, &c. Both men and women go naked. One nation or tribe of them tie the lower]

[part of the leg of the female children, when young, with a cord bound very tight, for the breadth of six inches above the ancle, which cord is never afterwards taken off but to put on a new one; by which means the flesh, which should otherwise grow on that part of the leg, increases the calf to a great size, and leaves the bone below nearly bare. This, though it must render them very weak, is reckoned a great beauty by them. The language of the Indians appears to be very soft. They are mortal enemies to every kind of labour; but nevertheless manufacture a few articles, such as very fine cotton hammocs, earthen water-pots, baskets, a red or yellow dye, called *roucau*, and some other trifles, all of which they bring to town, and exchange for such articles as they stand in need of. They paint themselves red, and some are curiously figured with black. Their food consists chiefly of fish and crabs and cassava, of which they plant great quantities, and this is almost the only produce they attend to. They cannot be said to be absolutely wandering tribes; but their huts being merely a few cross sticks, covered with branches, so as to defend them from the rain and sun, they frequently quit their habitations, if they see occasion, and establish them elsewhere. They do not shun the whites, and have been serviceable against the runaway Negroes.

On each side of the rivers and creeks are situated the plantations, containing from 500 to 2000 acres each, in number about 550 in the whole colony, producing at present annually about 16,000 hhds. of sugar, 12,000,000 lbs. coffee, 700,000 lbs. cocoa, 850,000 lbs. cotton: all which articles (cotton excepted) have fallen off of late years, at least one-third, owing to bad management, both here and in Holland, and to other causes. Of the proprietors of these plantations not above 80 reside here. In the woods are found many kinds of good and durable timber, and some woods for ornamental purposes, particularly a kind of mahogany, called *copic*. The soil is perhaps as rich and as luxuriant as any in the world; it is generally a rich, fat, clayey earth, lying in some places above the level of the rivers at high water, (which rises about eight feet), and in most places below it. Whenever, from a continual course of cultivation for many years, a piece of land becomes impoverished, (for manure is not known here), it is laid under water for a certain number of years, and thereby regains its fertility, and in the mean time a new piece of wood-land is cleared. This country has never experienced those dreadful scourges of the West Indies, hurricanes; and droughts, from the lowness of the land, it has not to fear; nor has the produce ever been destroyed by insects or by the blast. In short, this colony, by proper management, might become equal to Jamaica or any other. Land is not wanting; it is finely intersected by noble rivers and abundant creeks; the soil is of the best kind, it is well situated, and the climate is not very unhealthy, and is growing better, and will continue so to do, the more the country is cleared of its woods and cultivated.

The rivers abound with fish, some of which are good; at certain seasons of the year there is plenty of turtle. The woods abound with plenty of deer, hares, and rabbits, a kind of buffalo, and two species of wild hogs, one of which (the peccary) is remarkable for having something like its navel on the back.

The woods are infested with several species of tigers, but with no other ravenous or dangerous animals. The rivers are rendered dangerous by alligators from four to seven feet long, and a man was a short time since crushed between the jaws of a fish, but its name is not known. Scorpions and tarantulas are found here of a large size and great venom, and other insects without number, some of them very dangerous and troublesome; the torporific eel also, the touch of which, by means of the bare hand or any conductor, has the effect of a strong electrical shock; serpents also, some of which are venomous, and others, as has been asserted by many credible persons, are from 25 to 50 feet long. In the woods are monkeys, the sloth, and parrots in all their varieties; also some birds of beautiful plumage, among others the flamingo, but few or no singing birds.

The river Surinam is guarded by a fort and two redoubts at the entrance, and a fort at Paramaribo, but none of them of any strength, so that one or two frigates would be sufficient to make themselves masters of the whole colony; and never was there a people who more ardently wished for a change of government than the inhabitants of this colony. The interior government consists of a governor and a supreme and inferior council; the members of the latter are chosen by the governor from a double nomination of the principal inhabitants, and those of the former in the same manner. By these powers, and by a magistrate presiding over all criminal affairs, justice is executed, and laws are enacted, necessary for the interior government of the colony; those of a more general and public nature are enacted by the directors, and require no approbation here by the court.

The colony is guarded farther by about 1600 re-]

[gular troops, paid by the directors. These troops, together with a corps of about 250 free Negroes, paid by the court here, and another small corps of chasseurs, and so many slaves as the court thinks fit to order from the planters from time to time, are dispersed at posts placed at proper distances on a cordon, surrounding the colony on the land side, in order, as far as possible, to defend the distant plantations, and the colony in general, from the attacks of several dangerous bands of runaway slaves, which from very small beginnings have, from the natural prolificacy of the Negro race, and the continual addition of fresh fugitives, arrived at such an height as to have cost the country very great sums of money and much loss of men, without being able to do these Negroes any effectual injury.

This colony was first possessed by the French as early as the year 1630 or 40, and was abandoned by them on account of its unhealthy climate. In the year 1650 it was taken up by some Englishmen, and in 1662 a charter was granted to Charles II. About this time it was considerably augmented by the settlement of a number of Jews, who had been driven out of Cayenne and the Brazils, whose descendants (with other Jews) compose at present one half of the white inhabitants of the colony, and are allowed great privileges. In 1667 it was taken by the Dutch, and the English having got possession about the same time of the then Dutch colony of New York, each party retained its conquest; the English planters most of them retired to Jamaica, leaving their slaves behind them, whose language is still English, but so corrupted as not to be understood at first by an Englishman. At present this colony is in the possession of the British.]

[DUTCHESS County, in New Nork, is on the *e.* side of Hudson river. It has the state of Connecticut on the *e.* West Chester on the *s.* and Columbia county on the *n.* It is about 48 miles long and 23 broad, and contains 15 townships, of which Poughkeepsie and Fish-kill are the chief. It contains 45,266 inhabitants; of these 6013 are qualified to be electors, and 1856 are slaves. Dutchess county sends seven representatives to the assembly of the state. In the year 1792, a remarkable cavern was discovered in this county, at a place called by the Indians Sepascot, at Rhynbeck. A lad, by chance, passing near its entrance, which lies between two huge rocks, on the declivity of a steep hill, on prying into the gloomy recess, saw the top of a ladder, by which he descended about 10 feet, and found himself in a subterraneous apartment, more capacious than he chose to investigate. He found, however, that it had been the abode of persons, who probably during the war had taken shelter here, as bits of cloth and pieces of leather were scattered about its floor. It since appears to be divided by a narrow passage into two apartments; the first being about 17 feet in length, and so low that a child of eight years old could but just walk upright in it; the breadth is about eight or ten feet. The second between 12 and 14 feet in length, but much higher and broader than the first. Like many other caverns in the United States, it possesses a petrifying quality; and the water, which is constantly percolating through the roofs of its apartments, has formed a variety of transparent and beautiful stalactites. They have the appearance of icicles, and may be broken off by the hand, if not more than two inches in circumference. But what is most to be admired is the skeleton of a large snake turned into solid stone by the petrifying quality of the water before mentioned. It was with some difficulty torn up with an axe from the rock it lay upon, and is now in the possession of the gentleman who explored the cavern. A want of free air was experienced in the inmost recesses of the cavern, by a difficult respiration, though the candles burnt very clear. The air also was very warm.]

[DUTCHMAN'S Point, a point of land on the Vermont side of lake Champlain, about 16 miles *s.* of the Canada line. The British held a stockaded hut here, garrisoned by six soldiers, since the peace of 1783. It has since been delivered up to the United States.]

[DUXBOROUGH, a maritime township in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1637. Twenty vessels, the greater part from 60 to 90 tons, are owned here. It is a healthy town, and contains 1460 inhabitants; not a greater number than it contained 50 years ago. It lies *s.* by *e.* of Plymouth, three miles across Plymouth bay by water, and eight round by land, and 38 *s. e.* by *s.* of Boston. Within the harbour are Clarke's island, consisting of about 100 acres of excellent land, and Sauquish island, which was formerly joined to the Gurnet by a narrow piece of sand; but the water has insulated it. The Gurnet is an eminence at the *s.* extremity of the beach, on which is a light-house built by the state. The Indian name of the town was Mattakeeset or Namakeeset. It was settled by Capt. Standish and his associates. The captain came to Plymouth with the first settlers in 1620.]

[DUXBURY, a township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1763; first called Dantzick, joined with Sutton in the enu-

meration of 1775. It has only 169 inhabitants.]

[DUXBURY, a township in Chittenden county, Vermont, about 20 miles *s. e.* of Burlington, and contains 39 inhabitants.]

DUYA, a great river of the *llanos* or plains of Casanare, in the new kingdom of Granada, to the *e.* of that of Cravo. It flows down from the mountains of Tunja, and running from *n. w.* to *s. e.* enters the Meta.

E

EAR-FIELD, a settlement of the province and colony of Connecticut, one of those of New England; situate on the shore of the river Housatonick.

[EARL, a township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.]

[EAST, or North Haven, or Quinepauge River, in Connecticut, rises in Southington, not far from a bend in Farmington river, and passing through Wallingford and North Haven, empties into New Haven harbour. It has been contemplated to connect the source of this river with Farmington river.]

[East Bethlehem, a township in Washington county, Pennsylvania.]

[East Chester, a township in W. Chester county, New York, on Long Island sound, about eight miles *s. w.* of Rye, five *n.* of W. Chester, and 17 *n. e.* of New York. It contains 740 inhabitants; of whom 106 are electors, and 75 slaves.]

[East Church, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of St. Thomas.]

[East Florida. See Florida.]

[East Greenwich, a post-town, and the chief township in Kent county, Rhode Island; 16 miles *s.* of Providence, and 22 *n. n. w.* of Newport, and contains 1824 inhabitants. The compact part, called Greenwich town, has a number of dwelling-houses, a meeting-house, and handsome court-house; and although its commerce is greatly reduced, carries on the fisheries to advantage, and sends some vessels to the W. Indies. It is situate on the *n. w.* part of Narraganset bay. Both this town and Warwick are noted for making good cider; and formerly for raising tobacco for exportation.]

[East Haddam, a township in Middlesex county, Connecticut; situate on the *e.* side of Connecticut river, opposite to Haddam, of which it was formerly a part. It was settled in 1704, and lies 14 miles *s.* of Middleton, and 21 *n. w.* of New London.]

East-Ham, a city of the county of Bristol, in the colony of New Plymouth, and province of Massachusetts, one of those of New England. It is situate on the neck of land called cape Cod. It contains more than 500 Christian Indians, four schools, and six justices of peace of the same nation presiding over and governing the same Indians. It is in lat. 41° 52′ *n.* and long. 69° 56′ *w.*

[East Hampton, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, six miles *s.* of Northampton, and 105 *w.* by *s.* of Boston. It contains 457 inhabitants, and is divided from the *w.* bank of Connecticut river by the celebrated mountain called Mount Tom.]

[East Hampton, a handsome town in Suffolk county, New York, on the *s. e.* coast of Long island, 12 miles *e. n. e.* of S. Hampton, and 105 *e.* of New York city. It has a Presbyterian church, an academy, and about 80 dwelling-houses in one street. The township contains 1497 inhabitants, of whom 214 are electors. Gardner's island is annexed to this town.]

[East Hartford, in Hartford county, Connecticut, lies on the *e.* bank of Connecticut river, opposite to Hartford. The compact part of it lies in one broad street, a mile and a half in length. Here are a number of hills on the different streams which water the town; also iron and glass works.]

[East Haven, a township in New Haven county, Connecticut, on the *e.* side of New Haven harbour. There is a fort two miles from the mouth of the bay, opposite Smith's point, to defend the passage. The Scotch Captain and other small islets and rocks lie on the *s.* shore.]

[East Haven, a township in Essex county, Vermont, *w.* of Maidstone, 11 miles *s. e.* of the *s.* end of Willoughby's lake, and 18 *n.* by *w.* of

the upper bar of the Fifteen-mile falls on Connecticut river.]

[East Kingston, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, a part of Kingston, which see. In 1790, it contained 358 inhabitants, and now 906.]

[East Main is that part of New Britain, or Labrador, in N. America, which lies on the *e.* side of James's bay; as part of New South Wales on the *w.* side of the same bay is called W. Main. The Hudson's bay factory, called E. Main, is situate on the *s.* part of E. Main, between Rupert and Slade rivers, both of which run *w.* into James's bay.]

[East River, in the state of New York, and the waters of N. or Hudson river, form York island. The communication between N. river and Long Island sound is by E. river, along the *e.* side of New York island.]

[East Town, in Chester county, Pennsylvania.]

[East Whiteland, a township in Chester county, Pennsylvania.]

[East Windsor, a township in Hartford county, Connecticut; separated from Windsor by Connecticut river, and about seven miles *n. e.* of Hartford. The compact part of the town lies on one broad street of about two miles in length. In the township are three Congregrational churches. The lands are fertile; and besides those articles common to the state, produce large quantities of good tobacco.]

[EASTANALLEE, the *n. e.* head branch of Alabama river, in Georgia, on which stands the town of Eastanallee.]

[EASTER, an isle in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 27° 8′ *s.* Long. 109° 41′ *w.* It is barren, and has no fresh water.]

[EASTERN Island, on the *e.* side of Chesapeak bay, at the mouth of Chester river.]

Eastern Branch, an arm of the river Potowmak, in the province and colony of Maryland.

[Eastern Precinct, in Somerset county, New Jersey, contains 2068 inhabitants, of whom 468 are slaves.]

[Eastern River, a settlement in Hancock county, district of Maine, containing 240 inhabitants.]

[EASTERTON, a village in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the *e.* side of Susquehannah river, four miles *n.* by *w.* of Harrisburgh, and 111 *n. w.* by *w.* of Philadelphia.]

[EASTON, a post-town of Pennsylvania, and capital of Northampton county; pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Lehigh, and on the *w.* side of Delaware river. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 150 dwelling-houses, a church, court-house, register's office, and an academy. It is 12 miles *n. e.* of Bethlehem, and 70 *n.* of Philadelphia.]

[Easton, the chief town of Talbot county, Maryland, formerly called Talbot Court-house, is on the *e.* side of Chesapeak bay, near the forks of Treadhaven river, 12 miles from its junction with Choptank river. It has a handsome court-house and market-house; about 150 dwelling-houses, and several stores for the supply of the adjacent country. It is five miles *s. w.* of Williamsburg, 37 *s.* of Chester town, and 118 *s. w.* of Philadelphia.]

[Easton, a township in Washington county, New York. In 1790, it contained 2539 inhabitants, of whom 48 were slaves. By the state census of 1796, it appears that 347 of its present inhabitants are electors.]

[Easton, or Eastown, a township important for its iron manufactures, situated in Bristol county, Massachusetts, near the head of Raynham river; six miles *n. w.* of Raynham, and 12 *w.* of Bridgewater. It contains 1466 inhabitants. The best mill-saws in the state are made here. The art of making steel was introduced here by Captain Eliphalet Leonard, in 1786. It is made in quantities; and is cheaper than imported steel, and equal in quality for large work, such as ploughshares, horse-shoes, &c. which require large quantities of hard steel. But for edge tools, in general, it is found to be of inferior quality to what is imported. The manufacture of linseed oil began here in 1792, and from an annual stock of 3000 bushels of seed, there has been annually produced near 5000 gallons of oil.]

[Easton's Beach and Bay, in the state of Rhode Island, is separated from Sachueast beach and bay by Easton's point. Both lie at the *e.* end of Rhode Island.]

[EATON, a small town in the *n.* part of Stafford county, New Hampshire, three miles *n.* of the Great Ossipee lake, and about 56 *n.* by *w.* of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1766, and contains 253 inhabitants.]

[EATONTOWN, improperly called Edentown, a pleasant village in New Jersey, about a mile *s.* of the town of Shrewsbury, in the same township. It is a place of some business, and thriving.]

EBATE, an ancient province of the new kingdom of Granada, separate from the other provinces of the same kingdom, having nobles of its own, who reside in the capital, which gave the name to

the province. It is surrounded with mountains and woods, bounded by the nation of the Muzos, the ancient province of Tinjáca, and by the great lake Fuquene. It has some beautiful and fertile *llanuras*, where are sown and gathered many fruits; and in it is the sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de Chiquinquirá. The capital is of the same name. This was a great and populous city in the time of the Indians; it was conquered by Nemequene, *zipa* or king of Bogotá, and was united by him to his crown. Even at present, symptoms of its grandeur remain, from the number of its inhabitants.

EBAUBAS, a village or settlement of the Portuguese, in the kingdom of Brazil; situate on the shore of the river Tocantines.

EBENEZER, a city of the province and colony of Georgia, 36 miles *e.* from Elberton, on the *w.* shore of the river Savannah, and about 30 miles from its mouth. It is a very healthy town, and here it is that are established the Saltsburgeses, with two ministers, who are a wise and industrious set of people, who not only cultivate the grain and fruits necessary for their subsistence, but also a considerable quantity which they are enabled to sell to the inhabitants of Savannah. They have many flocks and herds of cattle, which contribute in no small degree to their opulence. At 10 miles distance, and on the shore of a river which enters the Savannah, is the settlement of Old Ebenezer, where there are many cows as well as other kinds of cattle for the use of the public. Ebenezer is in lat. 32° 28′ *n.* and long. 81° 18′ *w.*

EBOJITO, a volcano in the province and government of Chocó, to the *w.* of the city of Antioquia.

ECATEPEC, a district and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España. It is scanty and poor, owing to its territory being rendered unfertile, by cause of the saltpetre found in the waters of the lake. It produces only some seeds in a certain few cultivated estates found in it. The greater part of its inhabitants are muleteers. Its jurisdiction consists of nine settlements, which are as follows:

Tecama,	Xaloztóc,
Santa Clara,	Coacalco,
Xolalpán,	Atzacalco,
Chiconanta,	San Pedro.
Tulpetlác,	

The capital is of the same name, but with the dedicatory title of San Christóval; situate on the shore of a lake, which is also thus called, and which title signifies in the Mexican tongue Mountain of Air, from the circumstance of its being situate at the foot of a mountain where there is constantly a fresh breeze blowing. It has a very ancient causeway which has of late been renovated, and serves as a path, and at the same time as a mound, which divides the waters of its lake from those of Tezcuco. In the said mound are certain gates, communicating the waters of either lake, and in time of drought, when the waters of the lake Tezcuco become low, they are replenished by those of San Christóval. This operation is generally performed in Shrove-tide, and then great numbers of frogs, *charales* or *pegereyes*, which they there call *mistlapique*, are caught and distributed amongst the *corregidor* or *alcaldía mayor*, the inhabitants, and the monks of a convent of the order of San Francisco. This convent is very beautiful, and in it the viceroys usually take their abode the night before they make their entrance into Mexico. This settlement contains 60 families of Indians, and some of Spaniards and *Mustees*. It is six leagues to the *n.* of Mexico, with an inclination to the *n. n. e.* [It is in lat. 19° 34′ 30″ *n.* and long. 99° 5′ *w.*]

ECATEPEQUE, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa, in the kingdom of Guatemala.

ECAZINGO, S. Pedro de, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chalco in Nueva España. It contains 203 families of Indians, and has a good convent of monks of the order of St. Domingo. Six leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

ECCE-HOMO, a settlement of the jurisdiction and government of Pamplona in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in the valley of Matanza, of a mild temperature, and producing all the fruits peculiar both to a hot and cold climate. It has some gold mines, and contains 400 inhabitants. It lies in the road which leads to Ocaná, and is 96 leagues to the *n.* of Santa Fé, in the boundaries where the archbishopric of this place is divided from the bishopric of Santa Marta. Twenty-four leagues *s. w.* of Pamplona.

Ecce-Homo, another settlement of the jurisdiction of Velez in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Yuca. It contains 300 inhabitants, and has the same productions as its capital.

ECHECOUNA, a small river of the province and colony of Georgia; it runs *e.* and enters the Ochesi.

ECHETII, a settlement of Indians of Georgia, in N. Carolina; situate on the shore of the river Echesii, where the English have an establishment.

ECHI, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of S. Carolina; situate at the source of the river Tugelo.

ECHILIS, a settlement of Indians of Georgia, in N. Carolina, where the English have a fort and establishment, on the shore of the river Apalachicola.

ECHOS, Morne aux, a mountain and establishment of the French, in their possessions of Guianne.

ECHUCANDIRO, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid in Nueva España, of the province and bishopric of Mechoacán; situate in a spacious and very fertile valley. It has a convent of monks of St. Augustin, contains 51 families of Spaniards, 42 of *Mustees*, 11 of Mulattoes, and 76 of Indians. It is of a mild and somewhat moist temperature. In its district are several estates in which the inhabitants employ themselves in agricultural pursuits. It is 12 leagues *n. e.* of the capital of Pasquaro.

ECIJA, San Christoval de la Nueva, a city of the province and government of Cumaná. It is small, of a hot temperature, and in its district are abundance of cow-cattle, the hides of which form a great article of trade, as also does the Brazil-wood, together with the other productions of its jurisdiction, where likewise are many very abundant and fine salt-earths.

Ecija, another city, with the dedicatory title of San Miguel, the capital of the province of Sucumbios in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the *n.* shore of the river San Miguel. It is at present much reduced, and a miserable town undeserving of the name of city. Its jurisdiction includes four other small settlements, and it is of the Indians, reduced by the religious order of St. Francis. [It is in lat. 27° 30′ *n.* long. 75° 38′ *w.*

ECLAVA, a river of the *llanos* of the Orinoco, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It runs *s.* and enters that river to the *s.* of the Duime. Its banks are very pleasant and luxuriant, and the waters are very pure. Here some Indians of the Saliva nation fix their habitations.

ECORS, a small river of the province and government of Louisiana, which runs *e.* between the Bois and Cachee, and enters the Mississippi.

ECOUMENAC, a point of the *n.* coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia, one of those which form the entrance of the great bay of Miramichi.

EDADES, Las Siete, an island of the N. sea, near the coast of Tierra Firme, in the province and government of Cumaná, to the *e.* of the Isla Blanca.

[EDEN, a township in Hancock county, district of Maine, incorporated in 1796, taken from the *n.* part of Mount Desert.]

[Eden, a township in Orleans county, Vermont, *n. w.* of Craftsbury, adjoining.]

[EDENTON, a district on the sea-coast of N. Carolina, bounded *n.* by the state of Virginia, *e.* by the ocean, *w.* by Halifax district, and *s.* by Newbern. It is subdivided into nine counties, viz. Chowan, Pasquotank, Perquimins, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, and Tyrrel. It contains 53,770 inhabitants, of whom 19,198 are slaves. Its chief town is Edenton. The wood is chiefly pine, oak, cypress, and juniper; of all which there is abundance.]

[Edenton, the capital of the above district, is a post-town and port of entry, at the head of a bay on the *n.* side of Albemarle sound, and at the *n. e.* side of the opening of Chowan river. It contains above 150 indifferent wooden buildings, and a few handsome ones. The public buildings are an ancient brick Episcopal church, a court-house, and gaol. In or near the town lived the proprietary, and the first of the royal governors. Its situation is advantageous for trade, but unhealthy; which doubtless has tended to retard its prosperity. Its exports, in the year ending September 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 50,646 dollars. It is 97 miles *n.* of Newbern, 257 *n. n. e.* of Wilmington, 139 *s. s. e.* of Petersburgh, and 440 *s. w.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 36° 6′ *n.* Long. 76° 52′ *w.*]

[EDESTON, a plantation in Hancock county, district of Maine, containing 110 inhabitants.]

EDEVA, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía, one of those which enter the Orinoco on the *e.* near the torrent of Los Atures.

[EDGAR, a port of entry and post-town of Massachusetts, and the chief town of Duke's county; situated on the *e.* side of the island of Martha's vineyard. The fertile island of Chabaquidick is within the jurisdiction of Edgarton, which has a small trade to the W. Indies. The exports in 1794 for one year, ending September 30th, amounted to 2257 dollars value. It lies about 14 miles *s.* of Barnstable county, on the main, and 94 miles *s. s. e.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1671, and contains 1352 inhabitants.]

[EDGCOMB, a township in Lincoln county, district of Maine, containing 855 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1774, and lies 180 miles *n.* by *e.* of Boston.]

[Edgcomb, a county of Halifax district, N.

Carolina, bounded *s.* by Pitt county, *s. w.* by Wayne county and Tar river, which affords it communication with several counties in the state, *w.* by Nash county, and *e.* by Martin and Halifax counties. It contains 10,255 inhabitants, of whom 2009 are slaves.]

[EDGEFIELD County, in S. Carolina, is the southernmost in the district of Ninety-six; bounded *n.* by Saluda river, which divides it from Newbury county, *s. w.* by Savannah river, which separates it from the state of Georgia, *e.* by Orangeburg district, and *w.* by Abbeville county. The ridge of elevated land which divides the waters of Saluda from those of Savannah river passes nearly through the middle of the county. Edgefield county is about 34 miles long and 24 broad, and contains 13,289 inhabitants, of whom 3619 are slaves.]

[EDGEFIELD Court-house, in the above county, where is a post-office, is 40 miles from Abbeville Court-house, 25 from Augusta, and 35 from Columbia.]

[EDGEMONT, a township in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.]

EDIMBURG. See CALIDONIA.

EDISTO, a settlement of the province and colony of Georgia.

[EDISTO, or PONPON, a navigable river in S. Carolina, which rises in two branches from a remarkable ridge in the interior part of the state. These branches unite below Orangeburgh, which stands on the *n.* fork, and form Edisto river, which having passed Jacksonburg, leaving it on the *s.* branches and embraces Edisto and several smaller isles.]

EDISTO, a small island near the coast of the same province, and one of those called the Georgian; situate between the mouths of the river Edisto, forming two entrances or channels, distinguished by the names of North and South.

EDUARDO, S. a settlement of the province and government of Sonora; situate between the settlement of Batequi and S. Luis de Bacapa.

EDWARD, S. with the addition of Prince, a county of the province and colony of Virginia.

[EDWARD, a fort in Nova Scotia, in the town of Windsor in Hants county, said to be large enough to contain 200 men. It is situated on Avon river, which is navigable thus far for vessels of 400 tons: those of 60 tons can go two miles higher.]

[EDWARD, a fortification in Washington county, New York, now in ruins. It is situated on the *e.* bank of Hudson river, about 14 miles *s.* by *e.* of fort George, on the *s.* extremity of lake George, and 19 *s.* by *w.* of Skenesborough, on South bay, an arm of lake Champlain. Lat. 43° 13′ *n.* Long. 73° 32′ *w.*]

[EEL Cove and River, *L'Anse et la Riviere à l'Anguille*, on the *s.* side of Chaleur bay, is about three leagues *w.* from Maligash. This cove abounds with salmon, and great quantities of that fish is taken annually, by a few inhabitants who are settled here.]

[EEL RIVER Indians inhabit the lands on Eel river, a head branch of Wabash river. They were lately hostile; but ceded some land at the mouth of the river to the United States, at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795; when government paid them a sum of money, and engaged to pay them in goods, to the value of 500 dollars annually for ever.]

[EFFINGHAM, formerly LEAVITSTOWN, a township in Strafford county, New Hampshire, *s. e.* of Ossipee pond, on Ossipee river, incorporated in 1766, and has 154 inhabitants.]

[EFFINGHAM County, in the lower district of Georgia, is bounded by Savannah river on the *n. e.* which separates it from S. Carolina; by Ogechee river on the *s. w.* which divides it from Liberty county. It contains 2424 inhabitants, including 750 slaves. Chief towns, Ebenezer and Elberton.]

[EGG HARBOUR, a town in Gloucester county, New Jersey, on Great Egg Harbour; famous for the exportation of pine and cedar.]

[EGG HARBOUR River, GREAT and LITTLE. Great Egg Harbour river rises between Gloucester and Cumberland counties, in New Jersey. After running *e. s. e.* a few miles, it becomes the divisional line between cape May and Gloucester counties, and falls into the bay of its own name. The inlet from the Atlantic ocean lies in lat. 39° 22′ *n.* The river abounds with sheepshead, rock-fish, perch, oysters, clams, &c. which find a ready market at Philadelphia. This river is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 200 tons.]

[EGG HARBOUR Inlet, LITTLE, lies about 17 miles *n. e.* of Great Egg Harbour inlet. It receives Mulicus river, which rises in Gloucester and Burlington counties, and forms part of the divisional line a few miles from the bay. It is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 60 tons. The township of Little Egg Harbour, in Burlington county, consists of about 23,000 acres; the most of which being thin and barren is not under improvement. The compact part of the township is called Clam town, where there is a meeting-house for friends, and about 12 houses. It has a small trade to the W. Indies. During the late war, Captain Fer-

guson and Collins burnt a number of privateers and other vessels in Little Egg Harbour, and destroyed the place.]

[Egg Island, a small island on the *n. e.* side of Delaware bay, in Cumberland county. Lat. 39° 16′ *n.* Long. 75° 12′ *w.*]

EGIDO, a settlement of the province and government of Mérida in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a hot, but pleasant and healthy temperature, abounding in fruits of its climate, such as *cacao*, sugar-canes, of which great quantities of sugar are made in the mills for that purpose, this being the principal branch of its commerce; also in conserves and honey-cakes, which are here called *melotes*, and which are carried to Maracaibo; it likewise produces a great deal of cotton, *yucas*, and plantains. Its population consists of 500 housekeepers.

[EGMONT, an island in the S. Pacific ocean, discovered by Captain Carteret. The Spaniards called it Santa Cruz. Lat. 19° 20′ *s.* Long. 164° 30′ *e.* from Greenwich.]

[EGREMONT, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, containing 759 inhabitants, incorporated in 1760; 15 miles *s. w.* of Stockbridge, and 145 *w.* of Boston.]

[EIGHTEEN-MILE or Long Beech, the coast of New Jersey, lies between Little Egg Harbour inlet, and that of Barnegat.]

ELAJOI, a settlement of Indians of N. Carolina, in the territory of the Cherokees.

ELAND, a small river of N. Carolina, which runs *n.* and enters the Carbon or Coal.

ELANS, a small river of New France or Canada, which runs *s. e.* between that of Bernard Blanc and that of Pie, and enters lake Superior.

ELATO, a settlement of the missions belonging to the Capuchin fathers, in the province and government of Guayana.

[ELBERT, a new county in the upper district of Georgia, on the tract of land between Tugulo and Broad rivers. The *s. e.* corner of the county is at their confluence, at the town of Petersburg; on the *n. w.* it is bounded by Franklin county.]

[ELBERTON, the seat of justice in the above county, is 23 miles *n. w.* of Petersburg, and 30 *s. e.* of Franklin court-house.]

[Elberton, a post-town in Effingham county, Georgia, on the *n. e.* bank of Ogeechee river, containing about 30 houses. It is about 36 miles *w.* of Ebenezer, 48 *n. w.* of Savannah, and 55 *s. e.* of Louisville. Lat. 32° 31′ *n.* Long. 82° 2′ *w.*]

ELBUN, a settlement of Indians, of the district and *corregimiento* of Rancagua in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river Maule.

ELDIN, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of Santiago; situate on the *w.* coast.

ELE, a river of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which flows down from the mountains of Bogotá into the *llanos* of Cazanare and Meta. It abounds in excellent fish, and in its district live some Indians, Airicos, Achaguas, and Chitanos. It is not more abundant in the rainy season than in the fine weather, for then it is that a greater quantity of the snow being melted on the mountains by the heat of the sun, causes its waters to swell prodigiously: it is always full of mud, which causes a very offensive odour, so much so that it has a sort of intoxicating effect upon many of the fish, who lying upon the shore with their heads out of water, to catch the fresh air, are often left ashore at the ebb-tide; then it is that the Indians of the settlement of Macaguana enjoy themselves in the sport of catching these fish, making to themselves a sort of festival or holiday. This river runs directly into the Meta.

ELEATARIO, S. a settlement and garrison of the kingdom of New Mexico, built for the purpose of checking the incursions of the infidel Indians.

ELEN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito, in the territory of the Purvayes Indians. It is one of the most delightful and pleasant of that jurisdiction; its climate healthy and desirable the whole year round, it produces all sorts of the most exquisite fruits in abundance, and the waters here, which are always fresh and pure, are extremely salutary. It is in lat. 1° 37′ 30″ *s.*

ELENA, S. Point of, a district of the province and government of Guayaquil in the kingdom of Quito. It is a long strip of land or point of the coast which runs into the sea for half a league, and is thus called from having been discovered by Francis Pizarro on the day of this saint, in 1525. It is of the most benign, mild, and healthy temperature of any district in the province, and is resorted to for the cure of infirmities; it abounds in flesh and fish, but it wants both fruits and vegetables, and the only water it has, is extracted from some very deep wells, save that which flows from a stream out of a rock; the one and the other are, however, well tasted and salutary; and it is to this that is attributed the very advanced period of life to which the natives arrive, the same being in general 80 years; indeed in 1735, no less than seven persons of quality were living at the great

age of 100 years, and one who had completed 130. They are for the most part robust, agile, and dexterous in hunting. This district produces much salt, neat cattle, and mules, wax and thread of *caracol*, from all which productions it carries on a great commerce; it likewise produces and trades largely in black sealing-wax, which is made of a resin called *cascol*. Here is also found bitumen of Copey, with which is mixed *alquitrán* or naptha, translucent or sparkling lime, used for giving a lustre to walls: the way of taking the wax is as follows: Some liquid honey is smeared upon the branches of trees in some dark mountain groves on some fine sun-shiny day, and the odour is sure to entice the bees, who come to sip it; thus the natives are enabled to watch and follow them back to their hives, whether they be in the ground, when they are called *amonanas*, or whether they be on the branches of trees, when they are called *moquinganas;* thus they take the wax, exposing it immediately to the sun and air, to purge it of all dross, though at the same time making turpentine of the useless matter. The thread *caracol* consists of cotton dyed with a white juice expressed by the hands from some snails or insects called *caracolillos*, which are found in the hollows of the rocks; it thus takes immediately a most beautiful purple colour, and which, however washed, will never fade, although it will in time get somewhat lighter; the said insect being replaced in the hollow of the rock, regains its former properties, but after frequent using, at last dies. There is a tradition that this district was inhabited by giants, and there are found some vast sepulchres, out of which have been taken some bones of an astonishing size, all of which bore evident symptoms of having belonged to the human frame; and in 1735, Don Juan del Castillo a serjeant-major of the batallion of militia of the city of Guayaquil, brought to Quito a perfect human tooth weighing five pounds, and which, according to the certificate which he made, was extracted from a jaw of three quarters of a yard in length; he brought also a piece of bone, which to all appearance was that which unites the arm to the wrist, the same being two-thirds of a yard in thickness. The capital of this district is the settlement of Chongon, and the other settlements are,

El Morro, Chandug.
Colonche,

ELENA, S. another settlement, of the province and *corregimiento* of Pilaya and Paspaya in Peru.

ELENA, S. an island of the coast of S. Carolina; situate between Port Royal and St. Helena sound.

ELENA, S. another island, of the lake Michigan, in New France or Canada; situate in the strait of Michilimakinac, which communicates with lake Huron.

ELENA, S. a cape or point of land on the coast which lies between the river La Plata and the straits of Magellan, and which is one of those which form the entrance of the bay of Camasones. It is in lat. 44° 30′ *s.* and long. 65° 23′ *w.*

ELENISA, PARAMO DE, a very lofty mountain desert of the *cordillera* in the kingdom of Quito, covered with eternal snow. Its top is divided into two parts, and in it many streams take their rise, of the which those that issue forth from the *n.* peak take a *n.* course, and those which issue from the *s.* a *s.* course; all of these last pursue their course towards the N. sea, by the river Marañon, and the former empty themselves into the Pacific or S. sea, by the river Esmeraldas. It is five leagues to the *w.* of the desert of Cotopaxi.

[ELEUTHERA, one of the largest of the Bahama islands, of very irregular shape. It is situated on the most *e.* point of the Great Bahama bank, and two high pieces of rock, known by the name of the *Cow and the Bull*, and usually the first land seen by vessels in their voyage to New Providence from Europe. The island is extremely narrow at this place, having the unfathomable Atlantic ocean on the one side, and a shallow, smooth, and white sea on the other. The scenery near this part of the island is of a most magnificent description. The storms of the Atlantic have forced their way through a large arch in the rock, and have carried towards the opposite side of the island, fragments of rock of a great magnitude. The view of the Atlantic ocean through this tremendous opening, and the whole of the wild scenery about it, is of a description seldom to be met with. There is no approaching it on the *e.* side, and from its difficult access and remote situation, it is seldom visited. Upon the *w.* side of Eleuthera is the settlement of Wreck Sound, containing, 1803, about 400 inhabitants, including Negroes; to the *n.* of this, (and on the same side of the island), there is another small settlement at Governor's harbour; and at the *n. w.* extremity of the island is the settlement of Spanish Wells, which contained at the same period about 120 inhabitants, including blacks.

But the largest settlement belonging to Eleuthera, and where the parish church is situated,

is at Harbour island, at the *n.* extremity: this island has been long settled by a race of people of a description and manners considerably distinct from those of the inhabitants who removed to the Bahamas about the close of the American war; they live chiefly upon fish; their village, containing in 1803 about 560 whites and 330 blacks, is beautifully situated upon the *s.* side of the island, in front of the harbour, to which there is an entrance at each end, but only for vessels of small draft of water.

The mainland of Eleuthera is upon the opposite side of the harbour, and the inhabitants repair to that side for the purpose of cultivating fruit, and other vegetable productions, the soil there being better adapted for it than upon Harbour island: this latter island is considered to be the most healthy of all the Bahamas, and a small barrack was on that account erected there in 1803, for the convalescents of the garrison from New Providence.

The number of acres granted by the crown for the purpose of cultivation, previous to May 1803, amounted to 12,785. It is contained between lat. 24° 39′ and 25° 31′ *n.* and between long. 76° 22′ and 76° 56′ *w.*]

ELEHUAICO, a small river of the kingdom of Chile, which runs *w.* and enters, united with the Lonteihe, the Mataquino.

ELIAS, S. a town of the Portuguese, in the county of Las Amazonas; situate on the shore of the Rio Negro.

[Elias, Mount St. a mountain near the shore of the *n. w.* coast of N. America, *n. w.* of Admiralty bay, and *s. e.* of Prince William's sound.]

ELICURA, a spot of ground in the kingdom of Chile, to the *s.* of the fort Paicavi, celebrated for the renowned death which the fathers of the extinguished company, Martin de Aranda, native of Chile, Aracio Vechi, of Sena, and Diego Montalvan, of Mexico, met at the hands of the Indians, on the 14th December in the year 1612.

[ELIZABETH City County, in Virginia, lies between York and James rivers, having Warwick and York counties on the *w.* and Chesapeak bay on the *e.* and *n.* There are several small islands on its sea-coast, the chief of which are Long and Egg islands. Point Comfort is the *s. e.* extremity of the county. It contains 3450 inhabitants, of whom 1876 are slaves.]

[Elizabeth, some islands of the N. sea, near the coast of the province of Massachusetts, and at the entrance of Buzard's bay. They extend *s. w.* from the extremity of Barnstable county in Massachusetts, and bearing *n. w.* from Martha's Vineyard; situated between lat. 41° 24′ and 41° 32′ *n.* and between long. 70° 38′ and 70° 56′ *w.* They are about 16 in number; the chief of which are Nashawn, Pasqui, Nashawenna, Pinequese, and Chatahunk islands. All these belong to Duke's county.]

Elizabeth, an island of the straits of Magellan, where the pirate Juan Cliperton sent his people a-shore in a barge; where they found a river which was frozen, but maintained themselves for some time in the island, which is dry and barren, and producing nothing more than an herb fit for sallad; of which there is a great abundance, and which proved of great service to these mariners, in as much as they were much afflicted with the scurvy. This island produces also many birds, which live on the mountains, and on its *plazas* are found great quantities of shell-fish.

[Elizabeth, a short *s.* arm of James river in Virginia. It affords an excellent harbour, and large enough for 300 ships. The channel is from 150 to 200 fathoms wide; and at common flood tide it has 18 feet water to Norfolk, which stands near the mouth of its *e.* branch. The *s.* branch rises in the Dismal swamp. Craney island, at the mouth of Elizabeth, lies five miles *s. w.* of point Comfort, at the mouth of James river.]

Elizabeth, a river in N. Carolina, which empties itself into the sea, about eight miles *w.* from cape Fear.

[Elizabeth's Island, Queen, in the straits of Magellan, in S. America. Here fresh water, herbs fit for sallad, and wild fowl, may be had in great plenty. The shores also abound with shell-fish.]

[Elizabeth, a township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, containing about 30 houses, and a Dutch church; 18 miles *n. w.* by *w.* of Lancaster, and 84 *w.* by *n.* of Philadelphia.]

Elizabeth, a cape or point of land on the coast of the province of Connecticut, one of those of New England; situate at the entrance of Buzard's bay.

Elizabeth, another cape on the coast of the province of Connecticut. See Cape Elizabeth, and Casco Bay.

Elizabeth Town, a post-town and borough of the county of Essex, New Jersey. The English first established themselves here, and the place has since increased rapidly. It contains 250 families and many plantations; the proprietors of which have established here a factory. This town is pleasantly situate on a small creek, which empties into Arthur Kull. Its soil is equal to any in the state.

In the compact part of the town, there are about 150 houses, two brick churches, one for Presbyterians, very handsome, the other for Episcopalians, and an academy. This is one of the oldest towns in the state, having been purchased of the Indians as early as 1664, and settled soon after. It lies six miles *s.* of Newark, and 12 *s. w.* by *w.* of New York.]

ELIZABETH Town, in Pennsylvania; situate a little to the *e.* of Susquehanna river, 13 miles *n. w.* of Lancaster, and 17 *s. e.* of Harrisburg.

[ELIZABETH Town, a village of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania; situate on the *s. e.* side of Monongahela river, between Redstone Old Fort, and Pittsburg, about 18 miles from each, and six above the mouth of the Youghagany. Many boats are built here for the trade and emigration to Kentucky, and in the environs are several saw-mills. Lat. 40° 13′ *n.* Long. 79° 22′ *w.*]

[ELIZABETH Town, a post-town of Maryland, and capital of Washington county, formerly called Hagarstown, seated in the fertile valley of Conegocheague. It has several streets regularly laid out. The houses are principally built of brick and stone, in number about 300. Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and German Lutherans have each a church. The court-house and market-house are handsome buildings, and the goal is of stone, and substantial. The trade with the *w.* country is considerable; and there are a number of mills in the neighbourhood, on Antietam creek. See HAGARSTOWN.]

[ELIZABETH Town, a post-town and the chief in Balden county, N. Carolina, is situated on the *n. w.* branch of Cape Fear. It contains a court-house, goal, and about 30 houses; 36 miles *s.* of Fayetteville, and 47 *n. w.* of Wilmington.]

[ELK, a creek in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, which uniting with Penn's creek, falls into the Susquehannah, five miles below Sunbury.]

[ELK, a navigable river of the *e.* shore of Maryland, which rises in Chester county, Pennsylvania, by two branches, Big and Little Elk creeks. At their confluence stands Elkton. The canals in contemplation from Elk river to Delaware bay, are noticed under DELAWARE Bay.]

[ELK, a short navigable river, in the state of Tennessee. It rises on the *n. w.* side of Cumberland mountain, runs *s. w.* and falls into the Tennessee a little above the Muscle shoals; about 40 miles *w. n. w.* of the Creeks' crossing place.]

ELK, a small river of the province and colony of Maryland, in the county of Kent. It runs *s.* and enters the sea in the bay of Chesapeak.

[ELK Lake, one of the chain of small lakes which connects the lake of the Woods with lake Superior. Lat. 48° 41′ *n.* Long. 93° *w.*]

[ELKHORN, a small water of Kentucky river. The Elkhorn lands are much esteemed, being situated in a bend of Kentucky river, in Fayette county, in which this small river or creek rises.]

[ELKRIDGE, a small town in Ann Arundel county, Maryland; situate on the *s.* bank of Patapsco river, and on the *w.* side of Deep run. This place is famous for the bright tobacco called *kite's foot*. It is eight miles *s. w.* of Baltimore, and 19 *n. w.* of Annapolis. Lat. 39° 12′ 30″ *n.*]

[ELKTON, a post-town of considerable trade, at the head of Chesapeak bay, in Maryland, and the capital of Cecil county. It is situated at the confluence of the head branches of Elk river, 13 miles from its mouth at Turkey point, and a mile above French town. The tide flows up to the town, and it enjoys great advantages from the carrying trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia. Upwards of 250,000 bushels of wheat are collected here annually, for supplying those markets, or the neighbouring mills. Elkton consists of one street, in which are about 90 houses, a court-house, and goal. On the *w.* side of the town is an academy. It is 12 miles *s. w.* of Christiana bridge, 37 *s. w.* of Philadelphia, and 44 *n. e.* of Baltimore. Lat. 39° 40′ *n.* Long. 75° 55′ *w.*]

[ELLINGTON, a township of about 200 families, in Tolland county, Connecticut. It lies about 12 miles *n. e.* of Hartford city, and six *w.* of Tolland.]

[ELLIS River, in the district of Maine, is a branch of Saco river.]

[ELMORE, the southernmost township in Orleans county, in Vermont; and contained, by the census, only 12 inhabitants.]

ELOTA, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Culiacan in Nueva España. It runs into the sea at the entrance of the gulf of California, or Red sea of Cortes.

ELOTEPEC, SAN JUAN DE, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixquintepéc in Nueva España. It contains 284 families of Indians, including those who inhabit the wards of its district. It is 14 leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

ELOTEPEC, another settlement, with the same dedicatory title, in the head settlement of Tlacolula, and *alcaldía mayor* of Huamelula, in that kingdom; situate between two mountains. It contains 29 families of Indians, who trade in *cochineal*, and in some degree in silk. It is three leagues to the *n.* of its head settlement.

ELOXUCHITLAN, SAN MIGUEL DE, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor*

of Thehuacán in Nueva España. It contains 246 families of Indians, and is 16 leagues to the *s. e.* of its capital.

ELQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile; to the which are annexed two other small settlements of Indians.

EMBALUBA, or BETUBA, a bay of the coast of Brazil, and province and *captainship* of Rey, between the bay of Biraguera and the new town of La Laguna.

EMBALSADO, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *e.* and enters the river La Plata, between the rivers Caimán and Del Rey.

EMBOSCADA, a settlement of the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the shore of this river, and at the mouth of the Tobati-guaza; at which spot also there is a fort built. [Its population consists of Mulattoes. Lat. 25° 7′ 42″ *s.* Long. 57° 24′ 5″ *w.*]

EMBUDO, RANCHO DEL, a small settlement of the missions which are held by the religious order of St. Francis, in Nuevo Mexico.

EMCHIE, a small river of the province and colony of Nova Scotia, which runs *n.* and enters the sea in the strait formed by the coast with St. John's island.

EMENGUARO, SAN MIGUEL DE, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zelaya, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 97 families of Indians.

[EMERY, a small river in Tennessee, which runs *s. e.* into the Tennessee, seven miles *n.* by *e.* of the mouth of Clinch river.]

EMICOVEN, a river of the province and colony of Virginia in N. America. It runs *w.* and enters the Illinois.

EMIGDIO, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, in the district of Sinú; one of those which were founded by the Governor Don Juan Pimienta in 1776.

[EMMAUS, a Moravian settlement, eight miles from Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania.]

[EMMITSBURG, or EMMTSBURGH, a flourishing village in Frederic county, Maryland; situated between Flat run and Tom's creek, *w.* head waters of the Monococy, and about a mile *s.* of the Pennsylvania line. It is 24 miles *n. e.* by *e.* of Frederic, and 50 *n. w.* of Baltimore. Lat. 39° 42′ *n.*]

EMONDISBURY, a settlement of the province and colony of Georgia; situate on the shore of the river Ashepou.

EMPALADO, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *e.* and enters the Menday.

EMPEDRADO, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *w.* and enters the river La Plata, to the *s.* of the city of Corientes.

EMPIRA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Córdova, between the rivers Segundo and Tercero.

ENCABELLADOS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Quito, to the *n.* of the river Napo. This name was given to them by the Spaniards, (who under the Captain Juan Palacios discovered them in 1635), in as much as all of them, both men and women, are accustomed to carry their hair extremely long, and flowing loose and unconfined down their backs. They are a deceitful and treacherous race: their weapons are bows and arrows, and their dwellings consist of straw huts curiously built. They subsist by fishing and hunting, and are at continual warfare with their neighbours, the Seños, Beeavas, Tamas, Chusias, and Ramos. The holy missionaries of St. Francis de Sucumbios, and the regulars of the company of Jesuits of the province of Mainas, succeeded in reducing some of these Indians to the Catholic faith.

ENCABELLADOS, with the dedicatory title of San Juan Baptista, a settlement of the province and government of Mainas, a *reduccion* of the Indians of this nation, made by the regulars of the extinguished company of Jesuits.

ENCABELLADOS, a river of the same province and kingdom, taking its name from the above nation. It enters the Marañon, 20 leagues below the river Aguarico. Forty Portuguese established themselves at its entrance in the year 1636, and lived in peace and alliance with the Indians until that these rose up against the former. They were afterwards much harassed by the Spaniards, but at one time succeeded in taking 700 prisoners, most of whom lingered out their days in confinement.

ENCARAMADA, a settlement of the province of Guayana, and government of Cumaná; one of those belonging to the missions of the Orinoco, which were held by the regulars of the company of the province of Santa Fé; situate on the shore of that river, and being to-day under the charge of the holy Capuchin order.

ENCARNACION, a settlement of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company, in the province of Guairá, and government of Paraguay; situate on the shore of the river Tubagi.

It was destroyed by the Portuguese of San Pablo, and the ruins of it alone remain.

ENCARNADOS, Sierras, a *cordillera* of the mountains of the island of Jamaica, on the *w.* coast, called thus from the colour of the soil.

[ENCHANTED Mountain. See Tennessee.]

ENCRUCIJADA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of the city of Córdoba; situate near the river Primero.

Encrucijada, another settlement, in the same province and government, of the jurisdiction of the city of Salta; situate *s.* of the fort of Los Cobos.

[ENDLESS Mountains, a name sometimes applied to the Alleghany mountains.]

[ENDEAVOUR Straits are between the *n.* point of New Holland, and the *s.* coast of New Guinea. Lat. 10° *s.* Long. 140° *e.* from Paris.]

ENENEY, a river of the province and government of Santa Marta in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the *serranías* which lie to the *n.* of the valley of Upar, and enters the sea to the *w.* of the Estero-hondo.

ENERECAMU, a river of the province and county of Las Amazonas, to the *n.* of the Tigre. It runs *e.* 16 leagues, afterwards *s.* until it enters the last mentioned river on its *n.* side. In the woods at its entrance dwell the nation of the Ayacores Indians. Its mouth is in lat. 2° 3′ *s.*

ENFADO, Sierras del, a *cordillera* of the province of California, which run on the sea-shore, from the bay of La Magdalena, until they unite themselves with the other *sierra*, called Del Carmelo.

ENFANT-PERDU, or Lost Child, an island of the N. sea, near the coast of the province and government of Guayana, opposite the mouth of the river Cayenne.

ENFER, Portal, a port on the *n.* coast of the island of Guadalupe, between cape San Juan, and the point of Los Castillos. It is small and unsecure.

[ENFIELD, a township in Hartford county, Connecticut, on the *e.* bank of Connecticut river, opposite to Suffield, and bounded on the *n.* by the Massachusetts line. It was granted by the court of Massachusetts to Springfield in 1648, and was settled in 1681. In 1769 it contained 214 English families. In the town are two Congregational churches, and a meeting-house for Shakers. The compact part of the town, contiguous to the river, is very pleasant. It is 16 or 18 miles *n.* of Hartford.]

[Enfield, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, about 11 miles *s. e.* of Dartmouth college. It was incorporated in 1761, and has 724 inhabitants, chiefly farmers.]

ENGANO, Cape of, a point of land of St. Domingo, at the *e.* coast and head, between the point San Rafael and the river Higuey, and opposite the island of Puerto Rico, in lat. 18° 36′ *n.* Long. 68° 18′ *w.*

ENGARE, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

ENGATIVA, a rich and populous city in the time of the Indians, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It was taken by assault by General Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesada in 1537, and plundered of immense riches. It is at present reduced to a very mean and poor village.

ENGEENCH, Real, a settlement of the island of Joanes, or Marajo, on the coast of Brazil; situate on the *s.* part, and on the shore of the arm of the river of Las Amazonas, opposite the mouth of the Tocantines.

ENGLAND. See New England.

ENGLISH, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of St. Lucas.

[English Harbour, one of the best harbours in the island of Antigua, on the *s.* shore, a mile *s. e.* of the mouth of Falmouth harbour. It is well fortified, and has a royal navy yard and arsenal, with conveniences for careening ships of war. Lat. 17° 2′ 25″ *n.* Long. 61° 47′ *w.*]

[English Neighbourhood, a village in Bergen county, New Jersey, on a *n. e.* branch of Hackinsack river, *w.* of, and in the vicinity of fort Lee.]

[English Town, in New Jersey, a small village in the *n. w.* part of Monmouth county, on the road from Princetown to Shrewsbury, 21 miles from the former, six *w.* of Monmouth court-house, and 18 *e.* of Princetown.]

[English Turn. See Detour des Anglois.]

ENGRACIA, St. a settlement and garrison of the Nuevo Reyno de Leon.

ENIN, a small river of Peru, which unites itself on the *n.* with the Xauja, and enters the Apurimac before this runs into the Beny on its *s.* side, in lat. 11° 46′ *s.*

ENNE, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Pataz, and district of the missions of Caxamarquilla, in Peru. It rises in the province of Tarma, on the *s.* side, near the town of this name, runs *n. n. e.* forming a curve for many leagues, then turns *n. n. w.* and enters in a large body the Ilcayale, after collecting the waters of many other rivers.

Enne, a settlement of the same province and *corregimiento.*

ENNENO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

ENO, a river of the province and colony of N. Carolina, which runs to the *s. e.* [It unites with Little and Flat rivers in Orange county, and forms the Neus, about 17 miles below Hillsborough.]

[ENOREE, a *n. w.* branch of Broad river, in S. Carolina. It separates Pinckney and Ninety-six districts, and joins Broad river, about five miles below Tyger river.]

[ENOSBURG, a township in Franklin county, Vermont, about 18 or 20 miles *e.* of Swanton.]

ENQUENTRO River, in the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *e.* and enters the Paraná, opposite the great island of Salto.

ENRAGE, Cape of, on the *n. w.* coast of the island Martinique, between the bay of Giraumont and the settlement of Caye Pilote or Cayo Piloto.

Enrage, another cape or point of land in the island of St. Christopher, one of the Antilles, on the *n. w.* coast, between the bay of Ouignes and that of La Fontaine.

ENRICO, Bay of, on the coast of Terra Fuego in the S. sea, to the *n.* of the straits of Magellan. It is very shallow and unsecure, being much exposed to the *n.* wind. It was thus named by Oliver Woort, in compliment to Prince Henry of Nassau.

ENRIQUILLO, Lake of, a large lake of fresh water in the island of St. Domingo, in the limits which divide the Spanish from the French possessions, towards the *s.* coast and the mountains of Boruco. It is situate in the valley of Neiba, and has in the middle of it three small islands. It preserves the name of a *cacique* who was thus called, and who, after having embraced the Catholic faith, rose against the Spaniards, and fortifying himself in the mountains in the vicinity of this lake, waged a bitter war against them for the space of 13 years, until he was reconciled, and induced to accept of terms of peace, by a letter which was written to him by the Emperor Charles V.]

ENSENADA, Hallada, a river of the *n.* coast, and of the part possessed by the French, in St. Domingo. It runs *s. e.* and enters the sea between that of Los Rocheles and the port of Trou Forbán.

ENTRATUBA, a settlement of the province and country of Las Amazonas; situate on the shore of that river.

ENTREE, Island of, or Of the Entrance, in the gulf of St. Lawrence; one of those which are called *of Magdalen*, the largest of them, and that which lies farthest to the *s.*

ENZUCAR, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of S. Salvador in the kingdom of Guatemala.

EPARAGOIS, a barbarous nation of Indians of Nueva Andalucía, on the borders of the lake Cassipa. These barbarians live by fishing and hunting; they are descended from the maritime Caribees, although they are not equally cruel. They are in amity, and carry on trade with the Dutch of the colonies of Esquivo and Surinam.

EPATLAN, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Izucar; the district of which comprehends six settlements very close in its vicinity; the same containing 515 families of Indians, and 38 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. It is situate on a plain spot, and abounds in seeds and fruits. Close to it is a lake, in which are caught *mojarras*, a small fish of most delicate flavour. It is three leagues *e.* by *n.* of its capital.

EPAZEYUCA, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zempoala in Nueva España. It contains 100 families of Indians.

EPEXAM, San Miguel de, a settlement of the head settlement and district of Puruandiro, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains four families of Spaniards, and 58 of Indians, who maintain themselves by the trading in tanned hides, and in sowing certain seeds. It is situate on a plain, 14 leagues from the capital, Pasquaro.

[EPHRATA, or Dunkard Town, a village in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; situated on the *s.* side of Calico creek, which joining the Conestoga, falls into the Susquehannah. It lies 12 miles *n. e.* of the town of Lancaster, and 50 *n.* by *w.* of Philadelphia. It is situated in a romantic and sequestered vale, and possessed by a religious community called Tunkers, who are mostly of German descent, and believe in general redemption. They use great plainness of dress and language, and will neither swear, nor fight, nor go to law, nor take interest for the money they lend. They have many peculiarities; but their innocent manners have acquired them the name of the Harmless Tunkers. This settlement is sometimes called Tunker's town, and consists of about 40 buildings; of which three are places of worship. They subsist by cultivating their lands, by attending a printing-office, a grist-mill, a paper-mill, an oil-mill, &c. and the sisters by spinning, weaving, sewing, &c. Besides this congregation at Ephrata, there were, in 1770, 14 others of this sect in various parts of Pennsylvania, and some in Maryland. The whole, exclusive of those in Maryland, amounted to upwards of 2000 souls.]

EPILLO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

[EPPING, a plantation in the district of Maine, of about 25 families, 12 miles from Narraguague.]

[Epping, a township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, taken from the *n. w.* part of Exeter, and incorporated in 1741. In 1790 it contained 1233, now 1740 inhabitants. It is six miles *n. w.* of Exeter, and 18 *w.* of Portsmouth.]

[EPSOM, a township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, lies *e.* of Pembroke, adjoining; 10 miles *e.* of Concord, and 36 *n. w.* of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1727. In 1775 it contained 387, and in 1790, 799 inhabitants.]

EPUNGEO, S. Francisco de, a settlement of the head settlement of Irimbio, and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio, in the bishopric of Mechoacán, and kingdom of Nueva España. It contains 26 families of Indians, and lies one league to the *e.* of its head settlement.

EQUANDUREO, Los Reyes de, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of La Piedad in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of the capital, Tlazasalca. It contains 64 families of Indians, who have no other trade than that arising from their scanty crops of maize, and some fruits which they cultivate. In its district are nine settlements or congregations, containing altogether 462 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, who live by the good management of their estates. It is five leagues from the capital.

ERENA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas. It rises in the territory of the Abacates Indians, runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Madera, close to the cataract of the Oranasa.

ERIE, a large lake of New France or Canada, thus called from a barbarous nation of Indians who inhabit its shores. It is 100 leagues long *e. w.* and 30 wide *n. s.* It is covered with many beautiful and fertile islands, and upon its banks are delightful meadows and woods abounding with game. The French had many establishments here, owing to the trade which they carried on with the Indians in skins; and they have been heard to call it the most beautiful country of the whole province. This lake empties itself into the Ontario by a canal called the Fall of Niagara. [It affords good navigation for shipping of any burden. The coast on both sides of the lake is generally favourable for the passage of batteaux and canoes. Its banks in many places have a flat sandy shore, particularly to the *e.* of the peninsula called Long Point, which runs upwards of 18 miles into the lake, and being composed of sand is very convenient to haul boats out of the surf upon it, when the lake is too rough for sailing and rowing; yet in some places, chiefly on the *s.* side towards both ends of the lake, it would be dangerous to approach and impossible to land, by reason of the perpendicular height of the rocks. Some of these (as at Cayahaga, which are already described) are magnificent beyond description, and must also inspire dread in the boldest breast, when viewed from the water. Lake Erie has a great variety of fine fish, such as sturgeon, eel, white fish, trout, perch, &c. Lakes Huron and Michigan afford communication with lake Erie, by vessels of eight feet draught. There are portages into the waters of lake Erie from the Wabash, Great Miami, Muskingum, and Alleghany, from two to 16 miles. The portage between the Ohio and Potowmac will be about 20 miles, when the obstructions in the Monongahela and Cheat rivers are removed.]

[Erie, Fort, a strong fortification in Upper Canada; situated on the *n.* shore of lake Erie, and on the *w.* bank of Niagara river, 24 miles *s.* by *e.* of Niagara fort, and 14 above the carrying place at the falls of Niagara. Lat. 42° 54′ *n.* Long. 78° 59′ 30″ *w.*]

ERIES, a nation of Indians of New France or Canada, which gives its name to the former lake, and signifies, in the language of the country, Cats; a name by which it is also known by the French, and which was given it from the abundance of those animals found in it. The Iroquees destroyed it in 1655; and although at the beginning of the war, fortune was much against them, they gained their end by valour and perseverance; and, indeed, were it not for the lake of this name, which afforded an asylum to the wretched fugitives, not even the memory of them would at present have remained.

ERIN, a river of the island and government of Trinidad.

[ERROL, a small town on lake Umbagog, in the *n.* easternmost settled part of Grafton county, New Hampshire; incorporated in 1774.]

[ERVINE, a township in Ontario county, New York. Of its inhabitants 93 are qualified to be electors.]

ESCALADA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeiro in Brazil; situate near the coast, and to the *s.* of the Jacári.

ESCAMA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of S. Vicente in Brazil; situate between those of Pedrosa and Rongua.

[ESCAMBIA, one of the most considerable rivers that fall into the bay of Pensacola, in W. Florida, empties itself near the head of the *n.* branch, about 12 or 15 miles from Pensacola, through seve-

ral marshes and channels, which have a number of islands between them that are overflowed when the water is high. A shoal near its mouth prevents vessels drawing more than five or six feet from entering; but there is from two to four fathoms of water afterwards. Captain Hutchins ascended it in a boat upwards of 80 miles, and from the depth of water there, it appeared to be navigable for *petti-augers* many miles further. It is uncertain where its source is. The course is very winding. At the mouth of the river, on the *w.* side, was the town of Cambleton, settled by French protestants in 1766, but was afterwards abandoned.

The lands in general, on each side of the river, are rich, low, or swampy, admirably adapted for the culture of rice or corn. The great number of rivulets which fall into this river from the high circumjacent country, may be led over any part of the rice lands, at any season of the year. The numerous islands at the mouth of the river, some of very considerable extent, are not inferior for rice to any in America. The settlements made by Messrs. Tait and Mitchell, Captain Johnson, Mr. M'Kinnon, and some others, are very evident proofs of this assertion; who within two years of their first settlement, had nearly cleared all the expences they had been at in making very considerable establishments; and would entirely have done it in another year, had not the Spaniards taken possession of the country.]

ESCANDON, a city of the province and government of La Sierra Gorda, on the coast of the bay of Mexico, and kingdom of Nueva España; founded by the colonel of the militia of Queretaro, Don Joseph Escandon, Count of Sierra Gorda, who thus called it after his own name, in 1748.

ESCAPUZALCO, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España. It is the head settlement of the district, and lies on the direct road which leads to Popantla. It is one of the best settlements of this jurisdiction, in which many Spanish families have established themselves. It contains also 535 families of Indians, and a convent of the religious order of St. Domingo. Formerly, and in the time of the Gentile Indians, it was a court, and the place where all the valuables of gold and silver were manufactured for the Emperor Motezuma; where also was a foundery of metals, the artificers being noted for their great skill and ingenuity: indeed, at the present time, the brass-founderies are much celebrated, and in them are cast bells, keys, and hinges. It is three quarters of a league from Tacuba.

ESCARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija, in the archbishopric of Charcas and kingdom of Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

ESCATARI, a small island of N. America; five leagues to the *n.* of Louisburg in Cape Breton.

ESCATEOPAN, Santa Maria de, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zacualpa in Nueva España. It contains 175 families of Mexican Indians, and is 32 leagues to the *s. w.* of Mexico.

ESCLAVOS, a settlement of the province and kingdom of Guatemala.

ESCOBAR, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *s.* and enters the Rio Negro.

ESCOCIA. See Acadia.

ESCOIPE, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, belonging to the jurisdiction of the city of Salta, and annexed to the curacy of Chuquiana.

ESCOLLOS, some isles of the S. sea, near the coast of Peru, in the province and *corregimiento* of Nasca.

ESCONDIDO, Port, on the coast of the province and government of Venezuela. It is large, convenient, and much frequented by foreign vessels, who come to carry on a contraband trade on these coasts. It is in the peninsula of Paraguana, between cape San Roman and the point Macolla.

Escondido, another port, on the coast of the gulf of California, or Red sea of Cortes, opposite the island Carmen.

Escondido, another, on the *s.* coast of the island of Cuba, between the ports Yatera and Guantanamo.

Escondido, another, on the coast of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tabasco in Nueva España. It is one of the three entrances of the lake Terminos, which are formed by the islands of Tris.

Escondido, a cape or point of land of the coast of Florida; one of those which form the bay of Apalache.

ESCORGOVIVE, a river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil. It enters the sea between the point Calta and the port Aborroen.

ESCOVEDO, Mountain of, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Xerez in Nueva España. Seven leagues *s. w.* of its capital.

ESCUDO River, in Veragua, of the province and government of this name, and of the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of the

gold mines of Guerrero, and enters the sea opposite the island of its name.

ESCUITLA, a settlement of the province and kingdom of Guatemala.

ESCUPIL, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Gatima.

ESHEZET-TOOK, a settlement of the province and colony of Nova Scotia or Acadia; situate on the *s.* coast, on the shore of the port and cape of Gidore.

ESMERALDAS, a town of the *captainship* of Caracas; situate on the *n.* shore of the river Orinoco, near the place where this river communicates with the river Negro by the canal of Casiriaqui. Lat. 3° 11′ *n.* Long. 66° 3′ *w.*

Esmeraldas, or Atacames, a province and government of the kingdom of Quito; situate between the two jurisdictions of Guayaquil and Barbacoas, on the coast of the S. sea; bounded by the province of Popayán at the settlement of Usmál, which is the line of division which on the *s.* separates it from the district of Guayaquil; on the *w.* by the provinces of Quito and Ibarra. It is 56 leagues in length, enjoys different temperatures, is very fertile, and abounds in all kinds of productions; the principal of which, and such as in which it traffics, are wax, copal, balsams, tar, pitch, bainilla, achote, brambles, the herb of which indigo is made, tobacco, and *cacao* of a most excellent quality, and such as is esteemed even above that of Guayaquil. In its mountains grow the most exquisite sorts of woods. It is watered by several rivers; the principal of which are the Mira and the Santiago. These rivers are navigable, and upon their shores and in their creeks there is found washed up in their sand a considerable portion of gold; the same having, in all probability, been rubbed off from some of the many mines of this metal which these waters lave. The said mines, when worked, have produced, on account of their advantageous situation, more riches than even the mines of Barbacoas. This province abounds greatly in cattle, and has likewise mines of excellent emeralds, and from this circumstance it takes its name. It was, as it were, uncultivated and neglected, through ignorance of its fertility and riches, until the same were discovered by Sebastian de Benalcazar, who also succeeded in subduing it. In 1621, its government and population surrendered to the Captain Pablo Durango Delgadillo; at the same time stipulating or obliging itself to suffer a pass to be opened through it as a communication to the other provinces of Rey. This communication, however, was never put into effect, neither by the present conqueror nor by Francisco Perez Menacho, who obtained the same favour in 1626. Neither was the object obtained by Vicente Justiniani, a short time afterwards, nor by Don Hernando de Soto Calderon, in 1713, until that the king granted the government to Don Pedro Maldonado y Sotomayor, a gentleman of the bed-chamber, an illustrious American, and a native of Quito. He indeed was the true discoverer of these treasures in 1746; and his early death, which occurred in London, deprived the state of services which would eventually have succeeded in making this one of the most opulent and flourishing colonies of America, considering the advantages it possesses, and which he had not failed to increase, having been busied already in opening a road of connection to it from Quito, but which is at present entirely abandoned. He also founded various settlements, in order to establish its commerce in the five seaports which it possesses, and of which the principal or capital is Limones.

Esmeraldas, with the dedicatory title of San Mateo, a settlement of the former province and government; situate on the coast of the S. sea, on a long strip of land which forms the mouth of the river Guaillabamba, on the shores of which, at no great distance from the sea, it was first founded; but it was afterwards removed for the convenience of a port, which is now much frequented by vessels which come to lade with the productions of this province. Lat. 53° *n.* Long. 79° 25′ *w.*

Esmeraldas, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasto in the kingdom of Quito.

Esmeraldas, a large and abundant river of the province and government of its name, in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the mountains of Pasto, near the settlement of Tulcán, and enters the S. sea in the bay of S. Mateo, first collecting the waters of many other streams.

Esmeraldas, another river, of the province and *captainship* of Puerto Seguro in Brazil. It rises in the mountains of this province, in the which are mines of emerald, runs *s. s. w.* and enters the river Doce or Dulce.

ESMITA, a river of the province and government of Popayán. It runs *w.* until it unites itself with the Boxoleo, with which it runs to the *n. w.* and then entering the Quilcase, empties itself into the Timbio, on the *s.* side, in lat. 2° 21′ *n.*

ESMORACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru, and

of the archbishopric of Charcas, annexed to the curacy of S. Pablo, in the province of Lipes.

[ESOPUS. See KINGSTON, New York.]

ESPADA, Point of, at the *e.* head and coast of the island of St. Domingo, between the river Higuey and the bay of Yuinba, opposite the island of Puerto Rico.

ESPAGNOLS, Bay of the, or Of the SPANIARDS, on the *e.* coast of the isla Real or Cape Breton, between the bay of Coul and cape Verdrone.

ESPAÑA, NUEVA, a spacious kingdom of N. America, the limits of which towards the *n.* are not known. It runs in length, from *n.* to *s.* from the port of Acapulco, in the Pacific, to the last settlements in the *n.*; being 670 leagues long and 1300 wide in the upper part, from the river of St. Lawrence or Canada, in the N. sea, to the province of Los Apaches, on the *s.* coast, at its narrowest part, and where it forms the bay of Mexico, which is the distance between the port of Vera Cruz and that of Navidad in the S. sea. It is only 280 leagues across; and its territory forms in its figure here the gulf or bay called Campeche, from the cape of Florida to that of Cotoche, in the province of Yucatán. It runs from *n. w.* to *s. e.* forming, as it were, an isthmus obliquely between the two seas, from lat. 14° to 19° between the *e.* and *s.* points, and then extends itself as far as the cape Tiburon and river of Congos, where it is bounded by the provinces of Tierra Firme. This extensive country was discovered by Francisco Fernandez de Córdoba, through the province of Yucatan, in 1515, and was conquered and added to the dominions of the king of Spain by the renowned Hernan Cortés, Marquis del Valle, native of Medellin, in Estremadura, in 1521. The whole of it is governed by a viceroy, who is also a captain-general, whose government extends beyond that of any other monarch. In his district is an archbishopric and nine bishoprics suffragan to the same; these are as follows: The Puebla de los Angeles, Oaxaca, Durango, Guatemala, Mechoacán, Antequera, Guadalaxara, Yucatán, and Chiapa. Here are three royal audiences, which are established in Mexico, Guadalaxara, and Guatemala; and in these are contained the provinces of Cinaloa, Culiacan, Chiametlan, Xalisco, Mechoacán, Mexico, Tlaxala, Oaxaca, Nueva Vizcaya, Zacatecas or Nueva Galicia, Guadalaxara, Nuevo Leon, Guasteca or Panúco, Soconusco, Chiapa, Tobasco, Yucatán, Vera Paz, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costarica, and California; the same being divided into the following 128 *alcaldías mayores*, governments, and *corregimientos*:

Acapulco,	S. Miguel el Grande,
Actopám,	Nexapa,
Apam,	Nochistlan,
Acayuca,	Nuevo Reyno de Leon,
Antigua,	Nuevo Santander,
Acatlán,	Oaxaca,
Amula,	Orizava,
Autlán,	Otumba,
Atrisco,	Pachuca,
S. Blas,	Puebla de los Angeles,
Chalco,	Papantla,
Cuyoacán,	Quatro Villas de Oaxaca,
Chietla,	Quautla Amilpas,
Chiautla,	Quautitlan,
Coatepéc,	Queretaro,
Cozamaluapan,	Sayula,
Córdoba,	Temascaltepéc,
Cadereita,	Tepeaca,
Chilapa,	Tecali,
Cuernavaca,	Tehuacan de las Granadas,
Chalco,	
Cuiseo de la Laguna,	Teutitlan del Camino,
Colima,	Teutitla,
Cholula,	Teutitlan del Valle,
Chiguagua,	Tehuantepec,
S. Christóval,	Teococuilco,
Etzatlán,	Tepozcolula,
Guimeo,	Tepexi de la Seda,
Guanaxuato,	Tacuba,
Guejolotitlán,	Tolúca,
Huamelula,	Tenango del Valle,
Huajuapán,	Tetela del Rio,
Huichiapán,	Tancitaro,
Huejutla,	Tlazasalca,
Huauchinango,	Tlapujagua,
Guejotzingo,	Tasco,
Ixtepexi,	Tixtla,
Ixtlahuacán,	Tochimilco,
Izucar,	Tula,
Ixmiquilpán,	Tetepango,
Isla del Carmen,	Tehusitlan,
Justlahnac,	Tampico,
S. Juan de los Llanos,	Tulanzingo,
Lerma,	Tetela and Xonotla,
S. Luis de la Paz,	Tezcuco,
S. Luis de Potosí,	Teotihuacan,
Mexilcalzingo,	Tlaxcala,
Miahuatlan,	Tabasco,
Metepéc,	Tuxtla,
Malinalco,	Tlapa,
Maravatio,	Villalta,
Mextitlan del a Sierra,	Villa de Xalapa,

Villa de Leon,
Valladolid,
Villa de Valles,
Vera Cruz,
Xiquilpan,
Xuchimilco,
Xicayán,
Xalapa de la Feria,
Yahualica,
Zacualpán,
Zapotlan,
Zumpango,
Zimapan,
Zacatlán de las Manzanas,
Zempoala,
Zelaya,
Zacatecas,
Zimatlán.

All these are divided into 235 curacies and 23 missions, many of them, or indeed the greater part, having been founded and established by the regulars of the extinguished company of Jesuits; the same being now under the charge of the monks of the order of St. Francis and of those of St. Domingo. This kingdom is watered by many large rivers, and an infinite number of small ones, which rise from innumerable springs; it produces nearly all the fruits of the known world, such as wheat, *garvanzas* or Spanish peas, lentils, rice, flax, vines of the stunted and branching sorts, olives, maize, French beans, beans, barley, and many other fruits, not to mention wax, silk, pepper, saffron, and cinnamon, although the quality of the two latter are somewhat inferior, owing to the want of cultivation: it abounds in *cacao*, balsams, resins, and medicinal herbs; also in sugar, honey, and sweetmeats, which are made in abundance; in purple, cochineal, and other dyes; in cotton, of which the finest and most excellent manufactures are made; in cattle of the large and small sort and of every species, as neat cattle, mares, sheep, and swine; and all of these in such abundance, that although they were originally brought from Europe, they are now in sufficient numbers to supply other countries and kingdoms as large as itself; likewise the number of native animals, as well terrestrial as aerial and aquatic, is very great, and the variety of their species astonishing. By all these productions, and by an infinite quantity of others, which it is not allowable for us to enumerate in the limits of our article, it maintains a very large commerce, and may be looked upon as one of the richest, most opulent, and flourishing kingdoms in the whole world. It contains 35 *reales* or silver mines, not to mention many others which have been, as it were, abandoned, owing to the great expence of labour; from all of them, however, have been extracted, and are now actually extracted, immense riches, and there are not wanting mines of gold, copper, lead, tin, iron, and steel; although these yield but inconsiderably.

When this country was entered by the Spaniards, it was governed by an emperor, who was elective, and who was called Motezuma, and to whom many other kings, the rulers of an infinite number of nations, were tributary; their sub-governments comprehending many millions of idolatrous and superstitious Indians. The most numerous nations were those of the Mexicanos, and those of the Tlaxcalticas, who formed a republic independent of the aforesaid emperor: with all their barbarism they acknowledged the laws and principles of civil life; they had a knowledge of agriculture and of the arts; they adored different idols, the principal of which was Huitzilputzil, and to this they sacrificed as well as to many others, all of which had their respective temples, and were different amongst the thousand different tribes of Indians.

These are valorous, and were not unacquainted with the stratagems and arts of war, having much harassed the Spaniards in the conquest of this kingdom. There are indeed at the present day many vast nations and provinces which could never be reduced, and in which reside many apostolic missionaries, who are continually making proselytes to the Catholic faith, though not without great labours, and even hazard of their lives, many having already perished in their laudable pursuits. This kingdom, to which the Spaniards gave the name of Nueva España, from the similarity they thought it to possess to their native country, enjoys, equally with that, climates that are cold, temperate, and warm: it has suffered various plagues, when thousands of Indians have perished, as particularly in that which happened in 1545, when no less than 800,000 fell a prey to its ravages; also in that of 1756, which lasted nearly half the following year, and when more than 2,000,000 died; and this, without mentioning the frequent and distressing ravages of the small-pox, which disorder was known here before the arrival of the Spaniards: its population consists at present of these, of *Mustees*, Mulattoes, Indians, free Negroes, and slaves who are employed in labour.

[INDEX TO THE ADDITIONAL MATTER RESPECTING NUEVA ESPANA.

1. *Population.*—2. *Increase of taxes, roads, &c.*—3. *Mines.*—4. *Agriculture and productions.*—5. *Manufactures and commerce.*—6. *Revenue and military defence.*

1. *Population.*—The first observation that strikes us on the perusal of the work of Humboldt, and other recent works on Nueva España, is the great and rapid improvement of that kingdom within the last 30 years.

The rapid increase of its population appears from the registers of births and burials: these are

[kept in many places with great accuracy by the parish clergy, whose emoluments depend, in part, on the casualties arising from baptisms and funerals. Through the favour of the archbishop of Mexico, Mr. Humboldt had free access to these collections; the result of his examination was, that the proportion of births to deaths throughout the kingdom, is as 170 to 100; in some parts of the table-land of Mexico, the proportion was as high as 253 to 100; but at Panuco, on the coast of the N. sea, it was as low as 123 to 100: this difference arises from the great salubrity of the table-land in the centre of Nueva España, compared with the low, marshy lands upon the coast. Mr. Humboldt justly remarks, that the salubrity of tropical climates depends more on the dryness of the air, than on any of its other sensible qualities. The burning province of Cumaná, the coast of Coro, and the plains of Caracas, prove that excessive heat alone is not unfavourable to human life. It would seem, on the contrary, that in very hot but dry countries, mankind attain to a greater age than in the temperate zones. One extraordinary instance of this longevity is related by Humboldt, as having occurred within his own observation: while he was at Lima, a Peruvian Indian died at the age of 147: having been married for 90 years to the same woman, who had lived to the age of 117; till he attained to the age of 130, this venerable personage used to walk three or four leagues every day, but for the last 12 years of his life he had lost his sight. Many instances of similar longevity are related in the Mercurio Peruano.

But the table-land of Mexico, which constitutes three-fifths of the kingdom, enjoys not only a dry and light atmosphere, but a mild and temperate climate; the winters are as gentle as at Naples; the medium temperature of that season is from 13° to 14° of the centigrade thermometer: sometimes, indeed, though rarely, the thermometer descends below the freezing point; but in the greatest heat of summer, it never rises in the shade above 24°. On the coast, the medium temperature of the whole year is, on the contrary, about 25° or 26°; and wherever the air is moist as well as hot, the climate is exceedingly unwholesome: this is the case upon the *n.* coast of Mexico, from the mouth of the river Alvarado to the river Tampico, and plains of New Santander; and the *s.* coast is equally unhealthy, from San Blas to Acapulco. The combination of heat and moisture in the atmosphere, in like manner, renders the coast of Caracas unwholesome, from New Barcelona to Puerto Caballo.

The population of the whole viceroyalty of Nueva España, as calculated by Mr. Humboldt from the proportion of births and deaths given by the parish registers, and from an actual enumeration of the inhabitants made in 1793 by the Count of Revillagigedo, viceroy of the kingdom, amounted at that time to 4,483,559 souls; and in 1808, to 7,800,000. From an examination of the registers of different parishes, he estimates the proportion of births to the whole population as one to 17, and that of deaths as one to 30; and he finds the number of male births to be greater than that of females, in the proportion of 100 to 97, which is somewhat less than the proportion observed in France. Our readers are probably aware of the extraordinary fact, that the number of females born in Chile greatly exceeds that of males, in the proportion, as some accounts state, of two to one.

The tithes, which are collected from all sorts of agricultural produce, have doubled in their amount in 24 years, and he describes the general face of the country as indicating the rapid progress and extension of its agriculture. Fields brought recently into cultivation, country houses building or lately erected, populous, rising, and industrious villages, are the objects which meet the eye of the traveller in every direction in which he crosses the country.

2. *Increase of taxes, roads, &c.*—Another indication of the growing prosperity of Nueva España, is the increasing productiveness of the taxes levied on its internal trade and consumption: to this fact, as to the former, Mr. Humboldt bears witness in general terms; and it is found in the Viagero Univeral, t. 27, p. 11, that the duty of *alcabala* in the kingdom of Nueva España, which, from 1766 to 1778 inclusive, yielded only 19,844,054 dollars, produced, in the same number of years, from 1779 to 1791 inclusive, 34,218,463½ dollars; making a difference in favour of the second period, of 14,374,409. The *alcabala* is a tax of 6 per cent. on commodities sold in the interior of the country, and exacted as often as the sale is repeated. Its productiveness is consequently the best indication possible of the briskness of internal trade.

Nothing more sensibly contributes to promote the industry and prosperity of a country, than the construction of roads for its internal commerce; and no stronger proof can be given of its flourishing and improving state, than the multiplication of these means of communication. Thus we find in Mexico, that the magnificent carriage-road from the capital to Vera Cruz, which had reached no further than Puebla, in 1795, has been carried,]

[for some years past, as far as Perote, and is now, at the instance of the merchants of Vera Cruz, conducted in part down the mountains to that city. A road was also made, in 1800, across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, from the river Huasacualco to the river Chimalapa, for the purpose of conveying the indigo of Guatemala to Vera Cruz. Other roads have also been constructed in the interior of the kingdom.

3. *Mines.*—But the great and rapid progress of Nueva España is nowhere so strikingly exemplified as in the increasing productiveness of its mines: it is a vulgar error, long since refuted by Ulloa, that the labour of the mines has been a principal cause of the depopulation of Spanish America: were that occupation more unwholesome than it really is, the number of persons employed in it is not sufficient to produce any sensible effect on the general population of the country. The mines of Nueva España are at this moment the most productive of any that were ever worked in any country, at any period of history; and yet the whole number of persons employed in working these mines under ground, does not exceed 30,000, or one two-hundredth part of the whole population of the kingdom. Some of the occupations connected with mining are more laborious, and less favourable to health, than the employments of agriculture; but the choice of such occupations is voluntary, for, in Mexico at least, the labour of the miner is perfectly free, his wages are high, in proportion to the unwholesomeness, disagreeableness, and severity of his work; and he is secure from bad usage, as he is at liberty to quit his master and employment when he pleases, and may hire himself, if he chooses, at another mine. The *mita tanda*, or forced labour of the Indians, has been abolished in Mexico for at least 40 years; Robertson was in error when he supposed that it still existed. The circumstances of the principal Mexican mines are favourable to the health and accommodation of the miners: instead of being situated in barren mountains, adjoining to the limits of perpetual snow, like the mines of Potosi, Pasco, and Chota, in Peru, the richest and most abundant mines of Nueva España are not more than 1700 or 2000 metres above the level of the sea, in the midst of cultivated fields, cities, and villages; affording, in abundance, all that can be wanted for the use of the mine or convenience of the miner. It is accordingly found, that the mortality in the mining districts of Mexico, is not greater than in other parts of the kingdom. An examination of the parish registers of Guanaxuato and Zacatecas, which are the seats of the two principal mines of Nueva España, has convinced Mr. Humboldt of this truth; he found, that in Guanaxuata the number of births from 1797 to 1802 was, to the number of deaths, as 201 to 100.

But, if the labour of the mines is not that scourge of humanity, which well meaning but ill informed writers have imagined, there can be no boubt of the propriety of stating the increased productiveness of the mines as one of the symptoms of the growing prosperity of the country. An increase of the produce of the precious metals tends, no doubt, to a depreciation of their value; but this objection, which has been urged in Europe, against the further working of the American mines, would apply, with equal force, against the extension of any branch of agriculture or manufactures: every increase of supply tends to diminish the value of the article produced; but the natural corrective of this evil, when it becomes one, is the reduction of profit to the grower or manufacturer, who will abandon his trade or occupation as soon as he finds that he can no longer carry it on with advantage. But so far is the trade of mining from having arrived at this state in America, that at no period since the discovery of that continent, have there been so many opulent individuals engaged in mining, or such quantities of the precious metals extracted annually from the mines. In the kingdom of Nueva España, in particular, the improvement of the mines has been rapid and considerable, as will appear from the following table, which gives the average of the annual coinage of Mexico, during successive periods, from 1732 to near the present time, extracted from the registers of the mint.

[AVERAGE OF THE ANNUAL COINAGE OF MEXICO.

	Silver Dollars.	*Gold Dollars*	*Total Dollars.*
From 1733 to 1742, ten years	8,998,209$\frac{1}{5}$	434,050$\frac{2}{5}$	9,432,259$\frac{3}{5}$
From 1743 to 1752, ten years	11,566,030	455,109$\frac{9}{10}$	12,021,139$\frac{9}{10}$
From 1753 to 1762, ten years	11,971,835$\frac{2}{5}$	462,773$\frac{1}{2}$	12,434,603$\frac{9}{10}$
From 1763 to 1771, nine years	11,777,909$\frac{1}{4}$	761,553$\frac{1}{3}$	12,539,462$\frac{1}{3}$
From 1772 to 1782, eleven years	17,551,906$\frac{3}{10}$	835,586	18,387,492$\frac{3}{11}$
From 1783 to 1792, ten years	19,491,309$\frac{9}{10}$	644,040$\frac{3}{5}$	20,135,340$\frac{1}{2}$
In 1793	23,428,680	884,262	24,312,942
From 1795 to 1804, ten years	21,084,787$\frac{3}{5}$		

The first six rows of figures in the preceding table, are calculated from *data* furnished by the *Mercurio Peruano*, vol. x. p. 133; the seventh is extracted from the same work, vol. xi. p. 13; and the last calculated from a statement furnished by Espinosa, director of the *caxa de consolidacion*, or sinking fund, at Madrid. As very little bullion is exported from Mexico, the amount of the coinage is, in general, very nearly equal to the amount of the produce of the mines; occasionally, however, it is less. In 1790, one million and a half of dollars were remitted, in bullion, to the king from Vera Cruz. It is unnecessary to point out the great increase of the annual produce of the precious metals, and particularly of silver, since 1771: the facts stated in the table speak plainly for themselves.

It will surprise the generality of our readers, to be told that the silver mines of Nueva España, the most productive of any that have been ever known, are remarkable for the poverty of the mineral they contain. A quintal, or 1600 ounces, of silver ore, affords, at a medium, not more than three or four ounces of pure silver: the same quantity of mineral, in the silver mines of Marienberg in Saxony, yields from 10 to 15 ounces. It is not, therefore, the richness of the ore, but its abundance, and the facility of working it, which render the mines of Nueva España so much superior to those of Europe.

The fact of the small number of persons employed in the labour of the mines, is not less contrary to the commonly received opinions on this subject. The mines of Guanaxuato, infinitely richer than those of Potosi ever were, afforded, from 1796 to 1803, near 40,000,000 of dollars in gold and silver, or very near 5,000,000 of dollars annually; that is, somewhat less than one fourth of the whole quantity of gold and silver from Nueva España: yet these mines, productive as they were, did not employ more than 5000 workmen of every description. The labour of the mines is perfectly free in Mexico, and no species of labour is so well paid; a miner earns from 25 to 30 francs a week, that is, from five to five dollars and a half; while the wages of the common labourer are not more than a dollar and a half. The *tenateros*, or persons who carry the ore on their backs from the place where it is dug out of the mine, to the place where it is collected in heaps, receive six francs for a day's work of six hours. No slaves, criminals, or forced labourers, are ever employed in the Mexican mines.

Mr. Humboldt, who is well acquainted with the mines of Germany, points out many defects and imperfections in those of Nueva España: one of the most obvious is the clumsy, imperfect, and expensive mode of clearing them from water; in consequence of which, some of the richest mines have been overflowed and abandoned; another great defect is the want of arrangement in the disposition of the galleries, and absence of lateral communications, which add to the uncertainty, and increase prodigiously the working of the mines. No plan of the galleries is formed, and no contrivances used for abridging labour, and facilitating the transport of materials. When new works are undertaken, they are often begun without due consideration, and always conducted on a scale too large and too expensive.

More than three-fourths of the silver obtained from America, is extracted from the ore by means of quicksilver: the loss of quicksilver in this operation is immense; the quantity consumed in Nueva España alone is about 16,000 quintals a year, and in the whole of America, about 25,000 quintals are annually expended; the cost of which, in the colonies, Mr. Humboldt estimates at]

[6,200,000 livres. The greater part of this quicksilver has been furnished of late years by the mine of Almaden in Spain, and the residue was obtained from Istria in Carniola; in 1802, Almaden alone supplied more than 20,000 quintals. Huencavelica in Peru, which in the 16th century afforded for some years more than 10,000 quintals of quicksilver a year, does not yield at present quite 4000: such being the case, it comes to be a question of infinite importance to America, how its mines are to be provided with quicksilver, if the supply from Spain and Germany should be cut off. Humboldt seems to be of opinion that there are mines of cinnabar in America, sufficient for the purpose; he enumerates several in Nueva España and Nueva Granada, as well as in Peru; but till they are worked or examined with greater care than they have been hitherto, it is impossible to judge what quantity of mercury they are capable of yielding. It is the supply of mercury that determines the productiveness of the silver mines; for such is the abundance of the ore both in Mexico and Peru, that the only limit to the quantity of silver obtained from those kingdoms, is the want of mercury for amalgamation. The sale of quicksilver in the Spanish colonies has been hitherto a royal monopoly, and the distribution of it among the miners a source of influence, and possibly of profit, to the servants of the crown. Gulvez, to whom America is indebted for the system of free trade, reduced the price of quicksilver from 82 to 41 dollars the quintal, and thereby contributed most essentially to the subsequent prosperity and increase of the mines.

The annual produce of the mines of Nueva España, as calculated from the amount of the royal duties, and therefore considerably under the truth, amounts to 7000 Spanish marks of pure gold, and 2,250,000 do. of pure silver; the value, in dollars, of both is 22,170,740; the gold being estimated at $145\frac{82}{100}$ dollars, and the silver at $9\frac{4}{10}$ dollars, the Spanish mark; besides this we must add for contraband 829,260 dollars, and the total produce will then be 23,000,000.

4. *Agriculture and productions.*—The backwardness of agriculture in Spanish America, has been usually attributed to its mines of gold and silver: this error Mr. Humboldt successfully refutes; he admits, that in some districts, as in Choco and other parts of New Grenada, the people leave their fields uncultivated, while they mispend their time in searching for gold dust in the beds of rivers. It is also true, that in Cuba, Caracas, and Guatemala, where there are no mines, many highly cultivated tracts of country are to be found; but, on the other hand, the agriculture of Peru is not inferior to that of Cumaná or Guayana; and in Mexico, the best cultivated district is the territory extending from Salamanca to Guanaxuato and Leon, in the midst of the most productive mines of the world. So far from mining being prejudicial to agriculture, no sooner is a mine discovered and wrought, than cultivation is seen in its neighbourhood; towns and villages are built; provisions are wanted for the workmen, and subsistence for the cattle employed in the mine: whatever the surrounding country can be made to produce, is raised from it in abundance. A flourishing agriculture is established, which not unfrequently survives the prosperity of the mines, to which it was indebted for its origin; the husbandman remains and cultivates his fields, after the miner, who had at first set him to work, is gone to another district, in search of a more abundant or less exhausted vein. The Indians, in particular, who prefer a mountainous situation to living in the plains, seldom quit the farms they have established, though the mines are abandoned, which were, perhaps, their original inducement for settling there. Indian villages and farms are continually found in the valleys, and amidst the precipices of the highest mountains. In the same manner, the agriculture of Lombardy and Flanbers continues to flourish, though the manufacturing industry of these countries has been long extinguished.

In his account of the agriculture of Nueva España, Mr. Humboldt enters into many curious and interesting details concerning the origin, natural history, and cultivation of the different vegetable productions of that kingdom, in which our limits will not permit us to follow him: we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to a few extracts from this part of his work.

Of all the vegetable productions cultivated for the use of man, there is none which affords so much food from the same quantity of land, as the plaintain or banana tree: a field of 100 square *metres* in plantain trees affords 4000 lbs. weight of food; the same field in wheat will produce about 30 lbs.; and in potatoes 90 lbs. The quantity of food from the plantain tree is, therefore, to the quantity of food from wheat as 133 to one, and to the quantity from potatoes as 44 to one: the quantities of nourishment, it must be owned, are not proportioned to the weights, for the fruit of the plantain tree contains a greater portion of mucilaginous juice than the seeds of the cerealia. An *arpent*, covered with plantain trees, will maintain 50 persons: the same quantity of ground]

[sown with wheat will not support two individuals. The plantain tree does not thrive where the medium temperature is below 24° (centign. therm. or 75°.2 F.), but there are 50,000 square leagues of the Mexican territory in that situation. The fruit of the plantain tree is farinaceous, but contains a small portion of vegetable gluten, and a great quantity of saccharine matter. Mr. Humboldt remarks, that in all tropical countries, saccharine matter is considered to be eminently nutritious.

The same country that affords the plantain tree produces the cassava root; the *farina* of the cassava root, called *manioc*, is made into bread, which the natives, to distinguish it from the bread of maize, call *pan de tierra caliente*. The flour of manioc has this inestimable advantage, that, when dried and toasted, it is secure from the depredations of worms and other insects: it contains, besides farinaceous fecula, a saccharine matter, and a viscous substance resembling caoutchouc. The cassava root is not cultivated in Nueva España at a greater height than 600 or 800 metres above the level of the sea; its poisonous juice becomes harmless by boiling, and separating the scum that rises to the top, and is then used by the natives for seasoning their food. The original inhabitants of Haité, after the conquest of their country by the Spaniards, used to poison themselves with this juice, and for that purpose assembled in parties of 50 or more to take it together.

Maize is the chief food of the inhabitants of Nueva España: it is cultivated from the coast to the height of 2800 metres above the sea; in very fertile lands, and in very good years, it gives a return of 800 for one; but the average return for the intra-tropical part of the country is not more than 150 for one, and in New California it is from 70 to 80: in very hot and moist districts two or three crops are obtained in the year, but in most parts of the country only one is taken. No crop is more uncertain than maize, and as it is seldom equally good in every part of the kingdom, the transport of maize comes to be the principal branch of internal commerce: a general failure of the crop is followed by scarcity, or even famine: its price varies from two livres and a half to 25 livres the *fanega*, and when it exceeds 10 livres for a length of time, the common people are forced to use other and less wholesome nourishment. The annual produce of Nueva España in maize is estimated at 17,000,000 of *fanegas* annually. It may be preserved for three years at Mexico, and in colder climates for six or seven years. The Indians prepare a fermented liquor from maize, and before the arrival of the Spaniards, they extracted sugar from its stalks.

It appears, that a species of wheat and a species of barley were cultivated in Chile before the arrival of the Spaniards, but that none of the cerealia of the old continent were known in America when it was first discovered. The cerealia are not cultivated in the intra-tropical part of Mexico, at a lower elevation than 800 or 900 metres above the level of the sea, and in very small quantity at a less height than 1200 or 1300. At a greater elevation than 3500 or 4000 metres, neither wheat nor rye come to maturity, though the medium temperature of these regions is higher than in parts of Siberia and Norway, where both plants are cultivated with success: but then, the heat in the the latter countries is very great for a month or six weeks in the middle of summer; while, in the former, the thermometer never rises for a whole day above 10° or 12° (50° or 52°.6 F.) The Mexican wheat is of excellent quality, and the medium return throughout the kingdom is from 22 to 25 for one: in some places it gives from 30 to 40 for one; and in New California, only 17 or 18. Much wheat is exported from Vera Cruz to Cuba: barley and rye thrive very well in Nueva España; oats are very little cultivated; the potato is a great object of culture in the high and cold parts of the country: rice is but little attended to, though well adapted for the marshy lands on the coast.

The Spanish government has always discouraged in its colonies the cultivation of the vine, the olive, the mulberry tree, and the plants producing hemp and flax. While Humboldt was in Nueva España, an order came from Madrid to grub up all the stocks of vines in the *n.* part of the kingdom, where they had been cultivated with so much success as to give alarm to the merchants of Cadiz, by the diminished consumption of wine from the mother country. There is but one olive plantation in Nueva España, and that belongs to the archbishop of Mexico: tobacco is another branch of culture, which has been in a great measure sacrificed to political considerations. Since 1764, when the royal monopoly was established, no tobacco can be planted, except in particular districts, and none can be sold, except to the king's officers. Parties of soldiers are employed to go about the country in search of tobacco fields; and where they find one on forbidden ground, they impose a fine on the owner, and direct the plantation to be destroyed: this odious and vexatious monopoly produces to the king of Spain, in Mexico alone, a clear revenue of more than 20,000,000 of livres annually.]

[*Pulque*, or fermented liquor, is prepared from the sap of the American aloe: it is the favourite drink of all the nations that speak the Aztetic tongue. It tastes like cider, but has an offensive smell of meat in a state of putrefaction. The ardent spirit distilled from it is strictly prohibited by law, lest it should interfere with the sale of Spanish brandy; but great quantities of it are clandestinely made. The *pita* also furnishes thread; and the ancient Mexicans prepared from it a sort of paper. Next to the maize and potatoe, Mr. Humboldt considers it the most useful production bestowed by nature on the mountainous countries of America, situated within the tropics.

Of sugar, Vera Cruz exports annually more than half a million of *arrobas*; and Mr. Humboldt estimates the consumption of that article in Nueva España at more than twice as much. Cuba, as he informs us, exported in 1803, 2,576,000 *arrobas* of sugar, and used for her internal consumption 440,000 more. By a statement of the export of sugar from the Havannah, from 1801 to 1810 inclusive, it appears, that the average for the last ten years has been 2,850,000 *arrobas*, or about 644,000 cwt. a year. Cotton, indigo, coffee, and *cacao*, are not cultivated to any extent in New Spain; though the Mexicans, like all other Spaniards, are great consumers of chocolate. Mr. Humboldt was at pains to ascertain the quantity of *cacao* exported annually from the Spanish settlements; and, taking the average of four years, from 1799 to 1803, he found it as follows: from Venezuela and Maracaybo, 145,000 *fanegas;* from Cumaná, 18,000; from New Barcelona, 5000; and from Guayaquil, 600,000; total, 228,000. But in this calculation he omits the *cacao* of Guatemala, which is the most esteemed of all. The whole of the vanilla consumed in Europe comes from the provinces of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz in New Spain. Mr. Humboldt gives a minute account of the cultivation of this plant, which had not been formerly described. Great care and nicety are required in drying it. The demand for it is less than we should have expected. The quantity annually prepared for use, does not much exceed 900,000 pods, the value of which, at Vera Cruz, is from 30,000 to 40,000 dollars. Cochineal is another article of commerce, which till lately was the sole production of Nueva España. According to Mr. Humboldt's information, the province of Oaxaca furnishes annually 32,000 *arrobas* of cochineal, which, at 75 dollars, are worth 2,400,000 dollars.

The whole of the annual produce of the agriculture of Nueva España is valued by Mr. Humboldt at 29,000,000 of dollars; and as this calculation is founded on accurate returns of the amount of the tithes, and has been revised and corrected by a very intelligent body, the municipality of Valladolid, it may be considered as a near approximation to the truth. The value of the precious metals annually extracted from the mines of the same kingdom, may be estimated at about 22,000,000 of dollars; and consequently, the wealth which Nueva España derives from agriculture exceeds the wealth which it derives from the extraction of the precious metals in the proportion of 29 to 22, or nearly in that of 4 to 3.

The obstacles to the improvement of agriculture are partly derived from nature, and partly from positive institution. Of the first class, the principal is the excessive dryness of the climate, and want of moisture in the ground. This evil has been increased since the arrival of the Spaniards, who have cut down the forests in the interior of the country, and have thereby exposed the soil to the stronger action of the rays of the sun, which in that attenuated atmosphere possess an extraordinary power of evaporation, as Mr. Humboldt ascertained by experiments. The dry season, on the table-land of Mexico, lasts from the beginning of October to the end of May, without any interruption from showers. Towards the end of that period, the verdure of the fields disappears, and the crops, particularly those of wheat, begin to suffer; and if the rains are delayed much beyond their usual time, nothing can save them but artificial irrigation, where that is practicable. Plantations of trees, and a general system of irrigation, are the remedies for this evil.

The obstacles from positive institution are chiefly the vast accumulations of landed property in the hands of a few persons, held under all the strictness of Spanish entails, and the extensive tracts of country possessed in common, and therefore ill-cultivated and neglected. The church lands are inconsiderable in extent, the fee-simple of them not being valued at more than 2 or 3,000,000 of dollars. But in addition to the landed estate of the clergy, ecclesiastical bodies have mortgages on land to the amount of 44,500,000 of dollars, for which the proprietors of the land pay them an annual interest. In 1804, the greedy and necessitous court of Madrid, hearing of this immense capital belonging to the church, ordained the whole of it to be seized upon for the benefit of the state, and directed its court of exchequer at Mexico to exact payment, not as heretofore of the interest, but of the principal itself, and to remit it by the first opportunity to the mother country, to be there paid into the sinking fund established for the ex-]

[tinction of the *vales*, or paper money, with which the kingdom was theninundated. The execution of this order, which must have ruined the greater part of the landed proprietors of Nueva España, by withdrawing from them so large a portion of their capital, was attempted by the Mexican exchequer, but with so little success, that, in June 1806, they had not received payment of more than 1,200,000 dollars of the sum demanded.

The wages of labour in Nueva España are, as before observed, 2½ *reals de plata* a day, on the coast, and two *reals de plata*, or one fourth of a dollar, on the table-land. The average price of maize on the table-land, where it is the principal food of the people, is estimated by Mr. Humboldt at five livres the *fanega*. The *fanega* is somewhat more than one bushel and a half; and consequently a labourer on the table-land of Mexico, earns about one peck and two thirds of Indian corn a day. The ordinary price paid for wheat upon the farm, in Nueva España, is about four or five dollars the *carga* or load, which weighs 150 kilograms; but the expence of carriage raises it, in the city of Mexico, to nine or 10 dollars; the extreme prices being eight and 15. The ordinary price of 150 kilograms of wheat at Paris, according to Mr. Humboldt, is 30 francs, or five dollars and a half. Wheat is therefore nearly twice as dear in the city of Mexico as it is at Paris. But, on the other hand, it must be considered, that wheat is not so much an article of the first necessity in Nueva España as it is in France. According to Mr. Humboldt, not more than 1,300,000 persons in the kingdom of Mexico use wheat habitually as an article of subsistence. There is, to be sure, a greater proportion of wheat-eaters in the city of Mexico than in any other part of the kingdom; but one-half of its population, and that the poorer part, consists of Indians and of mixed casts.

5. *Manufactures and commerce.*—Spain has been less rigorous than the other states of modern Europe in the prohibition of manufacturing industry in her colonies. The great extent and populousness of her foreign possessions, the remoteness of her principal settlements from the coast, the difficulty of transporting bulky commodities in the interior of America, the want of industry and commercial enterprise in her subjects at home, the exclusive attention of her government to the acquisition of the precious metals, and its indifference and ignorant contempt for other sources of opulence, have all contributed to produce this difference in her colonial policy. It may be thought that, as she was the only power in Europe which derived a direct revenue from her colonies, that consideration determined her to relax from the usual strictness of colonial discipline; for it seems but fair, that where a colony is taxed for the benefit of the mother country, its commerce and internal industry should at least be free. But no such views of justice or liberal policy actuated the court of Madrid in this instance. In all that related to the commerce or navigation of her foreign possessions, Spain was equally jealous with other nations; and though her laws recognised the existence of many branches of manufacturing industry in her colonies, her government was ever ready to sacrifice those to the real or supposed interests of the mother country. About 60 years ago, an extensive plan for the establishment of European manufactures at Quito was proposed to the Spanish ministry, and undertaken with their consent and apparent approbation, but was defeated by secret instructions given to their agents in America; and very lately a flourishing manufacture of Indian chintz, in Mexico, was prohibited by an order from Madrid, lest it should interfere with the cotton manufactures of the peninsula.

The chief manufactures of Nueva España are woollens, cottons, gold and silver lace, hats, leather, soap and earthenware; but the total value of the goods which they produced, when Mr. Humboldt was in the country, did not exceed 7 or 8,000,000 of dollars annually. Some manufactures of silk have been introduced since that time; and in general, all the manufactures, the finer sorts especially, have increased considerably in consequence of the war with England and interruption of foreign commerce. Tobacco and gunpowder are royal manufactures and monopolies; and the former brings in to the crown a clear revenue of 4,000,000 of dollars annually. The Mexican tradesmen are remarkably skilful in works of plate and jewellery; and, like some of the eastern nations, they have a singular turn for imitation. Very good carriages are made at Mexico, though the best coaches come from England.

There are carriage roads from Mexico to most of the principal towns of the kingdom; but the transport of commodities is chiefly effected, as in the mother country, on the backs of mules. The new road from Perote to Vera Cruz is compared by Humboldt to the roads of Simplon and Mont Cenis; and appears, from his description, to be equally solid, useful, and magnificent.

In time of war, the indigo of Guatemala, the *cacao* of Guayaquil, and even the copper of Chile, pass through Nueva España in their way to Europe. But during peace, there is little commercial intercourse between the coasts of Mexico and Guatemala and those of S. America, on account of the]

[slowness and uncertainty of the navigation to the *s*. From Acapulco to Lima the passage is sometimes longer than from Lima to Cadiz. Mexico and Peru, though at no great distance, are therefore incapable of maintaining any considerable commerce with each other. The chief trade of Acapulco continues still to be its commerce with Manilla. The Acapulco Manilla ship arrives once a year at Acapulco with a cargo of Indian goods, valued at 12 or 1300,000 dollars, and carries back silver in exchange, with a very small quantity of American produce, and some European goods.

The commerce of Nueva España with the mother country is carried on almost entirely through Vera Cruz. In time of peace, Mr. Humboldt estimates the annual value of the exports, in that commerce, at 22,000,000 of dollars, and the annual value of the imports at 15,000,000. The following is his statement of the chief particulars.

Exports.	*Dollars.*
Gold and silver, in coin, bullion, and plate	17,000,000
Cochineal	2,400,000
Sugar	1,300,000
Flour	300,000
Indigo, being the produce of Nueva España	280,000
Salt meat and other provisions	100,000
Tanned hides	80,000
Sarsaparilla	90,000
Vanilla	60,000
Jalap	60,000
Soap	50,000
Logwood	40,000
Pimiento	30,000
	21,790,000

Imports.	
Bale goods, including woollens, cottons, linens, and silks	9,200,000
Paper	1,000,000
Brandy	1,000,000
Cacao	1,000,000
Quicksilver	650,000
Iron, manufactured and unmanufactured	600,000
Steel	200,000
Wine	700,000
Bees-wax	300,000
	14,600,000

This statement, however, must be considered as a mere approximation by Mr. Humboldt, founded on the average of several years of peace; and, therefore, more applicable to the period antecedent to 1796, when the war with England broke out, than to the present times. Whoever wish for more exact details must look to his work, p. 699—708, where they will find the accounts of the commerce of Vera Cruz, in 1802 and 1803, published by the *consulado* of that place. It is necessary further to observe, that Mr. Humboldt does not include, in this estimate, the contraband trade on the coast of Nueva España, and that he has also omitted the indigo of Guatemala, and *cacao* of Guayaquil, though exported at Vera Cruz, because these articles are not the produce of that kingdom.

The beneficial effects of the system of a free trade have been experienced to a greater extent in Mexico than in any other part of Spanish America, Cuba perhaps excepted. This will appear evident from a comparison of the export of produce from Nueva España at different periods. The last *flota* under the old system sailed from Vera Cruz in 1778, and exported the produce of the four preceding years, which amounted in value to

	Dollars.
	2,470,022
The exports of produce in 1787—90, the four first years after the new system was completely established, were valued at	11,394,664
Difference of the four years	8,924,642
Export of produce in 1802	9,188,212
Export of produce in 1803	5,128,283

The export of 1802 is not, perhaps, a fair subject of comparison, as *that* was the first year of peace after the termination of a long war, in which the direct commerce with the mother country had been in a great measure suspended. But the same objection does not apply to 1803, the export of which was more than double that of four years under the old system, and nearly equal to the exports of two years immediately after the introduction of the free trade.

After considering the commerce of Nueva España in all its branches, contraband included, Mr. Humbodt gives the following estimate of its total amount:

	Dollars.
Annual importation of foreign goods	20,000,000
——— exportation of produce	6,000,000
Balance to be discharged in money	14,000,000]

[Annual produce of the mines		23,000,000
Export of money on account of the crown, and of private individuals residing in Spain .	8,000,000	
Export to discharge the balance of trade .	14,000,000	
Money added to the circulation of the colony	1,000,000	
		23,000,000

According to the above author, dollars imported into Nueva España and Guatemala, in 1803, amounted to 22,000,000; and the exports consisted of produce to the value of 9,000,000 dollars, besides 22,500,000 dollars in specie. He also states their population at 7,800,000, in 1808.

6. *Revenue and military defence.*—The following tables, selected from a vast number of others, will show the progress of the revenues of Nueva España, their present amount, and their general application.

I.		*Dollars.*
Gross revenue of Nueva España, in	1712 .	3,068,400
	1763 .	5,705,876
	1780 .	15,010,974
	1783 .	19,605,574
	1802 .	20,200,000

II.		
Gross revenue, according to the estimate of Mr. Humboldt, in 1804		20,000,000
Expence of internal government . .	10,500,000	
Remittances to the other colonies, in order to defray the expences of their internal government .	3,500,000	
Clear revenue remitted to Madrid	6,000,000	
		20,000,000

The colonies, to which regular remittances are sent from Nueva España, are Cuba, Porto Rico, Florida, and Manilla. The government of Cuba has, besides, 2,000,000 of dollars from the revenue of the island; and that of Manilla 1,700,000. The subjects of Spain in the Philippine islands are reckoned at 1,900,000.

The appointments of the viceroy of Nueva España are inconsiderable, being only 60,000 dollars, or little more than 13,000*l.* a year. But his indirect means of amassing wealth are immense. There are viceroys, who, after a few years residence in Mexico, have retired with a fortune, which they had acquired there, of 8,000,000 of livres, or above 320,000*l.* When we consider the fraud, injustice, and extortion, with which such fortunes must have been accumulated, we cease to wonder at the detestation in which the name of viceroy is held throughout America.

The following is Mr. Humboldt's estimate of the clear revenue which the court of Madrid derives from its American possessions.

	Dollars.
From Nueva España . . .	6,000,000
—— Peru	1,000,000
—— Buenos Ayres	700,000
—— New Granada	500,000
	8,200,000

The receipts of Guatemala, Caracas, and Chile, are consumed within the country. Cuba, Porto Rico, and Manilla, require annual remittances from Mexico. The population of the Canary islands is reckoned at 180,000 persons, and their revenue at 240,000 dollars; but the expence of their government is such, that they require an annual remittance from Spain.

The military establishment of Nueva España was composed, in 1804, of 10,000 troops of the line, and 22,000 militia; about one-half of both consisting of cavalry. The light cavalry are represented as good.] The capital is Mexico, which see.

Series of Viceroys, Captains-General of Nueva España.

1. Don Fernando Cortés, Marquis del Valle, native of Medellin in Estremadura. He was the first governor and chief justice of this extensive empire, the conquest of which took place between the years 1521 and 1526: afterwards, Don Luis Ponce de Leon, *corregidor* of Toledo, was nominated as residentiary; in as much as he died a few days after his arrival, the office fell upon the Licenciate Marcos de Aguilar, who two months after experienced the same fate. In his room the residency was substituted in the treasurer Alonso de Estrada; the same governing in company with the Marquis del Valle until 1528, when the royal audience was established.

2. Nuño de Guzman, governor of Panúco, the first president; he governed until 1530.

3. Don Sebastian Ramirez de Fuenleal, bishop of St. Domingo, second president, nominated on account of his singular reputation for virtue, prudence, and able government: in fact, he may justly be called the founder of every thing good in Nueva España, and deserves the eulogium of every historian. He it was that caused an aqueduct to be carried to the ward or small settlement of Tlateluco, now called Santiago; he it was that raised bridges, opened roads, built churches, established divine worship, founded the city of the Puebla de los

Angeles, divided the jurisdictions of the settlements, and encouraged the breed of cattle, favoured agriculture and commerce, being at once the love and chiefly admiration of all, that he should have accomplished such great works in the short space of three years, from 1531 to 1534, when he was destined to the bishopric of Cuenca in Nueva España.

4. Don Antonio de Mendoza, Count of Tendilla, brother of the Marquis of Mondejar, and chamberlain of the Emperor Charles V. first viceroy of Nueva España, who governed with much skill and reputation for 17 years; he of himself undertook the conquest of the province of Xalisco or Nueva Galicia, and succeeded in his attempts, discovered the coast of California, and the navigation of the S. sea. He was promoted to the viceroyalty of Peru in 1549, and Don Francisco de Sandoval, of the council of the Indies, remained governing as visitor of the royal audience. The latter commanded the Licentiate Vena to be whipped for having feigned himself to be visitor, and to be banished from the kingdom.

5. Don Luis de Velasco, of the house of the Condestables of Castille, a man of great merit: he entered Mexico in 1550, and acquired the name of father and guardian of the county, in as much as he published some laws in favour of the Indians and against slavery, founded the towns of Durango and San Sebastian in the province of Chiametla, and that of San Miguel, to restrain the Chichimecas; and in as much as he discovered the province of Zacatecas, and pacified that of Topia, sent an armada to Florida under Don Tristan de Luna, and commanded a causeway or barrier to be built, on account of the city having once suffered an extraordinary inundation. In his time the kingdom was visited by the Licentiate Valderrama, and he died in 1564.

6. Don Gastor de Peralta, Marquis of Falces; he entered in 1566, and was much esteemed for his virtue and abilities; he liberated the Marquis del Valle, and his brother Don Luis, from the impeachments that were laid against them; on which account he was summoned to court, and proper persons were appointed to inquire into his case. His government lasted until 1568.

7. Don Martin Enriquez de Almansa, brother to the Marquis of Alcañices; he established the garrisons for restraining the Indians, founded the towns of San Felipe and San Luis de Potosi, appeased and chastised the Chichimecas Indians, and after having governed with credit and zeal, he was promoted to the viceroyalty of Peru in 1576.

8. Don Lorenzo Suarez de Mendoza, Count of Coruña, a great warrior, of a discreet and affable disposition; he governed three years, from 1580 to 1583, when he died; his remains were deposited in the church of S. Francisco, and afterwards translated to Spain.

9. Don Pedro Moya de Contreras, archbishop of Mexico, nominated visitor of the audience, and afterwards viceroy in 1584; he governed with singular address and zeal till the year 1585.

10. Don Alvaro Manrique de Zuñiga, Marquis of Villa Manrique, brother of the Duke of Bexar; he entered Mexico in the above year, and had a dispute with the audience of Guadalaxara, when it was agreed that the same should be settled by arms; but the litigation was at last adjusted. In his time Francis Drake undertook the navigation of the Philippine isles; he governed four years, and was separated from the viceroyalty by Don Diego Romano, bishop of Tlaxcala, in 1590.

11. Don Luis de Velasco, the second of this name and appellation, son of the former, a knight of the order of Santiago; he was a discreet, prudent, and zealous governor; he established the serge and cloth works, made various decrees in favour of the Indians, and went over to his promotion of the viceroyalty of Peru in 1595.

12. Don Gaspar de Zuñiga, Acevedo y Fonesca, Count of Monterrey; he entered Mexico in the above year, was exemplary for his justice and virtue, reduced Nuevo Mexico, through the help of Juan de Oñate, sent Captain Juan Vizcaino to the discovery of the Californias, formed the design of doubling cape Mendocino, giving his name to the port Monterrey, appeased the insurrection of the Indians of Topia, and went over to his promotion of the viceroyalty of Peru in 1602.

13. Don Juan de Mendoza y Luna, Marquis of Montes Claros; he entered Mexico in 1603, and the following year, the city having suffered from inundation, he ordered to be erected the paved ways called the *calzadas de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe* and *San Christóval;* he repaired the city of Antonio, together with its causeway, cleansed the aqueducts, paved the streets, and began the erection of the aqueduct which is built upon pillars and arches; he was promoted to the viceroyalty of Peru in 1607.

14. Don Luis de Velasco, Marquis of Salinas. This was the second time he had taken up the staff in the said year; he began to make the royal canal or waste-water of the Lake; he quelled the insurrection of the Mexican Negroes which happened about this time, and in 1611 he was nominated president of the royal and supreme council of the Indies.

15. Don *Fr.* Garcia Guerra, of the order of St. Dominic, archbishop of Mexico, nominated on account of the departure of the former; he governed seven months, during which time happened a dreadful earthquake, which destroyed several buildings. At his death the government fell into the hands of the audience and of their eldest *oidor* Don Pedro Otalora, a minister celebrated for his virtue and science, until the year 1612, when arrived,

16. Don Diego Fernandez de Córdoba, Marquis of Guadalcazar, an illustrious knight of Córdoba, a man of special talent and ability; he made some very useful public works, and perfected the arches of the aqueduct of Santa Fé; he went over to his promotion of the viceroyalty of Peru in 1621, leaving the government in charge of the audience.

17. Don Diego Carrillo de Mendoza y Pimentel, Marquis of Gelves, Count of Priego; he entered in 1621, and found very serious disturbances existing between the archbishop Don Juan Perez de la Serna, which were followed by an insurrection in 1624, when the insurgents burnt the prison, and set at liberty the criminals. The audience at that time abrogated the government for 10 months.

18. Don Rodrigo Pacheco y Osorio, Marquis of Ceralvo; he entered Mexico in 1624, and it was in his time that the city experienced the dreadful inundation which lasted two years, and came on again in the years 1631 and 1634; he displayed the greatest energy in guarding against the effects of these calamities; he built the *calzada* or paved mound of San Christóval, together with the sluices which it at present has, to impede the communication between the lake Tezcuco and the other lakes; he governed till 1635, when he was succeeded by,

19. Don Lope Diaz de Armendariz, Marquis of Cadereita, who had been at various times commander of galleons; he entered the aforesaid year, and governed in a pacific and just manner; he repaired the mischiefs occasioned by the former inundations, continued the canal or waste-water of Huehuetoca, established the Armada de Barlovento, and ended his government in 1640.

20. Don Diego Lopez Pacheco, Marquis of Villena, Duke of Escalona; he entered the above year, endured many inquietudes, labours, and dissensions, and returned to Spain in 1642: as some satisfaction for what he had gone through, he was again offered the viceroyalty, but refused it: he was succeeded by Don Juan de Palafox y Mendoza.

21. Don Garcia Sarmiento y Sotomayor, Count of Salvatierra, Marquis of Sobroso; he entered the above year, was most piously, zealously, and devoutedly interested for the public good and service of the king, made a present of the greater part of the plate used at the altar of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, and was promoted to the viceroyalty of Peru in 1648.

22. Don Marcos de Torres y Rueda, bishop of Yucatán; he took possession of the government in the said year, but held it a very short time, as he died in the following, leaving the concerns of government in the hands of the audience and its elder *oidor* Don Matias de Peralta, and 15 months afterwards his successor arrived.

23. Don Luis Henriquez de Guzman, Count of Alva de Liste, who entered in 1650; in his time the province was visited by Don Pedro de Galves: he was promoted to the viceroyalty of Peru in 1653.

24. Don Francisco Fernandez de la Cueva, Duke of Alburquerque, a man of great integrity; he caused the highway robbers to be apprehended, some sodomites to be burnt, and took a vow with all the tribunals to defend the mysteries of La Purisima Concepcion; in his time the cathedral church was finished, and he was promoted to the viceroyalty of Peru in 1660.

25. Don Juan de Leiba y de la Cerda, Count of Baños; he entered in the said year, and after a mild and peaceable government, which lasted four years, he returned to Spain, and having become a widower, entered the convent of the order of the barefooted Carmelites of Madrid.

26. Don Diego Osorio Escobar y Llamas, bishop of La Puebla de los Angeles, and archbishop elect of Mexico; he governed from 1664 to the end of the same year.

27. Don Antonio Sebastian of Toledo, Marquis of Mancera, a man of the most consummate policy; in his time happened the irruption of the volcano of Mexico, when it vomited ashes for four days successively; he returned to Spain in 1673.

28. Don Pedro Nuño Colon, of Portugal and Castro, Duke of Veragua; he entered Mexico the said year, and died six days after his arrival.

29. Don *Fray* Payo Henriquez de Rivera, of the order of San Agustin, archbishop of Mexico, nominated on account of the misfortune that occurred to the former; he took possession of the government the same year, repaired the *calzadas* or paved mounds and entrances of the city, and renounced the viceroyalty in 1680.

30. Don Tomas Antonio Manrique de la Cerda y Aragon, Count of Paredes, Marquis of La Laguna; he entered the government in the said year, 1680, made the most ample provisions for rendering succour to Vera Cruz when it was attacked by Nicolas Agraman and Lorenzo Jacome, although

not so as to hinder them from sacking and plundering the same; he gave orders for the caption and execution of Don Antonio Benavides, Marquis of San Vincente, who was known by the name of El Tapado, he having feigned himself as visitor of the kingdom; he governed until 1686.

31. Don Melchor Portocarrero Laso de la Vega, Count of La Monclava, *comendador* of Zarra in the order of Alcantara, called Arm of Silver, or Brazo de Plata, from his having an arm of this metal, inasmuch as he had lost his right arm in battle; he entered Mexico the same year, 1686, governed most ably, built an aqueduct for carrying the water to San Juan de la Penitencia, and was promoted to the viceroyalty of Peru in 1688.

32. Don Gaspar de la Cerda, Sandoval Silva y Mendoza, Count of Galve; he entered the aforesaid year: in his time the Indians rebelled on account of a scarcity of maize, when they burnt the palace and houses of the *cabildo;* then it was that they were chastised with a severer discipline than that to which they had been accustomed, and were prohibited from drinking their *pulque:* this scarcity of grain was succeeded by a plague and three earthquakes; and with these calamites his government ended, and he returned to Spain.

33. Don Juan de Ortega Montañés, bishop of Mechoacán; he took in hand the reins of government in 1696, and held them until the arrival of the right successor in the same year.

34. Don Joseph Sarmiento y Valladares, Count of Motezuma and of Tula; he took possession the same year, and governed with great credit until 1701.

35. Don Juan de Ortega de Montañés, at this time bishop of Mexico; he returned for the second time to manage affairs, when in the following year arrived,

36. Don Francisco Fernandez de la Cueva Henriquez, Duke of Alburquerque, Marquis of Cuellar; in 1702, he received the cord of the golden fleece from the hand of the inquisitor deacon Don Francisco Deza; he dedicated the grand temple of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, and returned to Spain in 1710.

37. Don Fernando de Lancaster Noroña y Silva, Duke of Linares, Marquis of Valdefuentes; he rendered himself notable by his amiable, liberal, and charitable government, during the time of the plagues which in his time invaded the kingdom; he ceased to govern in 1716, and after returning to Spain, died in the following year.

38. Don Baltasar de Zuñiga Guzman, Sotomayor y Mendoza, Duke of Arion, Marquis of Valero; he founded the convent of Corpus Christi, received as visitor of the audience Don Francisco Gurzaron, was inquisitor of Mexico, and destined to the presidency of the council of the Indies in 1722.

39. Don Juan de Acuña, Marquis of Casafuerte, a knight of the order of Santiago, *comendador* of Adelfa in that of Alcantara, native of Lima, general of the artillery, a soldier of consummate merit, and one who had served 59 years; also of acknowledged talent, prudence, disinterestedness, and constancy, on which account he fully merited the title of the Great Governor; he made the fine edifices of the royal store-houses and the mint; he visited the interior garrisons, endowed a prison, in such a manner that its poor inhabitants should have a good dinner twice a week, left a sum for the purpose of making yearly a nun of some orphan female, and dividing the rest of his fortune in alms and pious works; he died in 1734.

40. Don Juan Antonio de Vizarron y Eguiarreta, archbishop of Mexico; he was nominated through the death of the former, and governed until 1740.

41. Don Pedro de Castro y Figueroa, Marquis of Gracia Real, Duke of La Conquista, *comendador* of Castilseras in the order of Calatrava, knight of the famous order of Toisson, a gentleman of the chamber of his Majesty, captain-general of the armies, and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Spanish guards; nominated viceroy in 1740; he died the following year, when the government fell to the charge of the audience, and its deacon Don Pedro Malo de Villavisencio.

42. Don Pedro Cebrian y Agustin, Count of Fuenclara; he entered Mexico in 1742, employed himself diligently in repairing and cleansing the city, repaired the causeway of San Antonio Abad, and returned to Spain in 1746.

43. Don Juan Francisco de Guemes y Horcasitas, Count of Revillagigedo, knight of the order of Santiago, lieutenant-general; he passed from the government of the Havana in 1746, augmented considerably the royal revenues, and returned to Spain in 1755, the king having recompensed his merits by promoting him to the rank of captain-general of the army.

44. Don Agustin de Ahumada y Villalon, Marquis of Las Amarillas, knight of the order of Santiago, lieutenant-general of the royal armies, and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Spanish guards, governor of the fortified place of Barcelona; he governed five years, until 1760, when he died, and left the reins to the audience, and its

deacon Don Francisco Chavarri, until the arrival of,

45. Don Francisco Cagigal de la Vega, knight of the order of Santiago, lieutenant-general of the royal armies; he passed from the government of the Havana, and exercised the office of intermediate viceroy until the arrival of the proper successor in the same year; he designed and began the foundation of the *plaza mayor*.

46. Don Joaquin de Montserrat, Marquis of Cruillas, *comendador* of Veniarres and Lorcha, in the order of Montesa, a gentleman of the chamber, lieutenant-general of the royal armies, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Spanish guards, and intermediate commandant-general of the kingdom of Aragon, when he was nominated viceroy of Nueva España: in his time the country was twice visited with a plague, when an infinite number of Indians died; he returned to Spain, throwing up the reins of government.

47. Don Carlos Francisco de Croix, Marquis de Croix, native of Lila in Flanders, a knight of the order of Santiago, *comendador* of Molinos and Laguna Rota in that of Calatrava, a captain-general of the royal armies, and of distinguished merit in the Walonian guards, the body-guards, and in the general commanderies of Ceulita, Andalucía, and Galicia; he entered the situation of viceroy in 1766, and returned to Spain in 1772.

48. Don Antonio Maria Bucareli Baylio, of the order of San Juan, lieutenant-general of the royal armies, native of Sevilla: he passed over from the government of the Havana to this viceroyalty, and he performed its functions with such skill, integrity, and uprightness, as to perpetuate his memory in that kingdom; he died in 1779.

49. Don Martin de Mayorga, a knight of the order of Alcántara, brigadier of the royal armies; he was president of Guatemala when he received orders to pass over to the service of this viceroyalty, and he performed its functions until 1784, when the proper successor arrived, who was,

50. Don Matias de Galves, native of Malaga, lieutenant-general of the royal armies, who also came from the presidency of Guatemala, and died the following year, in 1785, leaving the government to the audience, until the arrival of,

51. Don Bernardo de Galves, Count of Galves, son of the former, *comendador* of Bolaños in the order of Calatrava, lieutenant-general of the royal armies, having been shortly elevated to this rank by importunate circumstances: he entered Mexico in the said year, 1785, but his government was equally short as that of his father, as likewise his career, inasmuch as he died the following year, in 1786, causing throughout the kingdom an universal regret for his loss.

52. Don Manuel de Florez, knight, *comendador* of Lopera in the order of Santiago, a gentleman of the chamber, lieutenant-general of the royal armada, who had served with great address the office of viceroy of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and was actually at this court when he was elected by the king, immediately that the news of the death of his predecessor arrived, in 1787.

ESPANA, NUEVA, a town and port of the island of Trinidad; situate on the *w.* coast, in the bay of the gulf Triste.

ESPARZA, a settlement of the province and government of Costarica in the kingdom of Guatemala; situate on the coast of the S. sea, on the shore of a small river.

ESPELETA, a settlement of the province of Moqui in Nuevo Mexico.

ESPERANZA, BUENA, a town of the province and *corregimiento* of Santiago in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river Biobio, and to the *e.* of its capital.

ESPERANZA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Los Ilheos in Brazil; situate at the mouth or entrance of the river of Los Ilheos, near the coast.

ESPERANZA, a city, formerly of the province of Chaco and kingdom of Peru, but which was entirely destroyed by the infidel Indians.

ESPERANZA, a canal or narrow pass of the straits of Magellan, the first that is met with on entering the N. sea.

ESPIGON, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river Itapeba.

ESPINA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate between two streams which enter the river Portuguesa, and to the *n.* of the town of Araure.

ESPINAL, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Papantla in Nueva España. It contains 70 families of Indians, and is seven leagues *s.* of Papantla.

ESPINAS, a small settlement of the head settlement of Orizaba, and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixmiquilpan, in Nueva España.

[ESPINILLO, a point of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate at a short distance from the Parana, about 60 miles *n.* of Buenos Ayres, in lat. 33° 33′ 30″ *s.* Long. 58° 12′ 15″ *w.*]

ESPINO, a river of the province and government of Cumaná. It runs *s.* and turning afterwards to the *w.* enters the Manapire.

ESPINOSA, a city which was once in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the skirt of the mountains of Bogotá, and at the entrance of the *llanuras* of Cazanare. It was destroyed by the Jiraras Indians, when they rebelled in 1679.

ESPIRITI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huaman in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Totos.

ESPIRITU-CAJA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Acobamba.

Espiritu-Santo, a province and *captainship* of the kingdom of Brazil, one of the four that compose it; bounded *w.* by the province of Puerto Seguro, *e.* by that of the Rio Janeiro, *s.* by the mountains and nations of the infidel Indians, running but a small distance into the country, and *n.* by the sea, running 50 leagues along the coast. It was inhabited by the Tupinaes and Tupinanquins Indians, who were subjected by the Aimores. This province was taken from these by Vasco Fernandez Coutiño, a Portuguese, to whom it was also ceded by the king of Portugal, as a reward for the services he had performed in India. He disembarked with his followers in the bay of Espiritu Santo, and from this he gave the name to the whole province, which after many labours he succeeded in reducing. It is of a delightfully pleasant temperature, fertile in all fruits, although there is no cultivation whatever, its natives being solely given to the employment of making sugar, from which they carry on a great commerce. Luis Gonzales de la Camera Coutiño, governor and captain-general of Brazil, descended from its conqueror, sold it to Gil de Araujo, of one of the noblest and richest families of that kingdom, who distributed amongst the inhabitants certain lands and estates, in order to induce them to employ themselves with still greater zeal in the manufacture of sugar. It afterwards became the inheritance of his son, Manuel Garcia Pimentel, who dying without legitimate succession, it passed to Cosme de Mura, his cousin: of him it was bought and added to the crown by Don Juan V. This province has different rivers, which water and fertilize it, nearly all of which enter the sea. Its population consists of three towns, besides various other settlements, the towns being Nuestra Señora de la Victoria, Nuestra Señora de la Concepcion, and the capital, which has the same name as the province. [Its present population is about 25,000 souls.]

Espiritu-Santo. This is a small city, having a good port and castle, and standing upon the seashore. Its territory is very delightful and fertile. It has a very good parish church, bearing the dedicatory title of Nuestra Señora de la Misericordia. It is in lat. 20° 30′ *s.* Long. 339° 40′.

Espiritu-Santo, a bay of the province and government of Las Texas in Nueva España. It has a good bottom, capacious, and fit to receive many vessels; but its entrance is filled with sand-banks, which are formed by the whirlpools occasioned by the currents along the coast. Its situation is so advantageous, that if it were fortified it would defend the whole province, and facilitate the commerce with Vera Cruz. The French, commanded by Robert de la Sala, took possession of it in 1685, giving it the name of San Luis, establishing in it a French garrison; the news of which obliged the Count of Monclova, the then viceroy of Nueva España, to send in 1687 to the governor of Coaguila to dislodge them; but he was prevented from doing this, owing to the circumstance of the Texas Indians having already put the whole of them (the French) to death. In 1721 was built, by order of the king, the fort and garrison of Nuestra Señora de Loreto, afterwards called Del Espiritu-Santo, where there are 38 soldiers, with a captain and various subalterns. It is situate on an eminence commanding the country and the river San Gabriel; but since it is more than 40 leagues within land, it cannot serve either as a defence for the bay or the coast, and is in fact only useful to restrain the incursions of the infidel Indians.

Espiritu-Santo, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito.

Espiritu-Santo, another, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on the coast which lies between the river La Plata and the straits of Magellan.

Espiritu-Santo, a town of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Goazacoalco in Nueva España, belonging, as to its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, to the bishopric of Antequera; founded by Gonzalo de Sandoval in 1522.

Espiritu-Santo, another settlement, of the province and *captainship* of Itamaraca in Brazil; situate near the town of La Concepcion.

Espiritu-Santo, another, of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the river Cauca, where there is a good port much frequented by small vessels.

Espiritu-Santo, a river of the province and *captainship* of its name in Brazil, which runs *e.* and enters the sea in the bay.

[Espiritu-Santo, a bay on the *w.* coast of E. Florida. It has a good harbour, four fathom water, and safe anchorage; but the land all about the coast is very low, and cannot be seen from a ship's deck when in seven fathom water. Several low, sandy islands and marshes, covered with mangrove bushes, lie before the mainland. Here are immense numbers of fish in the summer time, which may be caught with a line, enough to load a ship, (if the climate would admit of curing them), even in a few days.]

Espiritu-Santo, a cape or point of land on the *s.* coast of the straits of Magellan, where they enter the S. sea. Lat. 52° 38′ *s.* Long. 68° 25′ *w.*

Espiritu-Santo, an island in the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortés; situate near the coast, with which it forms the great bay De la Paz. Lat. 24° 35′ *n.* Long. 110° 27′ *w.*

Espiritu-Santo, another island, in the W. Indies, one of the Lucayes, inhabited by English fishermen; lying between Hogs island and the shoal of Mimbres. [See Andros Isles.]

Espiritu-Santo, a very lofty mountain of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme, on the shore of the river Cupé, near the coast of the S. sea.

Espiritu-Santo, a town of the province and government of Paraguay.

ESPOIR, Cape of, or Rozier, or Despair, on the coast of New Brunswick or Acadia, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, between the bay of the Grand Etang, and the island of Buenaventura or Goodluck. Lat. 48° 55′ *n.* Long. 64° 10′ *w.*

ESPRIT, S. a small island near the *s.* coast of the royal island of Cape Breton, between the ports of Rigaud and Michau.

ESPUELAS, Sierra de las, a *cordillera* of mountains of Nueva España in N. America.

ESQUENA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Coaza.

ESQUILACHE, S. Antonio de, a settlement and seat of the silver mines of the province and government of Chucuito in Peru; situate in the *cordillera*, on which account it is of a cold temperature. It has one of the richest mines of any in the kingdom, and which formerly yielded immense wealth, and would also at the present day, had it but sufficient hands to work it, and energy for the undertaking. It is said that of the persons working in this mine alone, the bishop received yearly 14,000 dollars for church dues; and in proof of this, it is only necessary to add, that an inhabitant of this place, who had become very opulent, wishing to retire from his labours, surrendered to another his mine, called La Fragua, and which was one of the 36 which lay close together, for no less a consideration than 1040 dollars a day. Notwithstanding what we have said above, great quantities of silver are in fact extracted from these mines: indeed, as much gold is procured as is equal to 10, 12, or 20 marks each *caxon;* moreover, if some of these mines were to be emptied of their water, they would without doubt render, some of them at least, from 120 to 500 marks.

ESQUIMAUX, a barbarous and ferocious nation of Indians of N. America, who dwell in the most *e.* part, on the side of the river St. Lawrence, extending *e.* and *n.* in that immense tract of country called the Land of Labrador, opposite Newfoundland, from lat. 50° to 64° *n.* and from long. 59° to 80° *w.* These Indians were discovered by the Danes at the beginning of the century before last, but they were found to be of so brutish a nature, and their country so rude and barren, that little advantage was expected from any establishment or commercial intercourse that might be adopted amongst them. The name signifies that the country was *esquimantsic*, which in the Abinaquian language means eaters of raw flesh; these being the only Indians who in those parts thus took their food, the rest having a custom of cooking, or rather drying it by the sun. In their appearance, customs, and language, they seem distinct from all the other Indians of America, and there is probably reason for believing that they are descended from the Greenlanders. They are, however, of such a brutish and ferocious nature, that there is no European nation that has an inclination to have any commerce with them. The little trade they have consists in hides, which they give in exchange for trinkets; but in any negociation with them it is necessary to be wary and to keep at a tolerable distance, and above all not to come near them when they are in any number, since they have an invariable practice of putting to death, when they find an opportunity, even those who come to treat with them. They, in short, abhor the Europeans, and are always inclined to do them mischief; they have been known to run down to the coast in the night-time, and slyly to cut the cables of vessels, in hopes that they might be drifted away and wrecked. They are for the most part tall, robust, and active, of a white colour like Europeans, being always covered, even in the warmest season. Their beard is red; and it is extraordinary that these are the only Americans who have beards: these beards they suffer to grow up to their eyes, so that their aspect is very fierce: their eyes are small, their teeth large and separated, and their hair is gene-

rally black or of a chesnut colour and very curly; neither do they in their manners or habits fall short of the fierceness of this their appearance. They are savage, cruel, restless, faithless, and ever disposed to mischief, and on this account, and from the very little commerce carried on with them, few particulars of them are known. To clothe themselves, they make shirts of bladders, paunches, and fish-skins, fitting them very nicely; but these accoutrements in the men never reach farther than down to the middle, and down to the knees in the women. These have likewise a small jacket made of the skin of the bear, dog, or marine calf, with a hood hanging behind, used to cover their heads in bad weather, and which when up so entirely hides their faces that it is almost impossible to know them. They use likewise shoes and boots made of the same skins, adorned on the outside with other skins of a finer quality, such as those of the *martes*, *ermine*, &c. The coats or garments of the men reach only half-way down the thigh, and those of the women to the knee; and either of them are attached to the shape by means of a girdle, from which is hung some trinket made of the teeth of the bear or other animal, or of fish-bones, as also some trifling ornaments which they get from the Europeans. In the summer they live in cabins open to the air, and in winter in subterraneous caves. The French, at different times, have erected some forts and settlements on their frontiers, such as those of St. Nicholas, Chichequedéc, Port Nuveau, Portobelo, &c. with the expectation of civilizing them, and of establishing a commerce with them; also for the sake of protecting the missionaries destined to preach to and convert them; but the fierceness and intractable nature that has been universally manifested by these savages has operated far to the doing away some of the establishments already effected. Those capable of bearing arms are computed at 30,000; but they are such cowards that it is no uncommon thing for 500 Christian troops from Hudson's bay to conquer 5 or 6000 Esquimaux. They are, however, as troublesome at sea as on land; since in their canoes, of which some are capable of containing from 30 to 40 men, they greatly molest the whale fisheries; so much so that the Maloinos of the *n.* and the Spaniards of port Chova, find themselves under the necessity of arming some vessels for the sake of guarding their fisheries. It is customary for the Spaniards to cruize only about the coast of Newfoundland and in the straits of Belleisle, and they seldom venture farther, for fear of meeting with some barbarians still more savage than these of whom we are speaking. Some travellers who have been in this country assert that there is here a curious race of pigmies, not exceeding three feet in height, and extremely wide and robust in proportion, the women being even still less; and that there is no nation in the world that can surpass it in wretchedness. The Esquimaux, to whom the aforesaid race are slaves, treat them with great cruelty; and it is thought a particular mark of grace, should the poor creatures be suffered by their barbarous masters to drink only a little fresh water. This article is however very scarce here, there being no other than such as is derived from the melted snow, since the excessive cold binds up the veins of the earth in such manner as not to permit any passage for the waters, save at a great depth. This was too fully proved by some mariners of the *n.* who had recourse to the melting of some large pieces of ice which they found on the sea-shore, when they procured a very good and wholesome water. These Indians are, however, accustomed to drink good water from many lakes which lie in the interior of their country. The Danes, who in 1605 navigated to the furthest *n.* latitude of any till that time in Hudson's bay, say they discovered a race of very small men, who had square heads, were of a dark complexion, thick-lipped, who ate raw flesh and fish, and whom it was impossible to make to eat bread or cooked meat, or to drink wine; they drinking instead of this the oil of the whale. The canoes of these pigmies were from 10 to 12 feet long, and made of pieces of whalebone about the thickness of a finger, covered on both sides with skins of sea calfs, and sewed together with the sinews of animals: two other skins form the head of the canoe, an opening being left in the middle for the rower, who attaches the said skins to his waist, in such a manner that no water can possibly enter the canoe: the strength of this skiff consists in its two extremities, where the whalebone is well knit together, and sewed so tight as to be capable of resisting the effects of the strongest tempests. Each of these canoes is managed by a single person, who sits down upon his legs, the sleeves of his jacket being made extremely fast at the wrists, and his head being covered with a hood attached to the jacket, so as entirely to exclude any water. He holds with both hands an oar, which is very wide and about five or six feet long, which serves as an oar, rudder, and counterpoise: these canoes are managed by the natives in this manner with the most astonishing skill. The Esquimaux have besides these other canoes of a larger sort, resembling the European boats, the in-

side of which is composed of timbers, and being covered with skins, as are those of which we have spoken. These will carry 150 people, and are made for rowing or sailing. These people are at continual war with the Europeans who dwell near the gulf of St. Lawrence, and have oftentimes been taken slaves by the latter; and thus being removed far from their native country and from their savage habits, have become in some degree civilized, forgetting those customs which put them on a level with brutes in every thing but their human shape. The Esquimaux are the only Indians who come to the coast of Newfoundland from the continent of Labrador to fish and to trade with the Europeans; and it is almost incredible that they should be found walking calmly about on the frightful and huge pieces of ice found in these seas, some of these pieces being as large as the islands in Hudson's bay. It is nevertheless a fact that they have often been seen as we have just mentioned, carried about at the mercy of the winds and tides, striking horror into the breast of the beholder, but exciting in their breasts not the least sensations of fear; for it should seem, that carrying their canoes with them, wheresoever they may go, they can never hurt, let what will happen to them; and if one piece of ice is too rough or difficult, they quit it for another; but should the other lie at some distance, they take to their canoe: lastly, should their canoe break against one of these floating masses, they find an asylum in the very instrument that caused their ruin, and by which they were shipwrecked. The Mickmakers, who inhabit Acadia, have for a long time been at war with the Esquimaux; and to attack them in their caverns, they have not scrupled to take a voyage of 30 or 40 leagues in canoes made of the bark of trees. Lastly, the Esquimaux have no resemblance whatever to the other inhabitants of Canada, or any other Indians, in language, customs, manner of living, colour of their bodies or hair; but, on the contrary, they so much resemble the *n.* people of Asia, that it is as reasonable to conclude they are descended from the same, as that this country, merely because so uninhabitable, should be less ancient in its population than any other nation of America. The English, in 1773, took away and introduced to the king at London, a woman of the Esquimaux. This country was ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Utrecht in 1713; but they have no establishment here save that at Hudson's bay. The Indians and the French of Canada follow the chase here for the sake of skins. See New Britain, and Canada.

[Esquimaux, a large bay on the Labrador coast, into which a river of the same name empties. It lies in the *n. w.* part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the mouth of the straits of Belleisle. Esquimaux islands lie across its mouth.]

ESQUINA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Copta.

ESQUINAPA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiametlán in Nueva España; situate near the coast of the S. sea. Its inhabitants, who are Mexican Indians, are freed from the tribute imposed, for the reconoitring and watching the coast, and for the giving advice of, and the guarding against the invasion of an enemy, who has sometimes found his way even up to the settlement itself.

ESQUIRI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in Peru.

ESQUIVEL, a settlement of the island of Cuba, on the *n.* coast, between the woods and the bay of Metanzas.

ESQUIVO. See Essequebo.

ESSENERU, a river of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito. It rises from a lake, runs *n.* making various turns, and enters the Cabieres.

ESSEQUEBO, a large district and river of the province and government of Guayana. The river rises from the great lake Parime, according to the discoveries and observations made in 1745. Its shores, which are covered with woods, shelter many barbarous tribes of Indians, who maintain themselves by fishing and the chase; the same are Caribes or cannibals, and they all, men and women, go entirely naked. This river is one of the large rivers of America. It has its heads towards the *s.* but its channel diminishes in proportion as it approaches them. It is navigable a six-days voyage from its mouth by barges, and its waters are perceived the whole way to get gradually more shallow, since it divides itself into different branches, which form several islands. It receives the waters of various other large rivers, and particularly of those called the Mazarroni and Cuyum; which united enter it 10 leagues before that it runs, in a very large and copious stream, into the sea, through five mouths, all of which form canals capable of receiving small craft, although not safe for vessels of a large size. On two of its islands the Dutch have two plantations, with some houses for the habitation of the Negroes and Indians, the same forming part of the colony which the Dutch have established on the shores of the said river, and which may be reduced to some sugar-cane

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ESTANCIAS, a curacy of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamuchuco in Peru, which contains 28 churches, dispersed and divided into four chapels of ease, in the settlements of Millepata, Turubamba, Marcabal, and Chuquisongo.

ESTANCILLA, a small river of the kingdom of Chile. It runs *s.* forming a curve, and enters the Valdivia.

[ESTANIOLADO, San, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Paraguay, in lat. 24° 38′ 31″ *s.* Long. 56° 36′ 15″ *w.*]

ESTANISLAO, San, de Otanavis, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits in the province and government of Mainas, of the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Aguarico.

Estanislao, another settlement, in the province and government of Cartagena; situate on the shore of the canal of the Dike, between the settlements of Majates and Santa Catalina.

Estanislao, another, in the province of California, on the sea-shore, and in the interior of the gulf.

Estanislao, another, of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits in the province and government of Sonora.

ESTANGUES, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo, in the jurisdiction of Grita; situate in the road which leads from Mérida to the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

ESTAPA, or Estape, a city of the province of Tabasco in Nueva España; situate on the river of the same name, according to William Dampier, who also says that it is a place of great traffic, and by nature so well fortified, that Captain Hewit, who attacked it with 200 Buccaniers or adventurers, could make no impression upon it.

ESTAPACHA, a river of the province and government of Louisiana. It rises in the territory of the Yasons Indians, runs *s.* and then turns *e.*

[ESTAPO, a strong town in New Spain, inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans; situate at the mouth of the river Tlaluc. Lat. 17° 30′ *n.* Long. 103° 5′ *w.*]

ESTARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chicas and Tarija in Peru, of the district of the former; annexed to the curacy of Talina.

ESTATLAN, a small settlement or ward of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of that of Pahuatlán.

ESTECO, or Nuestra Senora de Talavera, a city of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, founded by Diego de Heredia, in 1576, on a fertile, pleasant, and well-watered plain, covered with woods and pastures, on the shore of the river Salado. It was formerly very populous and of great commerce, but in 1692 was entirely destroyed by an earthquake; when the earth opening at various parts, and vomiting up various floods of water, which inundated the whole territory, nothing remained in the town but the gallows, which still stood in its place unmoved, looking, as it were, an emblem of justice. The natives of this province assert that this calamity came upon them from the prevalence of vice, pride, and scandalous living. Many, who fled from the impending ruin, met their death at the hands of the infidel Indians, who taking advantage of the general distress, butchered them in a shocking manner; others fled to the city of Santa Fé and to Santiago: and from the horror that this deluge occasioned, never has there been a person anxious to engage in the rebuilding of this city, notwithstanding that in its vicinity there are some estates and farms of grazing and cultivated lands. This city was 40 leagues to the *n. w.* of that of Santiago del Estero.

ESTEPEQUE, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala.

ESTERO, Santiago del, a small city of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; founded by Francisco Aguirre, in 1562, on the *w.* shore of the river Dulce, which fertilizes its fields. It is of a hot temperature, but very healthy. In it was the Episcopal see from the time of its foundation until 1690, when the same was translated to the capital of Córdoba. It has a parish with three curacies, and three convents of monks of the orders of San Francisco, Santo Domingo, and La Merced; also a college which belonged to the regulars of the company of Jesuits. Its natives are famous for their manufactures of carpets, and a small trade is carried on in these articles. They are so valorous as always hitherto to have kept in check the Indians of the province of Chaco, with whom they are at present in amity. San Francisco Solano abode some years in this city; and in the convent are still to be seen some oranges which were planted by him, as also a cotton vestment in which he used to say mass, relics held in just veneration by the inhabitants. [It is about 226 miles *s.* from Salta, on the great road from that city to Buenos Ayres, and about 480 miles from the latter. Lat 27° 54′ *s.* Long. 63° 19′ *w.*]

Estero, a river of the province and government of Darien, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of the *n.* part, and enters the sea at the gulf of Tucumari or Atrato, near cape Tiburón.

Estero, another, a small river of the island of St. Domingo, in the French possessions. It runs in the *w.* head from *w.* to *s. s. e.* and enters the sea between the port of John Roger and the river of Rollona.

Estero, another, which is also a small river of the same island as the former, at the *e.* head. It enters the sea in the great bay of Samaná, near the port of San Lorenzo or St. Lawrence.

Estero, another, of the province and government of Tucumán. See Choromoros.

ESTEROS, a name given in America to the canals of sea-water which run some leagues inland. There are many of these in the provinces of Guayaquil, Panamá, and Cartagena. The most noted are,

In Guayaquil,
Estero del Morro,
Estero Quemado,
Estero del Pan,
Estero Bravo,
Estero de Mandinga,
Estero de Balzas,
Estero de Manglares,
Estero de Hostiones,
Estero Viejo (or Old),
Estero Salado,
Estero del Rey,
Estero de S. Juan Baptista,
Estero de Salinas,
Estero del Bucy,
Estero de Lagartos,
Estero de Santa Lucia,
Estero de Chuchos,
Estero del Zambo.

In Panamá,
Estero del Rey,
Estero Congo,
Estero Maestro,
Estero de Pacheco,
Estero Mayor,
Estero de Capira,
Estero Lucio,
Estero de Gatos,
Estero de Palmas,
Estero Seco.

In Cartagena,
Estero Bobo,
Estero de Cocos,
Estero de Manoa,
Estero de S. Joseph,
Estero de Tortugas,
Estero de Santa Maria,
Estero Grande,
Estero del Hospital,
Estero Salado,
Esterillo,
Estero de Patos,
Estero de Mercaderes,
Estero de la Punta,
Estero de Juan,
Estero Gallego,
Estero de Gamé.

ESTETELA, Santa Catalina de, a settlement of the head settlement of Huixtepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixquintepéc, in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of this head settlement. It contains 34 families of Indians, and is three leagues between the *e.* and *s.* of the capital.

ESTEVAN, S. a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tetela Xonotla in Nueva España; being three leagues to the *w.* of the same.

Estevan, S. another, a small settlement or ward of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Guejozingo in the same kingdom. It contains nine families of Indians, and is subject to the settlement of S. Lorenzo Tlauzingo.

Estevan, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Zapopan in the same kingdom, inhabited by some *Mustees*, Mulattoes, and Indians, who live by agriculture.

Estevan, S. another, of the province and government of Venezuela; situate near the lake Tacarigua, on the *n.* side, at a small distance from the city of Nirúa.

Estevan, S. another, of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; situate on the shore of the river Salado.

Estevan, S. a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *s.* and enters the Rio Negro, near the mouth where this runs into the Paraná.

Estevan, S. a small island of the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortés; situate in the interior of it, and half-way between that coast and that of Nueva España. It is one of those islands which are called De Sal si Puedes.

ESTHER Town, a city of the county of Lancaster, in the province and colony of Pennsylvania; situate on the *e.* of the bank of the river Susquehanna, 10 miles to the *s. w.* of Middletown, and 12 to the *n. e.* of Carlisle.

ESTIQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Taena.

ESTOIVI, a settlement of Indians of N. Carolina; situate to the *s.* of the river Tugelo.

ESTOTILAND, an imaginary country, which some authors suppose to have been discovered in 1477, by a native of Poland, named John Scalve; and that the same was part of the Land of Labrador. The fact is, that this country never had any existence but in the imaginations of the two brothers of the name of Zanis, Venetian noblemen, who had no particular information whatever respecting the expedition of this Polish adventurer; and that, in 1497, Juan Cabot or Gabot left England, with three of his sons, under the commission of King Henry VII. when he discovered Newfoundland, and part of the immediate continent, where this country is supposed to exist.

ESTRELLA, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the skirt of a mountain.

Estrella, a river of the province and government of Costarica in the kingdom of Guatemala. It runs nearly due *w.* and enters the S. sea between the rivers Higuerón and Cartago.

Estrella, another, a small river of the province and *corregimiento* of Patáz or Cajamarquilla in Peru. It rises in the territory of the Untucailis

Indians, runs *n.* and turning *w.* enters the Guallaga.

ESTREMADURA, Nueva. See Coropa, Manoa, Dorado.

ESUNXAQUE, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo; situate to the *s.* of the city of Truxillo, and on the shore of a river which enters the Bocono.

ETANG, Grand, a bay of the coast of the river of S. Lawrence, in the province of New Brunswick, between the bay of the Small valley and the river St. Bernard.

Etang, another bay on the same coast, between cape Espoir and the point of the isles.

ETECHIMINES, a nation of savage Indians, bounded by Acadia in N. America. See Malicites, and Scoodick.

ETEN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Saña, and bishopric of Truxillo, in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Chiclayo; situate on a sandy spot, where the *cordilleras* rise as though they were mountains of sand, the same being known by the name of *medanos*, as being shifted about by the wind; and it was on this account that the settlement was removed further inland, since it had been buried in the sand. In 1649, happened the well-authenticated prodigy of a beautiful child appearing in the tabernacle of the sacred host, which was seen by the whole settlement. In its vicinity are two great uneven stones, which, being stricken by a small one, give forth the sound of a bell, the force of the blow causing no difference in the sound.

Eten, Morro de, a mountain on the coast of this province and *corregimiento*, in the vicinity of which are some abundant salt-earths.

ETLA, S. Pablo de, a settlement of the head settlement of Cuilapa, and *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas, in Nueva España. It contains 84 families of Indians, who occupy themselves in the cultivating and selling of cochineal, seeds, fruits, coal, and bark of trees. It is four leagues to the *n. w.* of its head settlement.

Etla, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of S. Agustin, in the head settlement of Tlapacoya, of the same *alcaldía mayor* and kingdom; situate to the *n.* and being four leagues from its head settlement. It contains 35 families of Indians, who employ themselves in the cultivation and commerce of some cochineal, seeds, and fruits, and in cutting timber and woods.

Etla, another, with the dedicatory title of S. Miguel, in the same head settlement and *alcaldía mayor*. It contains 42 families of Indians, who cultivate the same fruits as the former; and it is somewhat more than two leagues and a half to the *n. w.* of its head settlement.

ETUQUARILLO, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Cinagua in Nueva España. Its population is scanty, since it is inhabited only by 17 families of Indians, employed in the cultivation of sugar-canes, of which honey and sugar are made. It is annexed to the curacy of Tauricato, and is 14 leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

ETUQUARO, S. Francisco de, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán, of the kingdom of Nueva España; situate in a glen formed by two mountains, the one to the *n.* the other to the *s.* and through which runs a river, which fertilizes the whole country with its waters, and which are supplied, in a great measure, from two fountains which rise at a moderate distance from the spot. The town is so much reduced as to contain only 18 families of Indians; though it nevertheless has a convent of monks of S. Augustin, and some families of Spaniards and *Mustees*, all of whom are employed in cultivating fruits, making lime, and cutting wood. It is 10 leagues *w.* of its capital.

ETZATLAN, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España.

EUCHI, a small river of the province and colony of Georgia, in N. America. It runs *s. e.* and enters the Apalachicola.

Euchi, a settlement of this province; situate on the shore of the former river.

EUGENIO, S. a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; situate in the country of the Apaches Indians, on the banks of the source of the large river of Gila, between the settlements of S. Fernando and S. Pantaleon.

EULALIA, S. a town and *real* of silver mines, of the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate on the *e.* part of that of S. Felipe de Chiguagua. The whole of its population consists of miners and labourers, and merchants who traffic in the silver. It lies at the beginning of the entrance to the other mines, and is the residence of a lieutenant of the *alcaldía mayor*.

EUNZHA. See Funzha.

EUPHALAU, a settlement of Indians of S. Carolina; situate at the source of the river Albama.

EUPHASEE, a river of N. Carolina. It runs *n. w.* and enters the Cherokees, just after its falls, as far as which it is navigable.

EUPHASEE, a settlement of the above province; situate on the shore of the former river, where the English have a fort.

EUROPA, a river of the province of Nueva Andalucía. It flows from the mountains to the *w.* where dwells the nation of the Peritos Indians. It runs in a serpentine course towards the *w.* and after receiving the waters of the river Sayma, it enters the sea in the gulf of Paría.

EUSTACE, EUSTACIA, or EUSTAQUIA, an island of the N. sea, immediately on the coast of Florida, also called De Massacre by the French, and Matanza by the Spaniards, from the slaughter which these made of the former when they dislodged them from it. It forms, with a point of land which runs out far into the sea, the entrance of the port of San Agustin: it is large and wide, and it has in it only one mountain, and this is about 20 miles in circumference.

[EUSTATIA Town, in the island of Eustatia or Eustatius, in the Caribbean sea, in the West Indies. Lat. 17° 29′ *n.* Long. 63° 5′ *w.*]

EUSTATIUS, or EUSTAQUIO, ST. an island of the N. sea, one of the Antilles, of the Caribes; situate in the Atlantic ocean, nine miles *n. w.* of that of St. Christopher's. It is the strongest, on account of its situation, and one of the finest and best cultivated islands belonging to the Dutch, and is somewhat larger than that of Sabá; it has a mountain in the form of a truncated pyramid, nearly round; and between it and the island of S. Christopher, is a narrow canal. Its principal production is tobacco, with which the whole of the circumference of the mountain is planted; the same being well fortified. It is inhabited by 5000 whites and 15,000 Negroes, who labour in the sugar manufactories; it has a tolerable port, defended by a fort mounting 16 guns; on the top of the mountain only is found any wood, and the whole of the other parts are cultivated. As here is neither river nor fountain, every house has a cistern for preserving a necessary supply of water, and which is replenished by a vessel which is constantly employed to go backwards and forwards to St. Christopher's, for the purpose of procuring this necessary article. The inhabitants are famous for their breeds of pigs, rabbits, and all kinds of birds, not only for their own consumption, but for sale abroad. Throughout the whole island there is not more than one church, but there are many storehouses provided with all the necessary European supplies, which are sold at a very dear rate to the inhabitants of the other islands, when these fall short of their supplies from England or France. The climate is healthy, but exposed to terrible thunder-storms, tempests, earthquakes, and hurricanes; the latter occur most frequently during the months of August and September, and have often laid waste the houses and plantations, and destroyed the shipping: the birds are said to anticipate instinctively the occurrence of these dreadful phenomena, and to throw themselves upon the earth: the rain preceding them has a bitter, brackish taste. The Dutch took possession of this island in 1635, and the right of it was ceded by the states of this republic to some merchants of Flushing, who immediately established a colony of 600 families, amounting to about 16,000 souls. In 1665, it was taken by the English of Jamaica, but immediately recovered by the interposition and assistance of the French, when a garrison of these were formed in it, and it was at last yielded to its rightful owners by the treaty of Breda. It was again taken by the French in 1686, and from these by the English, under the command of Timothy Thornhill, in the same year, with the loss only of eight men, killed and wounded, notwithstanding that the fort was well garrisoned, and surrounded by a double and strong palisade and a deep ditch, over which was a pass by means of a bridge, so narrow as to admit only one person abreast. It was restored to the Dutch by the peace of Riswick, who for some time maintained it in peaceable possession; but in 1758 and 1759, there having been an attempt made to carry to France in their vessels French goods, on the account of the latter, it was construed by the British nation into an infraction of treaty, and many of the vessels, having been taken by the English, were by their court of admiralty declared lawful prizes. This island, like that of Curaçao, does the smuggling trade of the Spaniards. The English, under Admiral Rodney, again took it in 1781, when they pillaged it of immense wealth, but it was returned to the Dutch in the peace of 1783, [and once more, in 1810, came into the possession of the English.

The official value of the imports and exports of St. Eustatia amounted, in 1810, to 1559*l.*; the exports consisted of sugar of foreign plantation, to the amount of 1133 cwt. It is in lat. 17° 31′ *n.* and long. 63° 5′ *w.*]

EVANGELISTAS, islands of the S. sea; they are four, and lie at six leagues distance from eight others which are closer to the continent. The whole of the 12 go under one name, being called the Twelve Apostles; they lie near the *w.* mouth of the straits of Magellan; they are all barren and desert. In some of the Dutch geographical charts they are named Sugar Islands.

EVANS, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes; situate towards the *s.*

[EVANSHAM, the capital of Wythe county, in Virginia, is situated on the *e.* side of Reedy creek, which falls into the Great Kanhaway, Woods, or New river. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 25 houses; 30 miles *w.* by *s.* of Christianburg, 170 in a like direction from Richmond.]

[EVESHAM, a township in Burlington county, New Jersey; situated between the forks of Moore's creek, which runs *n. w.* to Delaware river. It is seven miles *e.* of Haddonfield, 16 *e.* of Philadelphia, and 25 *s.* of Burlington. Here is an Indian settlement called Edge Pittick, a tract of land reserved by the ancient natives. They have some hundreds of acres of improved lands, about 30 houses, and a meeting-house; they formerly had a minister of their own order, who at times officiated in the Indian language.]

EXALTACION, River of, in the province and country of the Amazonas. It rises from the lake of Rongagualo, runs *e.* and enters in a large stream into the Mamoré: on its shores, on the *n.* part, dwell the Mobimas, Cabivas, and Tibois Indians, famous for their large heads.

EXALTACION, a settlement of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Mamoré.

EXEAQUIL, ANCON DE, a mountain of the coast of the straits of Magellan, at the entrance of the narrow pass of the Passage.

[EXETER, a post-town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, and next to Portsmouth, the most considerable sea-port town in the state. It is situated at the head of navigation on Swamscot or Exeter river, a branch of the Piscataqua, 15 miles *s. w.* of Portsmouth, and a like distance *n. w.* of Newburyport, in Essex county, Massachusetts: the tide rises here 11 feet. It is well situated for a manufacturing town, and has already a duck manufactory in its infancy, six saw-mills, a fulling-mill, slitting-mill, paper-mill, snuff-mill, two chocolate and ten grist mills, iron works, and two printing-offices; the saddlery business is carried on here to greater extent than in any town on this side Philadelphia. Before the revolution, ship-building was a profitable business, and the vessels were employed in the W. India trade: notwithstanding the loss of this market, there are four or five vessels, of different burden, built here annually, the river being capable of floating down those of 500 tons; an equal number is also employed in the foreign trade, chiefly to the W. Indies. The situation of this place bids fair for extensive population. The public edifices are two Congregational churches, an elegant building appropriated for the academy, a handsome and capacious court-house, and a gaol. The public offices of the state are kept here at present. Besides the celebrated Exeter academy, there are here an English school, and six or eight private schools, chiefly for females. This township is of irregular figure, and about four miles square. It was incorporated in 1638; prior to which, it had the name of Swamscot Falls, from the falls of the river, which separate the fresh from the tide water, where the body of the town is situated, chiefly on the *w.* side of the river. The number of inhabitants in 1775 was 1741, and in 1790, 1722. It lies 54 miles *n.* of Boston, and 402 *n. e.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 42° 56′ *n.* Long. 71° *w.*

"Phillips Exeter Academy" was founded and endowed by the Honourable John Phillips, LL. D. of Exeter, and incorporated by act of assemby in 1781: it is a very respectable and useful institution, under the inspection of a board of trustees, and the immediate government and instruction of a preceptor and an assistant: it has a fund of 15,000*l.* a part of which is in lands not yet productive: the present annual income is 480*l.*: it has commonly between 50 and 60 students. In 1794, a building was erected, 76 by 36 feet, two stories high, which in point of convenience, and perhaps elegance, is exceeded by few buildings of the kind in the United States.]

[EXETER, the *n.* westernmost township in Washington county, Rhode Island state, has North Kingston on the *e.* and Voluntown in Connecticut on the *w.* The several branches of Wood river unite here, and take a *s.* course between Hopkinton and Richmond. It contains 2495 inhabitants, of whom 37 are slaves.]

[EXETER, a township in Luzern county, Pennsylvania.]

[EXETER, a town in New Hanover county, in Wilmington district, N. Carolina; situated on the *n. e.* branch of Cape Fear, about 26 miles *n.* from Wilmington, and 22 from the N. river.]

EXTRARAY, a small river of the province and country of Las Amazonas. It runs nearly due *e.* and enters the Madera, opposite the Yamary.

EXUMA, an island of the N. sea, one of the Bahamas; situate to the *e.* of the Great bank and to the *w.* of Long island, or Yumo. It is inhabited only by two families, notwithstanding that it is favoured more than any of the other islands here, as well for its fertility as for its anchorage in the straits which give it its title; the same serving, in time of distress, as an asylum to English ships.

The plantation of sugar-cane, that was begun here, was lately destroyed.

[Exuma is a name given to several of the Bahama islands. There is a long chain of small islands, called the Exuma Keys, reaching for a very considerable extent along one edge of the Great Bahama bank, generally in a *s. w.* direction; they commence at Ship Channel Key, 10 leagues *e. s. e.* from the *e.* end of the island of New Providence, and extend to Great Exuma, the harbour of which lies about 50 leagues from New Providence; the harbour, about eight miles long, has an entrance at each end, and is formed principally by Great Stocking island, which is about four miles in length. There is a port of entry established here. Great Exuma, Little Exuma, and the adjoining island of Hog Key, are inhabited. A considerable quantity of salt is annually exported from these islands, chiefly to America. The population of the Exumas, in 1803, amounted to 1253 souls, including 1113 blacks; and previous to May 1803, 28,500 acres of land were granted by the crown for the purposes of cultivation. The *e.* end of the harbour is about eight leagues *s. w.* from the *n.* end of Long island, and the whole island is included between long. 74° 28′ and 74° 48′ *w.* and between lat. 23° 21′ and 23° 31′ *n.*]

EXUMA, a strait or canal formed between the bank of the Great Bahama and the island Guanahani, or S. Salvador.

EXUTLA, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Antequera, in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca, and kingdom of Nueva España. It is of a hot and dry temperature, contains 455 families of Indians, and 10 of Spaniards and *Mustees*, and is 12 leagues to the *s. s. e.* of its capital.

EXUTLA, another settlement, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Autlan in that kingdom, in the district of which are some sugar-mills and breeds of cattle of the large kind. It contains 18 families of Indians, and is nine leagues *s. w.* of its head settlement.

EYOU, a river of the kingdom of Chile, which flows down from the *cordillera* of the Andes, and with the Pararaba forms the lake Purén, out of which it afterwards runs, and takes a *w.* course until it enters the river Imperial.

F

[FABIANE, a river in Louisiana, which runs *s. e.* into the Mississippi, in lat. 39° 30′ *n.* 16 miles above Jaftioni river, and 50 below the Iowa town and rapids.]

[FABIUS, one of the military townships in New York.]

FACATATIVA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Bogotá in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in a plain of a very cold but healthy temperature, in the road which leads from Santa Fé to Honda and Maraquita. In it the *zipas* of Bogotá had a fortress, of which now nothing but the recollection remains. At the present day its inhabitants should amount to 300 housekeepers and 150 Indians. It is four leagues *s. w.* of Santa Fé.

[FAIRFAX County, in Virginia, is about 25 miles long, and 18 broad, on the *w.* bank of Potowmack river. It contains 12,320 inhabitants, of whom 4574 are slaves. Chief town, Alexandria.]

[FAIRFAX, a township in Franklin county, Vermont, *e.* of Georgia, and on the bank of La Moille river, and contains 254 inhabitants, and is about nine miles from lake Champlain.]

[FAIRFIELD, a plantation in Lincoln county, district of Maine, on the *s. e.* bank of Kennebeck river, *s.* of Canaan, and opposite Hancock, about 35 miles from Pittstown, and seven from fort Halifax. It contains 492 inhabitants, and is 157 miles *n. e.* of Boston.]

[FAIRFIELD, a new township in Herkemer county, New York.]

[FAIRFIELD, a township in Franklin county, Vermont, *e.* of St. Alban's; and contains 129 inhabitants. It is 13 miles *s.* of the Canada line, and as far from the nearest part of lake Champlain.]

[FAIRFIELD, a township in Washington county, New York. By the state census of 1796, 29 of its inhabitants are electors.]

[FAIRFIELD, a township in Cumberland county, New Jersey, on Cohanzy creek, and at the head of

Black creek; 17 miles *s.* by *e.* of Salem, in Salem county.]

[FAIRFIELD, the Unquowa of the Indians, a post-town and port of entry of Connecticut, and capital of the above county, is pleasantly situated on Mill-run, a little above its entrance into Long Island sound, 12 miles *s. w.* by *w.* of New Haven, and 50 *n. e.* from New York. It contains about 200 houses, a neat Congregational church, and a court-house. About four miles *n. w.* of the body of the town, and in the township, is the beautiful parish of Greenfield, in which is a flourishing academy. A high eminence in the centre of the parish commands a delightful prospect. Fairfield was settled from Weathersfield in 1639, and in 1736 contained 400 families. It was burnt by a party of tories and British, under the command of Governor Tyron, in 1777; the loss sustained amounted to upwards of 40,000*l.* Fairfield carries on a considerable trade to the W. Indies. The exports for one year, ending September 30, 1794, amounted to 77,425 dollars.]

[FAIRFIELD, a township in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.]

[FAIRFIELD County, in Camden district, S. Carolina, between Wateree river, which divides it from Lancaster county, and Broad river, which separates it from Newbury and Union counties. It contains 6138 white inhabitants, and 1485 slaves. Its chief town is Winsborough.]

FAIRFIELD, a county of the province of Connecticut and colony of New England, the which, with Newport, forms that which takes this name, and is united to that of Connecticut. This territory was formerly called Mohegin, and was in part established by the Dutch. It is bounded on all its *s.* side, and on the *s. w.* by the province of New York, and on the *n. e.* by Newport. The interior of the country, at the distance of eight or 10 miles from the coast, is full of mountains and morasses, which render it uninhabitable; but it abounds in animals of the chase, and consequently its traffic in hides is considerable. [It is divided into 13 townships, of which Fairfield and Danbury are the chief; and contains 36,250 inhabitants, including 433 slaves. It is separated from New Haven county and part of Litchfield county by Stratford river. The other parts of the country are watered by small streams, as Sagatuck, Sasco, Peganook, Five Mile, Rodens, Mill, and Mayamus rivers. Several harbours and a number of small isles lie along the sound, in the towns of Greenwich, Stamford, Norwalk, Fairfield, and Stratford. The face of the county is rough, but the soil is good.]

[FAIRHAVEN, in Bristol county, Massachusetts, lies on the *n. w.* side of Buzzard's bay, and on the *e.* side of Accushnet river, opposite to BEDFORD; which see.]

[FAIRHAVEN, a considerable township in Rutland county, Vermont, *n. w.* of Poultney. It contains 545 inhabitants, and is 51 miles *n.* of Bennington.]

[FAIRLEE, a township in Orange county, Vermont, on the *w.* bank of Connecticut river, 16 miles *n.* of Dartmouth college. The township is hilly, but of a good soil, and has several glades of excellent land. It contains 463 inhabitants.]

[FAIR-WEATHER, Cape, on the *e.* coast of Patagonia in S. America, lies *n.* from cape Virgin Mary. Lat. 51° 45′ *s.* Long. 68° 10′ *w.* from Greenwich.]

FALAISE, a small river of the island of Martinique. It runs *n.* and enters the sea at this point, between the settlement and parish of Basse Point and the river Capot.

[FALAYA. See FAUVE.]

FALKLAND. See MALVINAS.

[FALL River is an inconsiderable stream, rising in Watuper pond in Rhode Island, and after a short *n. w.* course, empties into Taunton river.]

FALLEN, City of, or ANCIENT JERUSALEM, a string of rocks or isles between the Virgin islands and the Virgin Gorda, to the *s. w.* of this.

[FALLING Spring, a branch of James river in Virginia, where it is called Jackson's river, rising in the mountain, 20 miles *s. w.* of the Warm spring. The water falls over the rock 200 feet, which is about 50 feet higher than the fall of Niagara. Between the sheet of water and the rock below, a man may walk across dry.]

[FALLS, a township in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.]

FALMOUTH, a small city of the county of York, and province of Massachusetts, in New England, which was destroyed in 1776 by the English troops, on account of the provisions they demanded having been denied to them. It at that time contained 60 families, who were divided into the three parishes of New Casco, Sapoodock, and Stroud Water. The principal part of this city was situate in an isthmus of land to the *e.* of Stroud Water, and formed a kind of mole with Little Cove. In this part stood the church, the town-hall, and 112 other houses, which formed two streets parallel to the bay, and five which intersected these at right angles; in which also there were many buildings. The bay is large and commodious; it was well filled with timber and naval stores, which were the commerce of the place, and used to be carried,

with other effects, to the islands: here is likewise a dock, at which many ships have been built.

[FALMOUTH, a township, formerly including Portland, in Cumberland county, Maine; containing 2991 inhabitants. It is situated on Casco bay, 85 miles *n. n. e.* of Boston. Incorporated in 1718.]

[FALMOUTH, a township in Hants county, Nova Scotia; situated on the *s. e.* side of the basin of Minas, opposite Windsor, 28 miles *n. w.* of Halifax.]

[FALMOUTH, a maritime township in Barnstable county, Massachusetts; situated on the *n. e.* part of the Vineyard sound, on the *w.* side of the bay of its name; 77 miles *s. e.* by *s.* of Boston, 18 from Sandwich, and nine from Holme's hole. It was incorporated in 1686, and contains 1637 inhabitants. Lat. 41° 33′ *n.* Long. 70° 35′ *w.* It is a post-town.]

[FALMOUTH, a post-town in Stafford county, Virginia; situated on the *n.* bank of Rappahannock river, nearly opposite to Fredericksburg. It is irregularly built, and contains an Episcopalian church, and about 150 houses. It is 23 miles *s. w.* of Dumfries, 70 *n.* by *e.* of Richmond, and 145 *s. w.* of Philadelphia. Considerable quantities of tobacco are inspected here.]

[FALMOUTH, a town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; situated on the *s. e.* side of Conawago creek, 20 miles *w.* of Lancaster. It has been lately laid out.]

[FALMOUTH, a town and harbour on the *s.* shore of the island of Antigua, in the W. Indies. It has English harbour on the *e.* and Rendezvous bay on the *w.*; and situated in St. Paul's parish, at the *n. w.* corner of the harbour, which is well fortified.]

[FALMOUTH, in the island of Jamaica, in the W. Indies, commonly called the Point, is situated on the *s.* side of Martha Brae harbour; and including the adjoining villages of Martha Brae and the Rock; is composed of 220 houses. Here 30 capital stationed ships load for Great Britain, exclusive of sloops and smaller craft.]

FALSE, Cape, a cape or point of land of the coast of the province of Maryland, between the bay of Rohoboth and the port Poguatanquaton.

[FALSE Cape HORN, the *s. w.* point of Terra del Fuego.]

[FALSINGTON, a village in Pennsylvania, in Bucks county, 28 miles *n. e.* of Philadelphia.]

FAMATIMA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of the city of Rioxa.

FAMATIMA, a beautiful, fertile, and extensive valley of this province, which extends itself from *n.* to *s.*; and is bounded by the kingdom of Chile.

FAME. See FILIPOLIS.

FAMINE, a small river of the province and country of the Iroquees Indians. It runs *w.* and enters the lake Ontario.

[FAMINE Port, a fortress seated on the *n. e.* coast of the straits of Magellan in S. America. Here a Spanish garrison perished for want; since which time it has been neglected. Lat. 55° 44′ *s.* Long. 70° 20′ *w.*]

[FANNET, a township in Franklin county, Pennsylvania.]

FANTASMA, CANO DE, an arm of the river Guarapiche, in the province and government of Venezuela, which runs to the *s.*

[FAQUIER County, in Virginia, is bounded *n.* by Loudon, and *e.* by Prince William. It is about 55 miles long and 20 broad, and contains 17,892 inhabitants, of whom 6642 are slaves.]

FARABITOA, a large and populous city of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the confines of the province of Sagamoso, of Mozcas Indians. It was discovered by Captain Juan de San Martin in 1537. It is at present destroyed, and the memory of it alone remains.

FARALLON, RIO DEL, a river in the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Penonomé, of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of that settlement, and enters the S. sea opposite the isle of Chirú.

FARALLON, an isle of the river La Plata, near the *n.* coast, opposite the colony of Sacramento.

FARALLON, another isle of the S. sea, in the bay of Panamá, of the province and government of Tierra Firme; situate as it were to the *e.* of the isle of Perico.

FARALLONES, some islands of the archipelago or gulf of Chiloe, distant somewhat more than a league from the island of Doña Sebastiana, which divides into two mouths the entrance of the gulf. They are five in number, and are barren and desert.

FARALLONES, some small isles or rocks near the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo, not far from the island of Guara.

FARALLONES, some small isles or rocks near the *n.* coast of the straits of Magellan, before Possession bay.

FAREA, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta; situate in the valley of Upar, on the shore of the river Cesaré, four leagues from the city of Los Reyes.

FAREIRI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay. It rises in the *sierra* which lies

between the rivers Paraná and Paraguay, runs *w.* and enters the latter, between the rivers Tepaci and Mbobenboi.

[FAREWELL, Cape, the *s.* point of W. Greenland, on the *n.* side of the entrance of Davis's straits, N. America. Lat. 59° 8′ *n.* Long. 44° 42′ *w.*]

FARILLAO, an isle or rock of the N. sea, near the coast of the province and government of Venezuela, opposite cape Blanco.

[FARMINGTON, a very flourishing township of excellent land in Lincoln county, district of Maine, on Sandy river, 12 miles *w.* of Norridgeworth, 44 miles *n. w.* of Hallowell, and 160 *n. n. e.* of Boston. Number of inhabitants about 1200. A very few years since this township was a wilderness.]

[FARMINGTON, a large, pleasant, and wealthy town in Hartford county, Connecticut, eight miles *s. w.* of Hartford city, 28 *n. e.* of New Haven, and 25 *e.* of Litchfield. Farmington river, a water of Connecticut, meanders delightfully through charming intervales, which beautify and enrich this town. The houses, in the compact part of this town, stand chiefly on a street which runs *n.* and *s.* along the gentle declivity of a hill, which ascends *e.* of the intervales; about the centre of the street stands a large and handsome Congregational church. This town was settled as early as 1645, and its limits then were very extensive. Several towns have been since taken from it.]

[FARMINGTON, a small river of Connecticut, which passes through the town of Farmington, where it receives Cambridge or Poquabock river from the *s. w.* when it acquires the name of Windsor river, and falls into Connecticut river in the town of Windsor, about four miles above Hartford city.]

FAUSTINO, S. DE LOS RIOS, a city of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, founded in the country of the Chinatos Indians by Antonio de los Rios, the then governor of this province, in 1622, on the plains or *sabanas* of Vivas. It is the capital and head seat of government, but now in such a state of dilapidation as to consist of scarcely more than six houses, if they deserve the name; the greater part of its inhabitants having been compelled to desert it from the constant invasions they experienced from the infidel Motilones Indians, as well as from its hot and unhealthy climate. To-day its productions are next to nothing, although the territory is fertile in *cacao*, tobacco, maize, sugar-cane, and other fruits. It is 12 leagues to the *n. w.* of the town of S. Christóval.

FAUSTINO, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná; situate on the sea-coast, near the settlement of Carvalleda.

FAUSTINO, a river of the government and jurisdiction of this name in the kingdom of Granada. It rises in the mountains of Pamplona, very near to the *n.* part of this city, runs continually *s.* passes before the capital, from which it takes its name, although being called by some the river of Gold, inasmuch as it carries a portion of this metal in its sands. It enters the Sulia at the part which is called the Embacadero de San Faustino.

FAUSTO, S. a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo; situate on the shore of the river of its name. This river rises in the mountains of the Guajiros Indians, and running almost continually *n.* enters the great lake of Maracaibo, in the most interior part of the same, and almost opposite its mouth or entrance.

[FAVOURABLE Lake, in lat. 52° 48′ *n.* long. 93° 10′ *w.* is the source of two large rivers, at the mouth of one of which, emptying into Winnipeg lake, stands the Canadian house. The other is the *s. w.* branch of Severn river.]

[FAWN, a township in York county, Pennsylvania.]

FAXARDO, an island of the river Orinocó, opposite the mouth of the Caroni, to the *s.* It is divided into two parts, Superior and Inferior, by a canal of the same river. The first part, which looks to the *w.* is entirely covered by the waters of the river when the tide is up; the other, on the *e.* is lofty, and a very convenient spot for building a fort on, for the purpose of excluding the Caribes Indians from the navigation of this river. This island is 3000 toises long, and 1387 wide. It is desert, and lies in lat. 6° 23′ *n.*

FAUVE, or FALAYA, a small river of W. Florida. It runs *s. e.* and enters the Tombechbe river near its mouth, in the bay of Mobile.

FAUVE, a point of land or cape of the coast of Florida. It is one of those points which form the bay of San Joseph.

[FAYETTE, a settlement in Tioga county, New York, between the Unadilla and the main branch of the Chenengo. It is laid out into 100 lots of a square mile each, as nearly as the ground will permit.]

[FAYETTE County, in Pennsylvania, is bounded *n.* by Westmoreland, *s.* by part of Maryland and Virginia, and *w.* by Monongahela river. It is 39 miles in length and 29 in breadth, and contains 473,280 acres; divided into 11 townships, of which Union is the chief. The number of inhabitants is 13,325, of whom 282 are slaves.]

[FAYETTE, a district of N. Carolina, compre-

hending six counties, viz. Moore, Cumberland, Sampson, Richmond, Robeson, and Anson. It is bounded *n.* by Hillsborough, *s. e.* by Wilmington and Newbern, *w.* by Salisbury, and *s.* by the state of S. Carolina. It is 120 miles in length and 50 in breadth, and contains 34,020 inhabitants, of whom 5678 are slaves.]

[FAYETTE, a county of Kentucky, surrounded by Clarke, Bourbon, Scott, Franklin, Woodford, Maddison, and Mercer counties. Chief town, Lexington.]

[FAYETTEVILLE, so called in honour of the Marquis La Fayette, a flourishing post-town of N. Carolina, the seat of justice for the above district, and pleasantly situated in Cumberland county, on the *w.* side of the *n. w.* branch of Cape Fear river, nearly at the head of navigation, and 80 miles above Wilmington, and 45 *s.* of Raleigh. On the bank of the river stand a few buildings, and the tobacco warehouses, which have received in one season 6000 hhds. of tobacco, equal in quality to that of Petersburgh. The compact part of the town is situated about a mile from the river, near the junction of Blount's and Cross creek, on which last it is chiefly erected; and from that circumstance was formerly named Cross creek. On both sides the creek are about 400 houses, two handsome edifices for the supreme, district, and county courts, and the meetings of the town officers and its citizens. The free masons lodge is also a large and handsome building. The town is regularly laid out, and its principal streets are 100 feet wide. Here are three mills, two considerable distilleries and breweries, and several extensive tan-yards. The trade to Wilmington is very considerable, to which it sends down tobacco, wheat, flour, beef, pork, flax-seed, hemp, cotton, butter, lumber, staves, naval stores, &c. The boats used in transporting these articles to Wilmington contain about 120 barrels, and make their returns of European and Indian goods, &c. in from 10 to 20 days. The situation of the town is agreeable and healthy, and well adapted for establishing manufactories. The country immediately round the town is considerably elevated, and the soil dry and barren; but near the water-courses, which are numerous, the soil is as rich as any in the state. Since the fire in 1792, which destroyed many houses, the people begin to build with brick, which are here made of a good quality, and sold reasonably. The town stands in a settlement of Scotch Highlanders, and is 100 miles *s. w.* of Camden in S. Carolina, 125 *s. w.* of Columbia, and 85 *w.* of Newbern.]

[FAYSTOWN, a township in Chittenden county, Vermont, uninhabited in 1790.]

FEAR, Cape, a point of the coast of the province and colony of N. Carolina, one of those which form the large bay. Lat. 33° 51′ *n.* Long. 78° 10′ *w.*

FEAR, an abundant river of this province, which runs *s. e.* and enters the sea at the cape from which it takes its name.

FE, SANTA, DE BOGOTA, a city, the capital of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and of this vice-royalty, in lat. 5° 24′ *s.* Long. 74° 7′ *w.* Founded in 1538 by Gonzalo Ximinez de Quesada, conqueror of the kingdom, who built at first 12 houses in honour of the 12 apostles, on the skirt of two mountains, where the town extends itself from *n.* to *s.* not far from some lofty *sierras* which lie towards the *e.* and which follow the course of the *cordillera* of the Andes from Santa Marta to Peru. The town is large and beautiful; the streets are wide and well paved. It has four *plazas* or public squares, and five bridges upon the small rivers San Francisco and San Agustin, whose crystalline, fresh, cool, and salutary streams have their rise in the mountains, and which take their names from passing the convents of these titles. They then run from *e.* to *w.* laving the city and its plain, (this being 20 leagues in length, and 11 in width), until they incorporate themselves in the Funza, which passes at a quarter of a league's distance. Its temperature is fresh, and it enjoys a duplicate of the four seasons within the year; indeed it may be rather said to have a constant spring, producing the same fruits twice in the year with such fertility and abundance, that there are regularly two harvests, the one of which is called "the whole-year harvest," when the seed, being sown in February, is reaped in July, and the other called "the half-year harvest," when the seed is sown in September, and the crop reaped in the January following, though this is sometimes much injured by the cold and frost. The wind, which constantly blows from the *s.* and which is called *Ubaque*, which is the name of a settlement on the height of the mountain from which quarter it proceeds, is cold and piercing, but so healthy that the natives say that it ought to be received with an open mouth; and that wind which blows from the *n.* and which is guarded against as being unhealthy, is moist and tempestuous. The city is 25 *manzanas* or plots of isolated houses in length, and 12 in width; and the regular width of its streets is about 12 Spanish yards. It is the head of a metropolitan bishopric, erected by his holiness Pius V. in 1561, and has for suffragans, the bishoprics of Cartagena, Caracas, Popayán, Panamá, Santa Marta, and Mérida de Maracaibo. The cathedral is magnificent and rich, and amongst

its other treasures, is much venerated the head of St. Isabel, the gift of the archbishop Don Fr. Luis Zapata de Cárdenas: it has 16 prebendaries, and three parishes; the first called Nuestra Señora de las Nieves, which contains in its district its own house and one for the noviciate, the second Santa Barbara, and the third San Victorino; also two convents of the religious orders of St. Domingo, one of *Recolleccion*, with the name of Nuestra Señora de las Aguas; three of the order of San Francisco, one being on the side of the river of its name, another with the title of Vera Cruz, and the third of the *recollects* of St. Diego. On leaving the city, in the road which leads to Tunja, are two convents of St. Augustin; of the which, one is of the *recollects*, with the title of Nuestra Señora de Montserrat, and is upon the top of a mountain, commanding the same; and another, which lies towards the part where the cathedral stands, being an hermitage dedicated to Nuestra Señora de Egipto, and in this are the monks of the order of La Merced. Here is also a college, which belonged to the regulars of the company of Jesuits, the most sumptuous and celebrated building that was ever devoted to the purposes of religion, with the exception of that of Jesus at Rome. Here are venerated the bodies of the holy martyrs, Maurus, Fortunatus, Dionysius, Eusthimius, and Anastasius: also here is another convent called La Compaña Chiquita, and a house for novices, in which was the crucifix whereon St. Francis de Borja expired; a convent of San Juan de Dios, having under its charge the grand hospital of San Pedro; four monasteries of nuns, one of La Concepcion, another of Santa Clara, another of the barefooted Carmelites, and another of Santo Inés de Monte Policiano; three colleges for students, the finest of which has the dedicatory title of Del Rosario, founded in 1652, where there are four fellowships established by the king for the sons of ministers, enjoying as it does the same privileges as that of the archbishopric of Salamanca; another seminary of San Bartolomé, and the third of Santo Tomas, with an university, founded in 1621 by the pontifical and royal authorities, where also there is a large public library, which was established in 1772. In addition to these buildings, this city is farther ornamented with those of the chapel of Sagrario, of Nuestra Señora de Belem, of Guadalupe, of La Peña, of Las Cruces, of San Felipe, and of Humilladero, which is in the small square of San Francisco, in remembrance of the first mass having been said there; the whole number amounting to 28, without mentioning various private chapels and oratories. Here is also a tribunal of audience, and the royal chancery erected in 1548, with a president, who was afterwards promoted to the viceroyalty in 1718, the same office having been suppressed in 1724, and re-established in 1739: also a head tribunal of accounts, which was founded in 1605, another for the direction of the royal rents, established in 1780, another of the holy crusade, another for the charge of the properties of the defunct, an office for the clerk of the markets, and a mint, which is governed by an inspector, accountant, treasurer, and other officers. The Emperor Charles V. granted it the title of "most noble and most loyal city," in 1548, and for its arms a shield, on which is a black eagle upon a field of gold, with an open grenade in each claw; the whole being bordered round with some branches of gold on a blue field. The population, which consists of more than 30,000 souls, [and according to later accounts of 40,000], is composed of many illustrious families, who are descended from the most noble houses in Spain, and of the first conquerors of the kingdom. They are of good manners and education, gentle, ingenious, of good stature and aspect, but phlegmatic and indolent. Amongst their sons are enumerated many illustrious men, to enumerate whom would form a large catalogue; we shall therefore only mention some of those who have far outstripped the rest, and who have left an eternal memory of their exalted merits. These are as follows: Don Fernando Arias de Ugarte, who was auditor to the army of Aragon, *oidor* of Lima, bishop of Quito, archbishop of the churches of his country, of Charcas, and of Lima; where he died, full of virtues; Don Lucas Fernandez de Piedrahita, bishop of Santa Marta and of Panamá, author of the celebrated history of the conquest of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; and Don Alonzo Perez de Salagar, president of the audiences of Quito and of Charcas.

Archbishops who have presided in Santa Fé.

1. Don *Fray* Martin de Calatyud, first bishop who entered Santa Fé; but not being consecrated at the time, he was willing for that purpose to take a voyage to Lima through Popayán and Quito; and this wish was complied with by the convocation of the archbishop and bishops of the council of Limense. He was one of the commissaries of Gonzalo Pizzaro to the Licentiate Gasca. Herrera and other authors call him bishop of Bogotá, although he found himself residing at Santa Fé at the time previous to his translation to the church of Santa Fé. He died of the infirmities he had acquired in his dangerous voyage to Lima.

2. Don *Fray* Juan de los Barrios, a monk of the order of San Francisco. Gil Gonzalez Dávila, in the Theatre of the Churches of Paraguay, Santa

Marta, and Santa Fé, says that he was the first bishop of Paraguay and the Rio de la Plata, having been created in Aranda of Duero; and that having been detained, he was nominated bishop of Santa Marta, and of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, with orders to reside in Santa Fé; to this place he accordingly transferred the cathedral, thus making use of the creation he had undergone in Spain; he made the said cathedral a metropolitan, and to this end he sent to the court his dean, Don Francisco Adame, when he obtained the permission of Pope Pius IV. by the bull of 1562, the same being verified in 1564. This church then took for its suffragans the churches of Popayán and Cartagena, and the abbey of Santa Marta; but neither did any investiture nor any bulls arrive previous to his death, which took place before the return of the dean.

3. Don Luis Zapata de Cárdenas, of the order of San Francisco, a native of Llerena in Estremadura, a knight of the order of Alcántara. He served under the Emperor Charles V. in the militia, and in the German war; and being colonel of militia, it is related of him, that he had made a mutual promise with another friend, that whichever should die first should come to tell the survivor what might be his own situation; that accordingly, as he, the colonel, was one day standing in the Plaza of Valladolid, together with other gèntlemen, he was spoken to by this friend, who had died in Flanders; when all the company were astonished to find the colonel holding a conversation, and not seeing any one to whom it was addressed. From this moment, however, his colour forsook his cheeks, and he entered as a monk into the convent of San Francisco of that city. He was afterwards commissary-general of the kingdoms of Peru, all of which he visited as far as Chile; and having performed the visitation to the satisfaction of all, he was presented to the bishopric of Cartagena, and before he embarked, preferred to the archbishopric of Santa Fé. Of this he took possession in 1573, founded the college and seminary of San Luis, convoked a provincial council, which was non-effective, through the impediments that denied the attendance of Don *Fr.* Agustin de Coruña, bishop of Popayán; and full of virtues and years, for he was above 80, and with a hearty disgust of the world, he died in 1590.

4. Don Alonso Lopez de Avila, *racionero* of the church of Córdoba, inquisitor of this city, archbishop of Santo Domingo; promoted to Santa Fé; he died before he arrived, in 1591.

5. Don Bartolomé Martinez Menacho, native of the town of La Torre, bishop of Badajoz, chaplain of the college of Santa Maria de Sevilla, archdeacon of Lima, bishop of Panamá; promoted to this archbishopric in 1593; he died before he arrived at Cartagena, in 1594.

6. Don *Fr.* Andres Caso, a monk of the order of St. Domingo, prior of the convent of Atocha in Madrid; elected archbishop of Santa Fé, before he was promoted to the bishopric of Leon in Spain.

7. Don Bartolomé Lobo Guerrero, native of Ronda in Andaluciá, collegiate of Maese Rodrigo in Sevilla, *professor de prima*, fiscal of the inquisition of Mexico; elected archbishop of Santa Fé in 1599; he was afterwards promoted to the archbishopric of Lima in 1608.

8. Don *Fr.* Juan de Castro, of the order of San Agustin, native of Toledo; elected archbishop of Santa Fé, but he did not go over to his office, remaining in Madrid as preacher to his majesty; he died in 1611.

9. Don Pedro Ordoñez Florez, native of Brozas in Estremadura, a friar of the order of Alcántara, rector of his college of Salamanca, inquisitor of Lima; presented to the archbishopric of Santa Fé in 1609; he took possession in 1613, and died in 1614.

10. Don Fernando Arias de Ugarte, native of Santa Fé, a man of immortal memory, and of whom great mention is made in the list of the bishops of Quito; from whence he was removed to to the archbishopric of this metropolitan church, in 1616, and from hence to the see of Charcas, in 1626.

11. Don Julian de Cortazar, native of Durango in Vizcaya. He was collegiate of the Sancti-Spiritus, in the university of Oñate, and *catedrático* of vespers, afterwards collegiate in the college of Santa Cruz of Valladolid, magisterial canon of St. Domingo of La Calzada, and bishop of Tucumán; from whence he was promoted to this metropolitan see, in 1627; he died in 1630.

12. Don Bernardino de Almansa, native of Lima, a student in its university; graduated as doctor of canons, made by the holy archbishop of Toribio a curate of the Indians in the settlements of Guadalchili and Pachacama, and afterwards of the parish of San Sebastian of that city. He was treasurer of the church of Cartagena, and vicar-general of its bishopric, where he began to give proofs of his learning; and from a sentence which he passed here, and which was carried to Rome, his Holiness observed, on reading the same, that the bishop of Cartagena had a very great vicar. From thence he went to be archdeacon of Charcas, and thence provisor and vicar-general

and commissary of Cruzada. He came to Spain, and founded at Madrid the convent of Jesus Maria and Joseph of the Franciscan nuns, which is also called Del Caballero de Gracia. He was made inquisitor of Logroño, and afterwards of Toledo, and archbishop of St. Domingo; and being at the moment about to embark for Cadiz, he was promoted to this metropolitan see, in 1630. He was the first archbishop in America who received the pall; he died in 1633, and his remains were carried to Madrid, and deposited in the convent that he had founded.

13. Don *Fr.* Christóval de Torres, a Dominican monk, native of Burgos, where he studied and read arts; he was master, *presentado*, and prior in the different convents of his order, and accredited for a great knowledge and science; he was selected to be companion to Don *Fr.* Diego Mardones, bishop of Córdoba; he was also confessor to the Duke of Lerma, preacher to King Philip IV. and elected bishop of Santa Fé in 1635. He governed this church 19 years, and died in 1654.

14. Don Diego del Castillo y Artiga, native of Tudela in the kingdom of Navarra; he studied at Alcalá, was collegiate in Málaga, and in its university *professor de prima* of arts, afterwards of theology, doctor and magisterial canon of the church of Avila, author of the excellent work of *Ornatu et Vestibus Aronis;* was elected bishop of Cartagena, which office he did not accept, and afterwards of Truxillo in Peru; from whence he was promoted to this metropolitan see of Santa Fé, in 1655; but before he embarked he was promoted to the bishopric of Oviedo.

15. Don *Fr.* Juan de Arguinao, native of Lima, of the order of St. Domingo, bishop of Santa Cruz of the *sierra;* from whence he was promoted to this bishopric, in 1661.

16. Don Antonio Sanz Lozano, who passed over from the bishopric of Cartagena, founded two fellowships in each college, and two chaplainships of the choir.

17. Don *Fr.* Ignacio de Urbina, of the order of San Gerónimo; promoted to the bishopric of La Puebla de los Angeles, and to the viceroyalty of Nueva España, in 1700; he died before he reached Santa Fé.

18. Don Francisco Cosio and Otero, inquisitor of Murcia, and afterwards of Corte, one of the judges of the celebrated cause of *Fr.* Froylan Diaz, confessor of King Charles II.; he had the reputation of being a man of great letters; elected archbishop in 1703; he consecrated the church of the sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de Chiquinquirá, founded and endowed the celebrated chapel of Santo Toribio of Llebana in the mountains, sending thither a plan taken from the tabernacle of the cathedral of Santa Fé, of which place he was intermediate president.

19. Don Francisco del Rincon, a man of consummate political genius; he was promoted from the bishopric of Caracas in 1716, and nominated president of the audience and captain-general of the kingdom; fulfilling, with the greatest address, the political and ecclesiastical charges committed to him.

20. Don Antonio Claudio Alvarez de Quiñones, who passed over from the archbishopric of Santo Domingo in 1724.

21. Don *Fr.* Juan Galavis, of the order of the canons, the *premostatenses* regulars; he passed over from the archbishopric of Santo Domingo in 1737.

22. Don *Fr.* Diego Firmin de Vergara, of the order of San Agustin; he was promoted from the bishopric of Popayán in 1740, and died in 1744.

23. Don Pedro Azua Iturgoyen Peruano, bishop of La Concepcion in Chile, where he formed synods, which were approved by the council, and when also others were ordered to be made in Santa Fé to correspond with the same; he was promoted to the archbishopric of this latter place in 1745, gave origin to other institutions; and after having had great encounters and competitions, he died in 1753.

24. Don Francisco Xavier de Arauz, native of Quito, where he had studied, and had been curate of one of its parishes, as also canon of that holy church; he was promoted from the bishopric of Santa Marta in 1754, and died in 1764.

25. Don Manuel de Sosa and Betancúr; he was promoted from the church of Cartagena, but had died in 1765.

26. Don Francisco Antonio de la Riva Mazo, elected archbishop of Santa Fé, being doctoral canon of Coria in 1766, and he died eight months after his arrival.

27. Don *Fr.* Lucas Joseph Ramirez Galan, of the order of San Francisco; elected archbishop of Santa Fé, being bishop of Tuy in 1770, but died before he embarked.

28. Don *Fr.* Agustin Manuel Camacho and Roxas, of the order of St. Domingo, native of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; he was promoted from the bishopric of Santa Marta to this metropolitan see in 1771, where, immediately upon his arrival, he convoked a provincial assembly, which was only in its origin when he died, namely in 1774.

29. Don Agustin de Alvarado y Castillo, who was abbot of Olivares and bishop of Cartagena;

from whence he was promoted to the see of Santa Fé in 1755; and, owing to the great competition which prevailed, removed to the bishopric of Ciudad Rodrigo in Spain, in 1778.

30. Don Antonio Caballero y Gongora, magisterial canon of Cordoba in Spain, bishop of Yucatán, and archbishop of Santa Fé, in 1778, where he is actually presiding in the two-fold character of temporal and ecclesiastical governor, holding, as he does, the staff of the viceroy with the *crook*, and discharging the duties of both offices with such address, as to ensure him the eulogy of all men. In 1784, there was nominated to assist him in the ecclesiastical functions, with the titte of *caristo*, Don Joseph Carrion y Marfil, who was promoted to be the first bishop of the new cathedral of Cuenca, in the kingdom of Quito.

Fe Santa, another city of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, founded, in 1573, on the *w.* part of the river Paraná or La Plata, by Juan de Garay, a little above where this river enters the Salado. It is of a hot temperature, also moist and unhealthy. All the goods of Paraguay and of the settlements of Paraná come to this city, and from hence they are carried in carts to Buenos Ayres, since, although they might go by the river, this rout is enjoined in preference, as a means of checking a contraband trade. It has frequently been destroyed by the infidel Indians of Chacó, in the district of which it is; and to avoid the repetition of this calamity, it maintains a body of horse-militia called Blandengues; for the maintenance of which, a toll of nine dollars three reals is levied on every cart that passes, if the same belong to the inhabitants of the city, and 28 if to strangers. Besides the parish church, it has three convents of the religious orders of San Francisco, Santo Domingo, and La Merced, and a college which belonged to the regulars of the company. It is about 100 miles to the *n. w.* of La Trinidad of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 31° 40′ *s.* Long. 60° 5′ *w.*

Fe, Santa, another city, with the additional title of Antioquia, the capital of the province and government of this name, founded by the Brigadier Jorge Robledo, in 1541, on the *e.* shore of the river Cauca, from whence it was transferred the following year, 1542, by Juan Cabrera, to two leagues distance from that river, on the shore of the river Tonuzco, in the valley of Nori, where it remains at the present day, but is by no means large. It is of a temperature so benign and salutary that the the evening dew is never hurtful, and the natives constantly sleep out of doors, exposed to the night air. It abounds in gold mines, cattle, and fruits, but its commerce is very inconsiderable. It is 270 miles *n.* by *e.* from Popayán. Lat. 7° 14′ *s.* Long. 75° 17′ *w.*

Fe, Santa, another city, the capital of Nuevo Mexico; situate on the shore of the river Grande del N. between the settlements of Pecost and Galiste, where there is a garrison furnished with troops for the defence of the frontier of the infidel Indians. Lat. 36° 13′ *n.* Long. 104° 54′ *w.*

Fe, Santa, a town, the capital of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guanajuato in Nueva España, in a narrow defile, hemmed in by different mountains on either side: its buildings are very handsome, although the streets have not an uniform appearance, from the irregular order in which they are built. It has three convents, one of the barefooted Franciscans of San Pedro de Alcantara; another, which is an hospital of the Bethlehemite fathers; and a college, which belonged to the regulars of the company. The parish church is large, handsome, and rich; and in it is highly venerated a very miraculous image of Nuestra Señora, which they call Guanajuato, and which was brought from Europe from the city of Granada by a certain devout person. It has two chapels of ease and five hermitages. The population is large, and of very civilized habits, as far as relates to the Spaniards; and that part which consists of *Mustees*, Mulattoes, &c. exceeds 5000 families; out of which a regiment of cavalry is composed, consisting of six companies, and the proper complement of officers: besides this it has two other regiments of infantry. Its principal commerce is derived from its gold and silver mines; and here are about 80 shops, which contain clothes and other effects brought from Castilla, and, besides, 40 others filled with the goods of the country. It has a beautiful stone causeway, which leads from the hospital of the Indians to the sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, a work peculiarly useful for the traffic of the mines. It is 60 leagues to the *w. n. w.* of Mexico, in lat. 22° 4′. Long. 274° 22′.

Fe, Santa, a settlement, with the additional title of La Laguna, of the head settlement of Cocupao, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán, and kingdom of Nueva España; situate near the lake, at the skirt of a mountain just opposite to it. It is very pleasant, and contains 120 families of Indians, who employ themselves in making troughs and painting boxes and writing desks in a most beautiful manner. It lies a quarter of a league to the *w.* of its head settlement.

Fe, Santa, another settlement, with the additional title of the Rio, in the head settlement of Puruandiro, and of the former *alcaldía mayor*,

also of the same kingdom and bishopric. It is in the middle of a plain which lies close to the large river. It contains 24 families of Indians, and is 28 leagues to the *w.* of the capital, Pasquaro.

Fe, Santa, another settlement, of the missions that are held by the religious order of San Francisco, in the kingdom of Nueva Galicia, lying seven leagues to the *e.* of the settlement of La Junta de los Rios.

Fe, Santa, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepatitlán in the kingdom and bishopric of Nueva Galicia. It is eight leagues to the *s. w.* of its capital.

Fe, Santa, another, of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company, in the province and government of Paraguay; situate at the foot of some mountains, between the rivers Paraná and Tabiquari.

Fe, Santa, another, of the island of La Laxa, in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river Biobio, opposite the mouth of the river Vergara.

Fe, Santa, another, a small city, at the present day destroyed, but which was in the province and government of Paraguay, until it was laid waste by the infidel Indians. It stood on the shore of the river Paraguay, to the *n. n. w.* of the settlement of Itatin.

Fe, Santa, another settlement, with the name of Baxada de Santa Fé, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on the shore of the river Paraná, opposite the settlement of S. Gerónimo, on the shore fronting the same.

Fe, Santa, a bay on the coast of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, and province and government of Cumaná. It is large, convenient, and frequented by foreign vessels, who carry on a contraband trade on these coasts.

[FEDERAL City. See Washington City.]

[FEDERALSBURGH, a village in Maryland, on the *e.* side of Chesapeak bay; situate on Marshy Hope creek, partly in Dorchester and partly in Caroline county, five miles *e. n. e.* of Hunting Creek town, and about 20 *n. e.* of Cambridge.]

FEISLE, a town of the French, in their possessions in St. Domingo; situate on the *s.* coast, on the shore of the bay of Gros Gravier.

FELICIANO, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *w.* and enters the Paraná, between the Verde and the Antonio Tomas.

FELIPE, S. el Real, a city, the capital of the province and *corregimiento* of Aconcagua in the kingdom of Chile, founded by the president, Conde de Poblaciones, in 1754, in a beautiful and extensive valley near the place of the name of the province, and which was formerly the capital. It contains two convents of monks, one of the order of St. Domingo, and another of La Merced. In its district are some gold and copper mines, but they scarcely yield enough to pay the expences of working. Lat. 32° 11′ *s.* Long. 70° 13′ *w.*

Felipe, S. another city, in the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the shore of the river Yaraqui, to the *n. n. e.* of the town of Nirua.

Felipe, S. a town and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of S. Miguel el Grande, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán, and kingdom of Nueva España. It contains 500 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and a convent of monks of S. Francisco. It is 20 leagues from its capital, and 70 from Mexico.

Felipe, S. another town, of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España. It is in the country of the Comaricopas Indians, on the shore of the grand river Gila.

Felipe, S. a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Zitaquaro, and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio, in the bishopric of Mechoacán, and kingdom of Nueva España. It contains 392 families of Indians, including those of the very small settlements in its vicinity; and it is two leagues to the *n.* of its head settlement.

Felipe, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Amatepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepéc, in the same kingdom. It is of a warm and moist temperature, contains 30 families of Indians, who maintain themselves by breeding large cattle, by sowing maize and other fruits. It is four leagues to the *w.* of its head settlement.

Felipe, S. another, which is the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Metepéc in the same kingdom. It contains 1752 families of Indians, and is 10 leagues to the *w. n. w.* of its capital. It is the head of a curacy, and to it are anexed many other settlements.

Felipe, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Amatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan, in the same kingdom; three leagues distant from its head settlement, by a road of very craggy *sierras*.

Felipe, S. another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlaxcala in the same kingdom. It is the head of a curacy.

Felipe, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Latacunga in the kingdom of Quito.

In its district are two very rich estates, called Milan and Selipulo.

FELIPE, S. another, of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito.

FELIPE, S. another, with the surname of Jesus, in the province and government of California; situate on the sea-shore, in the interior of the gulf, between the settlements of San Buenaventura and San Fermin.

FELIPE, S. a fort of the province and government of La Guayana; situate on the shore of the river Negro, and facing the fort of San Carlos, on the opposite side.

FELIPE, S. an arm of the river Gamalotal, called the Caño de San Felipe, which runs to enter the Portuguesa, and takes a *n.* course, as far as the mountain of Tacazuruma.

FELIX, S. a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná, one of the missions which are held here at the charge of the Aragonese Capuchin fathers, and situate near the river Guarapicha.

FELIX, S. another settlement, in the province and government of Veragua, of the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate on the height of a mountain, not far from the coast of the S. sea, and on the confines of the province of Costarica, upon the royal road. It is two leagues from the city of Nuestra Señora de los Remedios.

FELIX, S. another, with the additional title of Arrabal de Nuevas Tierras, (Suburb of New Lands), in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river Tocantines.

FELIX, S. a bay on the coast of the straits of Magellan, on the *s.* part, in the island of Caplitoilgua.

FELIX, S. a cape or promontory of the kingdom of Chile, and of the sea-coast, nine leagues to the *s.* of the cape or point of Ballena; where very fine gold is found.

[FELIX, ST. some small islands in the Pacific ocean, *n. n. w.* of Juan Fernandes, and due *w.* of Copiapo, in S. America. Lat. 26° 22′ *s.* Long. 80° *w.*]

[FELL'S Point. See BALTIMORE.]

[FENWICK. See FALSE.]

FER, a small river of the island of Guadalupe. It rises in the mountains to the *s. e.* runs in the same direction, and enters the sea between the two of Baille Argent.

[FER, POINT AU, on the *w.* coast of lake Champlain, lies in Clinton county, nearly five miles *s.* of the division line between New York and Lower Canada, and 25 miles *s.* of St. John's. The British occupied a barrack here, furnished with one field-piece, a few men, and a subaltern officer. It has been given up according to treaty.]

[FERDINANDO NARONKA, an island on the coast of Brazil, S. America, lies in lat. 3° 56′ *s.* Long. 32° 43′ *w.*]

[FERMANAGH, a township in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.]

FERMIN, S. a settlement, and also the name of the Aguage or Impetuous Current, of the Indians of the province of California. The settlement is situate on the shore of the coast, at the inmost extremity of the gulf.

FERMOSO, a river of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between that of Los Ilheos and the island of San Alexo.

FERNAMBUCO. See PERNAMBUCO.

FERNANDO, S. a city of the province and government of Sierra Gorda, in the bay of Mexico, and kingdom of Nueva España; founded, in 1748, by Don Joseph de Escandon, Count of Sierra Gorda, and colonel of militia of the city of Queretaro, who engaged with King Ferdinand VI. to pacify and to settle this territory, in honour of whom he thus called it. This city is small, the houses are of straw, and they have not increased as they were expected.

FERNANDO, S. a town, the capital of the province and *corregimiento* of Colchagua in the kingdom of Chile, founded, in 1741, by Joseph Manso, Count of Superunda, president of that kingdom, who gave it this name in honour of the Prince of Asturias, who afterwards reigned with the title of Fernando VI. It has six vice-parishes, and a convent of monks of the order of San Francisco, which was formerly a college of the regulars of the company of Jesuits. It is situate on the *n.* shore of the river Caguataqua, 69 miles in a *s.* direction from Santiago.

FERNANDO, S. another town, of the province and government of Cumaná; situate on the shore of the river Chivata, to the *n.* of the Orinoco.

FERNANDO, S. another town, of the province and government of Texas or Nuevas Felipinas, founded, in 1731, by order of the viceroy of New Spain, who was the Marquis de Casa-Fuerte: he would not permit his name to be given it according to the avowed custom, but titled it according to that of the Prince of Asturias. It was peopled by colonies coming from the islands.

FERNANDO, S. a settlement of the province and government of Guayana; situate on the shore of the river Orinoco, at the part where it divides into

arms to run into the sea, opposite the city of Santo Tomas de la Guayana; on the shore facing the same.

Fernando, S. another, of the province and government of Cartagena, in the district of the town of Mompox; situate on the shore of the grand river Magdalena.

Fernando, S. another, of the province and government of Cumaná; situate on the shore of a small river between the cities of Cumaná and Cumanagoto.

Fernando, S. another, of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas, of the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Marañon or Amazonas, between this river and a lake formed by an arm of the river Manay.

Fernando, S. another, of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; situate in the country and territory of the Apaches Indians, on the *s.* bank of the head of the great river Gila, between the town of Casa-Grande and the settlement of Victoria.

Fernando, S. another, of the province of Yapizlaga or *llanos* of Manso in Peru; situate on the shore of the river Paraguay, opposite the city of Corrientes, in the government of Buenos Ayres.

Fernando, S. another, called Minas de, in the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo, of the kingdom of Chile; situate on the coast opposite the island of Choros.

Fernando, S. a *cordillera* of mountains of the province and government of the Chiquitos Indians in Perú. They run *n.* serving as a mark of division between this province and the government of Paraguay, from the river Latirequiqui.

Fernando, S. a point of land or cape of the coast of the straits of Magellan, near their entrance into the S. sea; the same which looks upon the *e.* of the island of Louis le Grand.

Fernando, S. a fort of the province and government of Paraguay, built on the shore of the river of this name, and at the mouth of the Ibiquari or Tibiquari.

FERNANDEZ. See Juan Fernandez.

FEROL, a cape of the *w.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, and entrance of the straits of Belleisle by the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Ferol, a small river of the same island, which runs *w.* in the *s.* part, and enters the sea at the entrance of the straits of Belleisle.

FERRE, Cape, a point of land which runs into the sea, on the *s. e.* coast of the island of Martinique, between the point Macabou and the Cul de Sac Anglois.

FERREIRO, Paso de, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, and jurisdiction of the city of Córdoba; situate on the shore of the river Tercero.

[FERRISBURGH, a township in Addison county, Vermont, on lake Champlain. It contains 481 inhabitants. Otter creek, Little Otter and Lewis's creeks, fall into the lake here. The mouth of Otter creek lies in lat. 44° 11′ 45″ *n.* Long. 73° 13′ *w.*]

FERROL, a port of the coast of the S. sea, in the province and *corregimiento* of Santa in Perú.

FESTE, Point of, a cape of the *s.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French, between the bay of the Gros Gravies and the point of Margót.

FEVERSHAM, a river of the province and colony of Pennsylvania.

FICHOT, a small island of the N. sea, near the coast of Newfoundland, between the ports of St. Julian and Petite Maistre.

[FIDLER'S Elbow, a bend of Wood creek, between the outlet of S. bay and the mouth of the creek at the *n.* end of lake Champlain, opposite the mouth of E. bay.]

FIERRO, part of the *n.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, in the French possessions, and close to the cape of St. Nicolas.

[FIG-TREE Bay lies on the *s. w.* side of the island of St. Christopher's, in the W. Indies, at the head of which stands Sandy-fort town. The bay is secured by a fort on each side.]

FIGUARA, a small river of the province and country of Las Amazonas. It runs *e.* between the rivers Yurú and Nusi, and enters the river Negro.

FILADELFIA. [See Philadelphia.]

FILAMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile; situate in the valley of Putaendo, at the source of the river Quilimari. In its vicinity is an estate called Los Patos.

FILLES, Les, some isles of the N. sea, near the coast of the province and government of French Guianne, opposite the island of Cayenne.

FILIARA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of the city of Xuxuy, on the shore of the river Laquiaca.

FILIPOLIS. See Philopolis.

FIMAYOS, a barbarous nation of the Indians of Peru, descended from the Pantaguas, but little known.

[FINCASTLE, a post-town in Virginia, and capital of Bottetourt county; situated on the *e.* side of Catabaw creek, a small stream which falls into James river, on the *w.* side of the North mountain. Here are about 50 houses, a court-house, and gaol. It lies on the post-road from Richmond to Kentucky, 28 miles *s. w.* of Lexington, and 116 *w.* of Richmond.]

[FINDLEY, a township in Washington county, Pennsylvania.]

FINISTERRA, Cape of, or Point, on the *s.* coast of the straits of Magellan; that which looks to the *e.* of the island of Louis le Grand.

FINNEY, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of Santiago, near the *w.* coast.

FIRABITOBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in a pleasant and beautiful valley on the shores of a river, from the floods of which it suffers very frequent inundation. Its temperature is moderately cold, and it abounds in wheat, maize, and potatoes. Its breeds of neat cattle and sheep are very great, and of the fleeces of the latter, much cloth is manufactured. It contains upwards of 200 housekeepers, and 100 Indians. It is six leagues from Tunja, between the *n.* and *n. e.* very close to the settlement of Sogamoso.

FIRME, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena; situate on the shore of a small lake formed by the river Cauca. It is of the district of the town of Zimiti.

FISCA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán; situate to the *w.* of the city of San Miguel.

FISHERS, an island of the N. sea, five leagues from the coast, in the province of Connecticut, and colony of New England, at the entrance or mouth of the river Thames. It is five miles long from *e.* to *w.* and nearly one and a half wide, *n. s.* Lat. 48° 12′ *n.* Long. 72° *w.*

FISHES, River of, in the province and colony of N. Carolina. It is small, runs *s. e.* and enters the Yadquin.

[FISHERSFIELD, a township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1763, containing 331 inhabitants. Sunapee pond lies partly here, and in the township of Wendel. It is about 16 miles *e.* of Charlestown.]

[FISHING Bay, in Maryland, lies on the *e.* side of Chesapeak bay, partly in Dorchester and Somerset counties. It receives several rivers from each county, the chief of which are Wicomico, Nanticoke; also Transquaking and Blackwater creeks. The entrance into this large bay lies between Goldsborough and Devil's islands.]

[FISHING Bay, on the *s.* side of lake Ontario, is about 37 miles *e.* of fort Niagara.]

[FISHING Creek, a township on Susquehannah river, in Pennsylvania. See NORTHUMBERLAND County.]

[FISH-KILL, a post-town in Dutchess county, New York, five miles *e.* of Hudson river, on Fishkill or creek, at the foot of the highlands which rise *s.* of it; containing about 30 houses, a church for Episcopalians, and one for Low Dutch. The township is very extensive, and contained, in 1790, 5941 inhabitants, of whom 601 were slaves. It lies 14 miles *s.* by *e.* of Poughkeepsie, opposite Newburgh, and 50 *n.* of New York city. There are a few houses only at the Landing, on the margin of the river.]

[FISH-KILL, or CREEK, on which the town above described stands, and from which it derives its name, is small, and empties into Hudson river about a mile below the Landing, and nearly opposite New Windsor.]

[FISH-KILL, also the name of a small stream which runs *s. w.* into Oneida lake.]

[FISH-KILL, likewise a stream which rises from Saratoga lake, and runs six miles *e.* to the Hudson. Its mouth is oppoiste Batten kill, two miles above Saratoga town; and on the *n.* side of which, General Burgoyne's army laid down their arms as prisoners.]

[FITCHBURG, a post-town of Massachusetts, Worcester county, 17 miles *n.* of Worcester, 24 from Concord, and 38 *n. w.* of Boston. It has 1151 inhabitants.]

FITHAM, a settlement of the same island as the former, and situate near it.

FITT, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes; situate in the district of the parish of Santiago, near the *w.* coast.

[FITZWILLIAM, a township in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, about 16 miles *e.* of Connecticut river, and separated from Royalston in Worcester county, Massachusetts, by the state line. It was incorporated in 1773, and contains 1038 inhabitants.]

FIVE MILES, a small island of the N. sea, near the coast, in the province and colony of New Jersey, between those of Cold Spring and Seven Miles.

FLAMAND, BONNET, a sand-bank near the coast of the island of Newfoundland.

FLAMBOROUGH, Cape of, a point of land on the *e.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, at the entrance of Concepcion bay.

[Flamborough, a factory of the Hudson bay company, on the *s. w.* side of Hudson bay.]

FLAMENCO, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena; situate on the side of the swamps of Maria. It is one of the new towns which were founded by the governor Don Juan Pimiento, in 1776.

Flamenco, a small isle of the S. sea, near the coast of the district of Raposo, in the province and government of Chocó. It is close to that of La Gorgona.

FLAMENCOS, a small island of the S. sea, in the bay of Panamá; situate close to that of Perico.

Flamencos, a bay of the island of St. Domingo, on the *s.* coast and *w.* head of the French possessions, between the bay of Cavallon and San Luis.

Flamencos, a bay of the same island, and in the part belonging to the French, on the *w.* coast, between the river Boucanbrou and the point Arcahay.

FLAMENT, a small river of the island of Guadalupe. It rises in the mountains, runs *e.* and enters the sea between those of La Rose and Goyaves.

FLAT, a bay of the coast of the province and colony of New Jersey.

Flat, some islands of the N. sea, near the *s.* coast of Newfoundland, at the entrance of the gulf of St. Lawrence. They differ much, but are all small, and should more properly be called isles.

[Flat Rock is an expansive, clear, flat rock, but a little above the surface of the ground, and near the banks of a delightful rivulet of excellent water, which is one of the head branches of Great Ogeechee river in Georgia. This is a common rendezvous or camping place for traders and Indians.]

[FLATBUSH, the chief town of King's county, Long island, New York. It is a pleasant and healthy town, situated on a small bay which opens *e.* from New York harbour, and is five miles *s.* by *e.* from New York city. It contains a number of dwelling houses, mostly in one street; many of which are elegant and commodious. The inhabitants are chiefly of Dutch extraction. It contains 941 inhabitants, of whom 107 are qualified electors, and 378 are slaves. The productions are various kinds of fruit, vegetables, grain, &c. which find a ready market in the metropolis. The land lies low; and in summer the whole township appears like an extensive garden. The public buildings are, a Dutch church, a court-house, and an academy, called Erasmus Hall, the most flourishing of all the academies in the state. It is in a pleasant and healthful situation, four miles from Brookline ferry. A bloody battle was fought near this town on the 27th of August 1776, when the Americans were defeated by the British with great loss. The remains of the American army retreated to New York, under the cover of a thick fog.]

[FLATLANDS, a small township in King's county, Long island, distant from New York city six or seven miles. It contains 423 inhabitants, of whom 44 are qualified to be electors, and 137 are slaves.]

FLATON, a small river of the province of Sagadahock, which runs *s.* and enters the sea, opposite the Mochises isles, at the entrance of the bay of Fundy.

[FLATTERY, Cape, so named by Captain Cook, on account of its promising at a distance what it denied on a nearer approach. Lat. 48° 15′. Long. 235° 30′ *e.* This cape, Captain Ingraham of Boston found to be the *s.* side of the entrance of the straits of Juan de Fuca. Lat. 48° 25′ *n.* Long. 124° 52′ *w.* See Fuca.]

[FLEMINGTON, a small post-town of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, lies about six miles *n. e.* of Amwell on Delaware river, 16 *n. n. w.* of Trenton, nine *s. e.* of Pittstown, and 34 *n. e.* by *n.* of Philadelphia. It contains about a dozen compact houses.]

[FLETCHER, a township in Franklin county, Vermont, containing only 47 inhabitants. It has Cambridge on the *s. e.* and Georgia *w.*]

[FLINT River, a considerable river of Georgia, which rises in the country of the Creek Indians, and running a *s.* and thence a *s. w.* course, joins the Appalachicola, at its entrance into Florida. The Flint is about 30 rods wide, and from 12 to 15 feet deep in summer, and has a gentle current. The territory lying on this river, especially on the upper part of it, presents every appearance of becoming a delightful region in some future day; it being a rich soil, and exceedingly well situated for every branch of agriculture, and offers an uninterrupted navigation to the bay of Mexico and Atlantic ocean, and thence to the W. India islands, and over the whole world. There are a number of villages of Creek Indians on this river.]

[Flint, a small river, about 28 miles long, in the Genessee country, in New York, which runs *n. n. e.* into Canandarqua creek.]

[FLINTSTON, a plantation in Cumberland county, Maine, having 180 inhabitants. It has one eminence in it, called Saddle-Back Mountain, but the country in general is level enough for cultivation. One half of it is covered with pine and white oak.]

FLORA, a small island, also called Las Flores,

at the entrance of the river La Plata, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres. To its *n.* lies the shore of the river. It is neither inhabited or cultivated, from its being much exposed to inundations from the river. On its coast are many marine wolves. In lat. 34° 58′ 3″ *s.* Long. 56° 3′ *w.*

FLORELL, a small island of the gulf of St. Lawrence, on the coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia; situate close to cape Rosiers.

FLORES, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which rises from a lake called Lobos. It runs *e.* and enters the sea on the coast of the Patagones.

Flores, another river, of the province and government of Texas in Nueva España. It runs *s.* and enters the sea in the gulf of Mexico, between the river Magdalena and that of Santa Susana.

FLORIDA, an extensive country of N. America; bounded on the *w.* by Louisiana, on the *n.* by the United States, on the *e.* by the Atlantic ocean, and on the *s.* by the gulf of Mexico. It was discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1512, on Easter Sunday, on which account this name was given to it, as well also from the great luxuriance of its trees. Its territory is very fertile, and the climate good, abounding in fruits and pulse, and particularly in oak, fir, pine, walnut, white and red lentish, yew, laurel, cedar, chesnut, palm, and cherry trees, which are used as fuel, although the fruit of some of them is very delicate. Here is also Campeche wood, but the most esteemed is sassafras, called by the natives *palama* or *pavama;* and of this an immense quantity is exported to England, from its fine medicinal qualities, which were first discovered by the Indians, who persuade themselves that there is no disease that can resist the efficacy of this plant. They, indeed, do not less esteem the plant called *apoyomatsi* or *patrisizanda*, the leaves of which appear similar to those of a leek, although they are larger and more delicate: the stem is a sort of reed, full of pulp, knotty, of a small flower, with roots long and slender, also covered with round knots, which being cut off and exposed to the sun become hard, being black within and white without: the Spaniards give it the name of *de rosarios de Santa Elena*, (rosaries of St. Helen), and the French call it *palenotes*. This country is watered by a great many rivers, the principal of which is the Mississippi, which not only produce abundance of fish, but water and fertilize very many leagues. The woods are inhabited by wild beasts, such as *dantas*, lions of two kinds, leopards, wolves, tigers, buffaloes, panthers, bears, wild cats, castors, and foxes; and of these is a species which carries a bag under their tail, in the which to put their young when they are pursued. Of birds there is no less variety: here are partridges, parrots, pelicans, bustards, pheasants, pigeons, turtle-doves, thrushes, starlings, storks, cranes, woodcocks, eagles, falcons, swans, *ocas*, ducks, and others of very peculiar sorts, and some the most beautiful of any in the known world for the brilliance of their plumage. This country produces, without cultivation, much cotton, excellent figs of the *tura* plant, which, when ripe, are very delicate and wholesome, and are called by Europeans the cordial julap. On its coasts most excellent amber is found; as also abundance of pearls, and these are so little esteemed by the natives, that they give them in exchange for glass beads, with which they adorn themselves. Here are two sorts of cochineal, and the plant from which indigo is made is very common, and in the very many lakes of the territory are found the purest salt: here are also mines of coal, quicksilver, and orpiment. It was once peopled by infinite nations of warlike and valorous Indians, who have given much trouble and anxiety to the European nations: some of the most civilised of the said nations or tribes clothe themselves at the present day in a kind of very white linen, made of the interior bark of a tree which is very durable, and of which threads and cords are also made. In 1536, Hernando de Soto marched into this country to conquer it with a fine army, but after various combats he died, without being able to obtain his object. After that, several Spaniards attempted the same thing at different times; and the names of these were, Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon, Pámfilo de Narvaez, Francisco Vazquez Coronado, Don Tristán de Luna y Arellano, and the *adelantado* Pedro Menendez de Avilés; all having undertaken the conquest of this country about the year 1564, but with as little success as Hernando himself. The only part of this country that was properly understood by the title of Florida, was the territory possessed by the Spaniards, the same being a peninsula or point of land, projecting from the coast in a direction from *n.* to *s.* for a distance of 100 leagues, and is 25 leagues in width opposite the island of Cuba, forming the mouth or entrance of the bay of Mexico, and the coast of the channel of Bahama. Although the Spaniards have made various settlements here, there are none at present existing, save those of Panzacola and San Agustin, which is the capital. This country is a subject almost of continual war amongst the Spaniards, the English, the French, and the natives. The former ceded it to the English in 1762, by the peace of Versailles, and

these divided it into E. and W. Florida. The first comprehended the Spanish peninsula, and was bounded *n.* by Georgia, and *w.* by the river Apalachicola. The second extended from this river, and had for its limits to the *s.* the gulf of Mexico, to the *n.* the parallel of 31° lat. and to the *w.* the lakes Maurepás, Pontchartrain, and the river Mississippi, its extent being 80 leagues; but in the peace of 1783, it was restored to its former possessors, who hold it at the present day.

Governors who have presided in Florida.

1. Juan Ponce de Leon, the first discoverer of this country, in 1512, after having engaged with the Emperor Charles V. that he would conquer it. This governor died in the island of Cuba from the wounds he had received in Florida in 1521.

2. The Licentiate Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon, on whom the government, conquest, and settlement of this country devolved, owing to the death of the former; he also met his death at the hands of the Indians, in 1524.

3. Hernando de Soto, native of Villanueva of Valcarrota in Estremadura; he also undertook the conquest of Florida; he entered this country with a fine army, in 1538, and after many labours died here in 1542.

4. Don Tristán de Luna y Arellano, through the nomination of the viceroy of Nueva España, Don Luis de Velasco, to whom the emperor had entrusted the conquest of Florida; he left Mexico in 1559, and retired from the attack in 1561, having lost the greater part of his people, with as little promotion of his views as any of his predecessors.

5. Pedro Menendez de Avilés, native of the town of this name in Asturias, *comendador* of La Santa Cruz of La Zara in the order of Santiago, governor, captain-general, conqueror, and perpetual *adelantado* of Florida, he and his heirs; captain-general of the armada of the guard of the Indies, founder of the city of S. Agustin, and of some other small settlements; he returned to Spain in 1572.

6. Pedro Menendez Marques, nominated governor of Florida by his uncle the *adelantado*, in virtue of the capitulation that he had made with the king; he governed but a short time, from his having been put to death by the Indians in 1574.

7. Hernando de Miranda, the husband of the daughter of the *adelantado* Pedro Menendez de Avilés; through whom he, Hernando, acquired the right of the title of *adelantado*, governor, and captain-general of Florida, as well as other concessions declared by the schedule of Philip II. in 1575; he died in 1593.

8. The Captain Juan de Salinas, nominated by the king, when at the same time the right of nomination to the government of Florida being vested in the heirs of the *adelantado* Pedro Menendez de Avilés was dissolved; he governed until 1619.

9. Don Diego de Rebolledo, who proposed to the king the erection of San Agustin to a bishopric; and although this was approved by the council, it did not take effect.

10. Don Pablo de Hita Salazar.

11. Don Juan Marquez Cabrera, who retired in 1680.

12. Don Diego de Quiroga y Losada.

13. Don Francisco de la Guerra.

14. Don Laureano de Torres y Ayala, who was the same that built the wall of the city of San Agustin; he entered upon the government in 1693.

15. Don Joseph de Zuñiga y la Cerda, who perfected the castle, and defended the city invaded by the English; he governed with great credit until 1708.

16. Don Francisco de Córeoles Martinez.

17. Don Juan de Ayala, serjeant-major of the Plaza of San Agustin; he was governor in the interim, his predecessor having concluded his government and having embarked for Spain.

18. Don Antonio de Benavides, of the Spanish company of the royal body-guards; he was nominated governor in 1719, and so satisfied was the king with his great services, that after six years he continued him still longer in the office, until 1730.

19. Don Manuel de Montiano, captain of grenadiers of the infantry regiment of Aragon, afterwards exalted to the rank of colonel; he did himself great credit in the defence that he made in 1740; in 1749, he was promoted to the government of Tierra Firme, having been also a field-marshal.

20. Don Lucas Fernando Palacios, knight of the order of Alcántara, *comendador* in the order of Calatrava, field-marshal of the royal armies, in which he had served with extraordinary zeal from the rank of cadet up to that of captain in the regiment of Spanish guards; he was nominated governor of Florida in 1758, and exercised these functions until 1762, when he was killed by the Indians in a sally that he made against them; he was the last governor, for in the following year the court ceded this country to the king of England in the peace of Versailles; and although it was recovered in the peace of Paris, in 1783, yet this government remained under the command of the commandant-general of Louisiana.

[Scarcely any portion of America has been a scene of greater dispute in regard to proprietorship, since the time Alçedo wrote, than that known generally by the name of Florida. Florida, East

[and West, is situated between lat. 24° 49′ 31″ *n.* and between long. 79° 54′ and 91° 27′ *w.*; about 600 miles in length. Its breadth is various; the broadest part of W. Florida is about 130 miles, while the narrow peninsula of E. Florida extends, in the same direction, from *s.* to *n.* 400 miles. Among its rivers that fall into the Atlantic, St. John's and Indian rivers are the chief. Seguana, Appalachicola, Chatahatchi, Escambia, Mobile, Pascagoula and Pearl rivers, all rise in Georgia, and run *s.* into the gulf of Mexico. The principal bays are St. Bernard's, Ascension, Mobile, Pensacola, Dauphin, Joseph, Apalachy, Spiritu Sancto; and the chief capes are Blanco, St. Blaize, Anclotte, and cape Florida, at the extremity of the peninsula. The climate is little different from that of Georgia. There are in this country a great variety of soils; the *e.* part of it, near to and about St. Augustine, is by far the most unfruitful; yet even there two crops of Indian corn are annually produced. The banks of the rivers which water the Floridas and the parts contiguous, are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The fine lands near the river Escambia are described under the account of that river. The interior country, which is high and pleasant, abounds with wood of almost every kind, particularly white and red oak, live oak, laurel magnolia, pine, hickory, cypress, red and white cedar. The live oaks, though not tall, contain a prodigious quantity of timber; the trunk is generally from 12 to 20 feet in circumference, and rises 10 or 12 feet from the earth, and then branches into four or five great limbs, which grow in nearly a horizontal direction, forming a gentle curve. "I have stepped," says Bartram, "above 50 paces on a straight line, from the trunk of one of these trees to the extremity of the limbs." They are evergreen, and the wood almost incorruptible. They bear a great quantity of small acorns, which is agreeable food when roasted, and from which the Indians extract a sweet oil, which they use in cooking hominy and rice.

The laurel magnolia is the most beautiful among the trees of the forest, and is usually 100 feet high, though some are much higher. The trunk is perfectly erect, rising in the form of a beautiful column, and supporting a head like an obtuse cone. The flowers, which are on the extremity of the branches, are large, white, and expanded like a rose, and are the largest and most complete of any yet known; when fully expanded, they are from six to nine inches diameter, and have a most delicious fragrance. The cypress is the largest of the American trees. "I have seen trunks of these trees," says Bartram, "that would measure 8, 10, and 12 feet in diameter, for 40 and 50 feet shaft." The trunks make excellent shingles, boats, and other timber, and when hollowed make durable and convenient canoes. The garden vegetables are in high perfection; the orange and lemon trees grow here without cultivation to a fine size, and produce better fruit than in Spain and Portugal. The intervals between the hilly parts of this country are extremely rich. The principal town in W. Florida is Pensacola; in E. Florida, St. Augustine.

The Spanish strength in the Floridas and Louisiana, in 1790, was as follows, according to Mr. Melford's account: Troops and levies at St. Augustine and on St. John's river, 400; St. Mark's, 100; Pensacola, 350; Mobile and Tombigbee, 150; at the Natchez, 200; Red river, 100; Illinois river, 300; in all 1600 men, called the Orleans or Louisiana regiment.

The number of American families that have been Spanish subjects since 1783, amounts to 1720, viz. at Tensau, near Mobile bay, 90; on Tombigbee river, 130; at the Natchez, on the Mississippi, 1500. All the settlers in these districts are under the immediate orders of the military commandants, and subject to martial law; with an appeal from stage to stage, up to the viceroy of Mexico. The property of the subject at his decease is to be managed by the commandant, whose fees by law are enormous.

Florida, as we have before stated, has frequently changed masters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards. W. Florida, as far as Perdido river, was owned and occupied by the French; the remainder, and all E. Florida, by the Spaniards, previous to their being ceded to the British at the peace of 1763. The Floridas were never distinguished by the terms East and West, until the 7th day of October 1763. It was then effected by a proclamation of the British king, in consequence of the "extensive and valuable acquisitions in America, secured to his crown by the definitive treaty of peace concluded at Paris, the 10th of February" preceding: that is to say, the treaty by which France and Spain ceded the territory to Great Britain.

This proclamation establishes on the continent of America three "new" governments, viz. the government of Quebec, that of E. Florida, and that of W. Florida. The latter is designated in the following terms:

"3dly, The government of West Florida, bounded to the *s.* by the gulf of Mexico, including all islands within six leagues from the coast,]

[from the river Appalachicola to lake Ponchartrain; to the *w.* by the said lake, the lake Mancepes, and the river Mississippi; to the *n.* by a line drawn due *e.* from that part of the river Mississippi which lies in lat. 31° *n.* to the river Appalachicola or Chatahouchee; and to the *e.* by the said river." Annual Register, 1763, vol. vi. p. 209.

Hence it appears, that W. Florida was a province of British institution, formed out of a portion of Louisiana ceded to them by the French, and out of a part of what the Spaniards ceded, and what they had called Florida. And what incontestibly proves that W. Florida was erected into a separate government, independent of French or Spanish limits, is the boundary assigned to it by the British king's proclamation, which states, "Appalachicola or Chatahouchee river, as the *e.* limit;" whereas the Spaniards claim for ancient Florida an extent *w.* to Pensacola.

By a treaty in 1783, Great Britain retroceded to Spain all the territory which both Spain and France had ceded to Great Britain in 1763; and France having, by an act of cession, in 1762, given to Spain the territory of Louisiana, *w.* of the Mississippi, including the island and town of New Orleans, Spain became possessed of Louisiana, "with the same extent it had when France possessed it."

By the treaty of St. Ildephonso, of the 1st of October 1800, between France and Spain, the latter ceded to France, "the colony of the province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it then had in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states."

The question respecting the right to the disputed part of W. Florida seems to resolve itself into this: That France never included, or thought she included, the disputed territory in that portion of land which she sold to America; for that she never received it, or thought she received it, from Spain by treaty; and that consequently the claims of America (built upon these two assumptions, 1st, That France believed the territory to have been hers; and, 2dly, As such, parted with it to the United States) are totally unfounded. But, be the question of right what it may, this province, which was lately delivered up by the Spanish governor, Folch, on account of disturbances then prevailing, to the United States, will, in all probability, remain in the hands, and constitute a branch, of the latter power.

In September 1810, a convention of independence was formed in W. Florida under General Thomas; and a committee, called "a comm ittee o public safety," was ordered to draft a constitution similar to that of the United States. The convention resolved to send a minister to the United States after the adoption of a constitution. The tax on the slaves of emigrants to the commonwealth of W. Florida is abolished. See Louisiana.]

[Florida, Cape, situate on the *e.* coast of Florida, in the Gulf stream, and nearly opposite the Bemini islands, in lat. 25° 47′ 30″ *n.* Long. 80° 6′ *w.*]

[Florida, a township in Orange county, New York, six or eight miles *s.* of Goshen, and 40 *n. w.* of New York city; 377 of its inhabitants are qualified to be electors. It has been lately incorporated.]

[Florida Keys, or Martyrs Islands, a number of rocks and sand-banks, bounded *w.* by the gulf of Mexico, and *e.* by that of Florida. The great sand-bank extends from the peninsula of E. Florida inward, to the gulf of Mexico, in the form of a hook; its *w.* point is divided from the bank called the Dry Tortugas, by Tortuga channel.]

[Florida, Gulf of, is the channel between the peninsula of Florida and the Bahama islands, *n.* of the island of Cuba; and through which the Gulf stream finds a passage, and runs to the *n. e.* along the American coast. See Gulf Stream, and Mexico.]

FLORIDO, a river of the province and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya,

FLOURIDE, Cape, a point of land of the island Scatary, in Acadia or Nova Scotia.

[FLOWERTOWN, in Pennsylvania, is a small village about 12 miles *n.* of Philadelphia, in Montgomery county.]

[FLOYD, a new township in Herkemer county.]

[FLUSHING, a town in Queen's county, New York; situated on the *n. w.* part of Long island, and on the *s.* side of Hell Gate, seven miles *e.* by *n.* of New York city. It contains 1607 inhabitants, of whom 210 are qualified electors, and 340 are slaves.]

[FLUVANNA. See James River.]

[Fluvanna, a county of Virginia, bounded *n.* by Albemarle, *n. e.* by Louisa, *e.* by Goochland, *w.* by Amherst, and *s.* by Fluvanna or James river, which divides it from Buckingham. It is about 22 miles long and 20 broad, and contains 3921 inhabitants, including 1466 slaves. There is great plenty of marble, both white and variegated with blue, red, and purple veins, found here, on James river, at the mouth of Rockfish, where it forms a large precipice, overhanging a navigable part of the river.]

[FOGGY Cape, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, is situated on the *s. e.* side of the peninsula of Alaska, and *w.* of Kishtac island.]

[Foggy Isle, on the same side of the peninsula as the above, lies a short way *s.* by *w.* of Foggy cape.]

[FOGO, an island of the N. sea, near the coast of Newfoundland, about 20 miles to the *n. e.* of New Work island. Lat. 50° 2′ *n.*]

FOGONES, a river of the province and country of Chacó in Peru. It runs *s. s. e.* for many leagues, and enters the river Paraguay. It is the same that others call Yabebiri or Confuso.

[FOLLOWFIELD, a township in Washington county, Pennsylvania. E. and W. Followfield are also two townships in Chester county, Pennsylvania.]

FOMEQUE, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Ubaque in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a mild temperature, and consequently abounds in all the vegetable productions peculiar to a warm and cold climate; but it is nevertheless subject, in a like manner as those neighbouring to it are, to venomous snakes, which they call *tayas*. It contains more than 200 housekeepers and 150 Indians. It is in the indirect road which leads to San Martin de los Llanos, lying 10 leagues to the *s. w.* of Santa Fé.

FOND-PLAT, a river of New France or Canada. It runs *n. w.* and enters lake Superior, between the Atohas and the island of Tour-meet.

FONDO, Pequeno, or Little, a settlement of the French, in the part that they possess in the island of St. Domingo; situate near the river Artibonito, on the *n.* side.

Fondo, with the addition of Los Negros, another settlement and parish of the same island, near the *s.* coast of the *w.* head, between the settlements of Acul and Torbeck.

Fondo, also with the name of Cayos del Fondo, a parish of the same island and district, on the *s.* coast, on the shore of the bay formed by the point of Abacú.

Fondo, a bay, which is called Sin Fondo, or Bottomless, on the *s.* coast of the same island, at the point of Beata on the *w.* between this point and cape Colorado.

FONSECA, or Amapala, a large and beautiful bay of the province and government of Nicaragua, in the kingdom of Guatemala and S. sea. It is between the port of La Posesion and the town of San Miguel.

FONTAINE, Ance de la, or Bay of the Fountain, in the island of St. Christopher, one of the Antilles, on the *n. w.* coast, between the bay of Caret and cape Enragé, in that part which the French possessed before the island was ceded by the English.

Fontaine, with the addition of Petite, a point of land or cape of the island of Guadalupe, on the *s. w.* coast, between the bay of La Cruz and the point of Vieux Fort.

[Fontaine, Belle, a settlement in the *n. w.* territory; situated on the *e.* side of the Mississippi, about 18 miles *n.* of St. Phillips, and 23 below Cahokia.]

FONTENAC, a fort of the English, in the country of the N. Iroqueses Indians, built on the shore of the river Ontario, at the mouth of the river Cataruhui.

FONTIVON, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Bogota in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on a beautiful plain, of a cold temperature, abounding in the fruits and seeds peculiar to this climate, and especially in onions, in which its principal commerce consists. It was instructed in the faith by the regulars of the extinguished company of Jesuits. It contains 100 whites and somewhat more Indians, and is one league to the *w.* of Santa Fé.

[FORALONES, in the island of Gunra and coast of Peru in S. America, are old walls of some ancient building in the time of the Incas, which serve here as light-houses for the shipping which sail from Callao to Paita, on the S. sea coast.]

FORANDOY, a river of the province and government of Maracaibo. It rises on the side of the settlement of Timotes, between Merida and Truxillo, runs *n.* and enters the lake of Maracaibo on the *s.* side.

FORBAN Trou, a small port of the *n.* coast, in the island of St. Domingo, and part possessed by by the French, between the river of La Enseñada Hallada and the isle of Miraguana.

Forban, with the addition of West, another small port of the *w.* coast, in the same island and district, thus called to distinguish it from the former. It is between the point of Pature and the river Ruiseaux.

FORBISHER, Strait of, thus called by its discoverer Martin Forbisher in 1578, in lat. 63° *n.* in the voyage he made to Greenland; where, after encountering severe frost and those *n.* seas, he arrived at a place which he called Strait of the Countess of Warwick; and here he sought to build a fort, but having lost much of his timber that he carried from England, he returned back with a cargo of a kind of lucid sand, in which he expected to find gold. See Greenland.

FORELAND, Point of, on the *w.* coast of the

island of Newfoundland, between the cape Brolle and the island of Croix.

[FOREST, a small island in the British territories, at the mouth of lake Ontario, between which and Grand island is a narrow channel. It lies nine miles *s.* of fort Frontinac, and six *n. w.* of Roebuck island in the same lake, and within the line of the United States.]

[FORESTERTON, a village in Burlington county, New Jersey, which lies between Ayerston and Evesham; about 15 miles *e.* of Philadelphia, and 11 *s.* of Burlington city.]

FORKED. See Fourchu.

[Forked Deer, a navigable river in Tennessee, which runs *w.* into Mississippi river, between the Obian and Hatchy. It is about 76 yards wide, seven miles from its mouth.]

[FORKS, a township in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.]

[FORMOSE, a small settlement at the *s. e.* end of Newfoundland island, at the head of Bear cove.]

[FORT Anne, a village on the head waters of Wood creek in Washington county, New York, 60 miles *n. e.* of Albany city. It has its name from a small picket fort, erected in the reign of Queen Anne, of which there is no vestige left.]

[Fort Balize, at the mouth of Mississippi river, lies 105 miles below the city of New Orleans.]

[Fort Blount stands on Cumberland river, in the state of Tennessee.]

[Fort Brewington, in New York state, is situated at the *w.* end of Oneida lake, and on the *n.* side of Onondago river, at its mouth in the lake.]

[Fort Chartres, in the *n. w.* territory, is situated on the *e.* bank of Mississippi river, six miles *w.* by *s.* of St. Phillips, and 19 *w. n. w.* of Kaskaskias village.]

[Fort Dauphin, a small lake, or rather arm, of Little Winnipeg lake, and *w.* of it.]

[Fort Edward, a pleasant village in Washington county, New York, on the *e.* bank of Hudson river, 34 miles *n.* of Albany. It has its name from the large fort built here in 1755, of which there are no remains but large mounds of earth.]

[Fort George lies at the *s.* end of lake George, 43 miles *n.* of Albany. Here are the remains of the old forts, George and William Henry. The situation is pleasant, but there is hardly the appearance of a village. See George, Lake.]

Fort Luis, a fortress of the French, in the island of Cayenne, built in 1643. It was taken by the Dutch in 1678, but it was recovered in the following year, 1679, by the Marshal Count de Etrees.

Fort Royal, a city and capital of the island of Granada, one of the Antilles; situate on the shore of a spacious bay, where vessels lie with great safety. It is to the *s. w.* of the island wherein the governor resides. See St. George.

Fort Royal, another city, of the island of Martinique, capital of the same, and residence of the governor. The streets are regular, and the houses handsome and well adorned, since the natives are much addicted to luxury. To the *e.* on an isthmus of land, is a fort of an irregular figure, from which the town takes its name. The port in which the vessels of war are accustomed to winter is the best that the French have in the Indies, and it is not long since that they have built a good citadel for its defence.

Fort Vieux, a point and extremity of the coast of the island of Guadalupe, which runs *s. e.* to the sea.

Fort Vieux, a river of the above island, which runs *n. w.* and enters the sea, between the fort San Pedro and La Grand Ance.

FORTALEZA, La, a city of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese; situate on the shore of the river Negro very near its mouth, by which it enters the Marañon.

FORTESCUE, Bay of, on the *n.* coast of the straits of Magellan.

FORTUNA, Island of, situate to the *n.* of the *w.* head of the island St. Domingo, near Crooked island.

Fortuna, another island, in the N. sea, near the coast of the island of Newfoundland, in the mouth of the channel formed by the coast and the island of Miklon.

[FORTUNE, a large bay towards the *s. w.* part of Newfoundland island; across the mouth of which lies Micklon island, and *s.* of it Peter's island. This extensive bay is interspersed with small isles, and within it are many bays. It has great depth of water throughout.]

FORWARD. See San Isidro.

FOSCA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Ubaque in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. Its population of Spaniards is small, and there are not many Indians: It is situate between some mountains to the *e.* of Santa Fé, at eight leagues distance from this place. These mountains divide the kingdom of Los Llanos from San Juan, and were discovered by Jorge de Spira and Hernan Perez, in 1541. Amongst the woods here dwell the nations of the Macos and Guapis Indians, some of whom have

become reduced to small settlements. These mountains are impenetrable, full of wild beasts and venomous insects; the climate is most severe, and the territory covered with lakes and swamps.

[FOSTER, a township in Providence county, Rhode Island, containing 2268 inhabitants. Seventeen miles *w.* of Providence, and 31 *n. w.* of Newport.]

Foster, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes; situate in the district of the parish of San Felipe.

FOUGUE, a small island of the *e.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, between the islands Touliguet and Pingouin.

FOURCHE, a settlement of the province and colony of Georgia; situate at the mouth of the river Ocmulgi, where this enters the Alatamaha.

Fourche, a small river on the *e.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, towards the *n.*; it runs *e.* and enters the sea between the ports of Pincet and Orange.

Fourche, a point of land on the coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia.

FOURCHES, Trois, a fort and establishment of the English, in the province and colony of Virginia, established in 1748, at the source of the river Miamee Grande, and in the part where this is entered by two other rivers, thus taking its name.

Fourches, a town of the English, in their province and colony, in the county of Hampshire, in the neighbourhood of which a battle was fought between some of these people and the French.

FOURCHU, Cape of, a *w.* point of the coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia, between the island Tarquét and that of Ducks.

Fourchu, another point. See San Julian.

Fourchu, a small river of the county and land of Labrador. It runs *s.* between those of Boix and Chateaux, and enters the sea in the straits of Belleisle.

FOWL, a city of the island of Barbadoes.

[FOX, a river in the *n. w.* territory, which rises in the *s.* and runs about 50 miles *n.* where it approaches very near to, and parallel with, Ouisconsing, a *n. e.* branch of the Mississippi river. From the great carrying place here, through lake Winnebago, it runs *e.* then *n. e.* to bay Puan, about 180 miles: from the carrying place to Winnebago it is navigable for canoes four or five miles: from bay Puen its current is gentle, from thence to Winnebago lake it is full of rocks and very rapid: its breadth is between 70 and 100 yards. The land on its borders is good, thinly wooded with hickory, oak, and hazel. See Ouisconsing, and Winnebago.]

[Fox, a *n.* water of Illinois river, 34 miles below the mouth of Plein river.]

[FOXBOROUGH, a township in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, containing 674 inhabitants, 26 miles *s.* of Boston. It was formerly a part of Dorchester, and was incorporated in 1778.]

FOXO, a settlement of the provi ce and government of Tucumán in Peru; situate on the shore of a river, to the *e.* of the town of Tarija.

FRACATOA, a settlement of the missions that are held by the Portuguese Carmelite fathers, in the country of Las Amazonas; situate on the shore of this river, and at the entrance or mouth of the Eltay. Don Juan de la Cruz and Mr. La Condamine write it Fraquatoa, but we follow the Portuguese authors.

FRAGUA, an abundant river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises to the *s.* of the city of Cagúan, where stood the settlement called by Nicolas de Fedreman De la Fragua, (of the Forge), from one that was erected here by him for shoeing his horses, and from thence the river also took its name, which runs in a curve to the *e.* and enters the Caquetá.

[FRAMINGHAM, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing 1598 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1700, and is 24 miles *w. s. w.* of Boston.]

FRANCE, New. See Canada.

FRANCES, or François, Cape, a division or district of the French, in the island of St. Domingo, one of those which compose the colony which these have established here, and one of the best favoured of any in regard to situation, extent, and fertility. Here is the royal plain, on which the Admiral Christopher Columbus encountered the Indians. This district is 20 leagues long and four wide, bounded *n.* by the sea, *s.* by a *cordillera* of mountains, which in some parts extend themselves to the width of eight leagues: no part of the world is so well irrigated by rivers, and so well supplied with water, as this; but the rivers are all small and may be forded, with the exception of that called the Grande: the most considerable after this are the Marion, Bayahá, Iaqueci, and Limbé. Here are mines, but the French, who are more given to agriculture as a surer way to riches, do not work them. In the Red mountain is a copper mine, and in the division of Santa Roxa, besides one of this metal, there is another of loadstone; also in the mountains called Pela-

das, we are assured by the French that there are others of gold and iron. The principal production, however, of this country is indigo and sugar; for the manufactory of the last article here, there are no less than 200 mills, and these prepare annually 400 barrels of 500 lbs each, their average price being 13 livres Tournois; so that without taking into account the liqueurs and syrups, each mill produces 30,000 livres per annum; this being multiplied by 200, makes the yearly product of this district equal to 6,000,000 of livres, arising from sugar solely, and the produce of the indigo is little less. Here is also some *cacao* and coffee. The whole district is intersected by beautiful straight roads, 40 feet wide, and adorned with lemon trees. The temperature is hot, and would be intolerable, were it not for the wind called Brisa, which renders the nights agreeable. In the valleys, however, between the mountains, there exists an eternal spring. The country is delightful, being always covered with flowers and fruits, and at every step is seen a rivulet of the purest water. The most common fruits are the *mameyes*, *zapotes*, *zapotillos*, *caimitos*, *papayas*, *hicacos*, pomegranates, cherries, *cocos*, dates, and plantains. The birds are turkeys, others of curious plumage, common fowl, and pigeons. Here are many horses and mules, and large and small cattle; also pigs, who fatten at little cost in the *sabanas*, on the pieces of sugar-canes that they find there; and all these animals, of whatsoever kind they be, multiply exceedingly.

This district consists of the 21 following parishes:

The capital,	Accul,
Fort Delfin,	Limbé,
Port de Paz,	Terre Rouge,
Petite Ance,	Port Margot,
Quartier Morin,	Plasencia,
Limonade,	Gros Morne,
Grand Riviere,	Little S. Louis,
El Trou,	Juan Rabel,
Dondon,	Mole de S. Nicolas,
Llano del N.	Le Borgne.
Ovanamintho,	

The capital, which is of the same name, is a town situate on the shore of a good port, and of one of the most secure and convenient in the whole island for vessels coming from France, and consequently one of the most frequented and of the greatest merchandise. It is exposed to no wind but the *n. e.* from which it cannot receive any molestation; at its entrance are some shoals or ridges of rocks, which render precaution necessary. The town is beautiful, situate on a plain, on the shore of a river, which empties itself into the port; the streets are equal, straight, and intersected by others at right angles; and being thus divided into *manzanas*, or insulated lots of houses, they appear of perfect symmetry. It had its origin, in 1668, from a country-house or estate where a certain Calvinist pirate, named Gobin, once endeavoured to establish himself: it has a very beautiful parish church, a grand market-place, and many gardens, which render it delightful and fertile: it is of an agreeable and benign temperature. The English took and burnt it in 1690. It is the residence of a governor and of a supreme council. It is 74 leagues from San Nicolas.

[The jurisdiction of Cape François is in the *n.* division of the island, in what was called the French part of it, and contains 13 parishes. Its exports from January 1, 1789, to December 31, of the same year, were as follows: 31,187,636 lbs. white sugar, 7,268,531 lbs. of brown sugar, 32,545,524 lbs. coffee, 269,240 lbs. cotton, 245,177 lbs. indigo, tanned hides, molasses, spirits, &c. to the value of 21,789 livres; total value of duties on exportation, 253,590 dollars, 37 cents. Cape François exceeds Port au Prince in the value of its productions, the elegance of its buildings, and the advantageous situation of its port. The city, which is the governor's residence in time of war, is situated on a cape at the edge of a large plain, 20 leagues long, and on an average four broad, between the sea and the mountains. There are few lands better watered, but there is not a river that will admit a sloop above three miles: this space is cut through by straight roads, 40 feet broad, uninterruptedly lined with hedges of lime and lemon trees, intermixed with long avenues of lofty trees, leading to plantations which produce a greater quantity of sugar than any spot of the same size in the world. The town, which is situated in the most unhealthy place of this extensive and beautiful plain, had, some years since, several elegant public buildings, as the governor's house, the barracks, the magazine, and two hospitals, called the Houses of Providence, founded for the benevolent and humane purpose of supporting those Europeans who came thither without money or merchandise. The reason of its harbour being so admirably well situated for ships which come from Europe, is, amongst others, from its entrance being sprinkled over with reefs that break the force of the waves. Before its destruction in 1793, this city contained about 8000 inhabitants, whites, people of colour, and slaves. See ST. DOMINGO.]

Frances, a port of the coast of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, in the province and government of Venezuela, contiguous to the cape Codera; where there is a small settlement, and an isle or *farallon* of the same denomination.

Frances, an arm of the river Orinoco, called Caño Frances, which runs from *s.* to *n.* of the island of Chuquanas.

Frances, a port of the *w.* coast, in the island of Puertorico, between cape Roxo and the river Guanagive; at its entrance is a sand-bank, which renders it dangerous.

Frances, a sand-bank or shoal, near the coast of the river La Plata, and at its mouth or entrance.

Frances, a cape or point of land on the *n.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, between the island La Peña and the point of Sabanetas.

Frances, a river of the straits of Magellan, which runs *e.* and enters the sea in the point of Santa Isabel.

[Frances. See François, and Francis.]

FRANCESSES, Puerto de los, a port in the province and *captainship* of Paraiba in Brazil, between the river Grama and the city of La Concepcion.

Francesses, some islands situate near the coast of the province and *captainship* of Esperitu Santo in that kingdom, between the Bermejas and the bank of La Buena Pesca.

[FRANCESTOWN, an interior township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, on the *e.* side of Contecook river, about 17 miles to the *s. w.* of Concord. It was incorporated in 1772, and contained in 1775, 200 inhabitants; in 1790, 982.]

FRANCH, an island or rock of the N. sea, between the island of Maguana and the Caico Grande.

FRANCIS, St. a lake or extension of the river St. Lawrence, between Kingston and Montreal, through which passes the line dividing Upper from Lower Canada.]

[Francis, St. a river in the province of Lower Canada, which rises from lake Memphremagog, and runs *n.* into the river St. Lawrence. It is not all the way navigable, else it would afford an important communication from the *n.* parts of Vermont to the markets of Montreal and Quebec.]

[Francis, St. a small river in Louisiana, which runs a *s. e.* course into the Mississippi, 108 miles above Arkinsas river, and 70 miles above Margot river, on the *e.* side of the Mississippi. It is remarkable for nothing but the general rendezvous for the hunters from New Orleans, who winter there, and collect salt meat, suet, and bear's oil, for the supply of that city. Kappas Old fort formerly stood at the mouth of this river, on the *s.* side. It was built by the French during their wars with the Chickasaw Indians.]

[Francis, St. also the name of a small river in the *n. w.* territory, which runs a *s. w.* by *w.* course into Mississippi, between Cold and Rum rivers, 60 miles above St. Anthony's falls. The country a little above it is hilly, and the soil pretty good. To the *n. e.* are the small lakes called the Thousand Lakes. The Mississippi here is not above 90 yards wide.]

[Francis, St. in Brazil, S. America, a long and large river which runs *n. e.* and thence *s. e.* till it empties into the ocean, *n. e.* of the town of Seregippe del Rey. It has a number of towns and settlements, chiefly on its head waters.]

[Francis. See Frances, and François.]

[FRANCISBOROUGH, a settlement in York county, district of Maine, containing 311 inhabitants.]

FRANCISCA, a river of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It runs into the N. sea, between the rivers Oro and Chepo.

FRANCISCO, S. a settlement of the head settlement of Tamazunchale, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles, in Nueva España. It consists of Pames Indians; situate on the craggy parts of a *sierra* inhabited by few others than gentiles, in as much as they admit of no other sacrament than those of baptism and matrimony. It is three leagues from its head settlement.

Francisco, S. another settlement, of the head settlement of Zumpahuacán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco, in the same kingdom.

Francisco, S. another, of the head settlement of Amatepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepéc. It is small, consisting only of seven families of Indians, who maintain themselves by breeding large cattle, and by sowing maize and other fruits. It is of a hot and moist temperature, and is five leagues distant from its head settlement.

Francisco, S. another, of the head settlement, and a *real* of the mines of Temascaltepéc. It contains 66 families of Indians, who trade in wheat, maize, beans, and barley, which it produces in abundance. It is six leagues to the *n.* of its capital.

Francisco, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Toluca. It contains 61 families of Indians, and lies at a small distance to the *n.* of its capital.

Francisco, S. another, of the head settlement

of Ahuacatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio; situate to the *e.* and at a small distance from its head settlement.

Francisco, S. another, of the head settlement of Xonotla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecali. It contains 116 families of Indians.

Francisco, S. another, of the head settlement of Tecomaxtlahuaca, and *alcaldía mayor* of Juxtlahuaca.

Francisco, S. another, of the head settlement of Coronango, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula.

Francisco, S. another, a head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Leon, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 98 families of Spaniards, 97 of *Mustees*, and 70 of Mulattoes, who employ themselves in cultivating wheat and maize, and in breeding large cattle, the same being the productions of its district; and this extends as far as the river Grande, which marks out the division of the jurisdictions of Salamanca, Pasquaro, and Tlazasalca, both on the *s.* and on the *w.* It is 20 leagues from its capital.

Francisco, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Peribán. It contains 23 families of Indians, and is two leagues to the *n.* of its capital.

Francisco, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Nejapa; the population of which were almost entirely swept away by the plague of Matlazahua in 1736. It is three leagues to the *n. e.* of its capital.

Francisco, S. another, of the head settlement of Macuilzuchil, and *alcaldía mayor* of Teutitlan. It contains 87 families, who are employed in trading in cochineal, cotton, fruit, and maize. It is two leagues *s. e.* of its capital.

Francisco, S. another, with the surname of Del Mar, in the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tehuantepec; situate on the coast of the S. sea. It is of a hot temperature, and its population are chiefly fishermen, who carry on a great trade, and who have also considerable breeds of cattle, owing to its extensive and abundant pastures. This part of the territory is peculiarly well watered, and on this account, from the fertility of the land, some seed crops are not wanting. It is four leagues *s. w.* of its capital.

Francisco, S. another, of the province and government of Venezuela, founded by Francisco Faxardo in 1560, near the town of San Carlos to the *e.*

Francisco, S. another, called De Paula, of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Nayarith, and kingdom of Nueva Galicia. It is six leagues to the *e. n. e.* of the settlement of La Mesa.

Francisco, S. another, with the surname of Vizarron, of the missions and conversion of the Peyotes Indians, in the province and government of Coaguila, founded by order of the archbishop and viceroy of Nueva España, Don Juan Antonio Vizarron, on the shore of an arm of the river St. Domingo. It is 25 leagues to the *n. w.* of the garrison of San Juan de Rio Grande.

Francisco, S. another, with the surname of Valle, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of San Luis de Potosi. It contains 304 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and some of Indians, all of whom are employed in rearing large and small cattle, in raising seeds and grain in the cultivated estates, which are in the valley wherein this settlement is situate. It also abounds in vines, of the productions of which it makes wine and brandy. It is five leagues to the *s. s. w.* of its capital.

Francisco, S. another, of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná; one of those that are under the charge of the Aragonese Capuchin fathers; situate on the shore of the river Gueza, to the *s.* of the port of the Piritú.

Francisco, S. another, with the surname of Los Aguanos, of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Napo, by the father Raymundo de Santa Cruz.

Francisco, S. another, called De Paula, of the missions that are held by the fathers, the Capuchins of Andalucía, in the province and government of Guayana, on the shore of the river Negro.

Francisco, S. another, called De los Gayes, in the province and government of Mainas, of the kingdom of Quito, one of the missions that were established and held there by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, and consisting of Indians of the Gayes nation, who were thus settled, in 1660, by the Father Sebastian Cedeño.

Francisco, S. another, of the missions that were held by the regulars of the same company, in Orinoco; situate on the shore of this river, at the strait of Marumaruta, with a fortress to defend it against the attacks of the Caribes Indians. Mr. Bellin errs in placing it on the shore of the river Pararuma.

Francisco, S. another, dedicated to San Borja, a *reduccion* of the Saruras Indians, of the missions that were held by the same regulars of the company, on the same river Orinoco; situate in the *llanura* or plain which lies between the rivers

Meta and Sinaruco, and being at the present day under the charge of the Capuchin fathers.

Francisco, S. another, dedicated to San Xavier, of the same missions of the regulars of the company; situate on the shore of a river which enters the Casanare.

Francisco, S. another, of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the shore of the river Guarico, near the town of San Sebastian.

Francisco, S. another, of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná; situate on the shore of a river which enters the Guarapiche.

Francisco, S. another, dedicated to San Xavier, of the province and government of the Chiquitos Indians in Peru, a *reduccion* of the missions that were held there by the regulars of the company of Jesuits; situate to the *e.* of a lake which is on the shore of the river Ubay.

Francisco, S. another, also dedicated to San Xavier, in the province and government of Moxos, a *reduccion* of the missions that were held there by the regulars of the company of Jesuits; situate on the shore of the river Marmoré Grande, between this river and that of San Xavier, from whence this settlement is called.

Francisco, S. another, dedicated to San Francisco Solano, in the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla of the kingdom of Peru.

Francisco, S. another, dedicated to San Xavier, in the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the shore of the river Paraná, and at the mouth of the river S. Xavier, 80 miles *n. e.* from Santa Fé.

Francisco, S. another, of the province and government of Tucumán; situate on the shore and at the source of the river San Miguel, a *reduccion* of the Pampas Indians, of the missions that were held there by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, and being at the present day under the charge of the religious order of San Francisco.

Francisco, S. another, which is a parish of the French, in the island of Guadalupe; situate on the *s.* coast, near the point of La Gran Salina.

Francisco, S. another, dedicated to San Xavier, of the missions that were held here by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Guaira, and government of Paraguay; situate at the source of the river Ibay. The Portuguese of San Pablo destroyed it at the end of the last century but one, and at present nothing but its ruins remain.

Francisco, S. another, of the missions that were held by the same regulars of the company, in the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España; situate three leagues to the *n. n. e.* of the garrison of Pitiquin.

Francisco, S. another, dedicated to San Xavier, in Nuevo Mexico.

Francisco, S. another, in the island of San Juan de Puertorico; situate on the *w.* coast, on the shore of the bay of Aguada.

Francisco, S. another, of the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate on the shore of the grand river of the N. between the settlements of Socorro and of San Juan.

Francisco, S. another, dedicated to San Borja, in the province of Paraguay, of the missions which were held there by the regulars of the company of Jesuits; situate on the shore of the river Paraná.

Francisco, S. another, also dedicated to San Borja, in the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits. It is 24 leagues to the *s. e.* one fourth to the *e.* of the *real* of the mines of San Felipe de Chiguagua.

Francisco, S. another, of the province of Ostimuri, dedicated to San Xavier.

Francisco, S. another, of the province and government of Cartagena, one of the towns founded in 1776, by the Governor Don Juan Pimienta, in the mountains of the district of the town of Maria.

Francisco, S. another, of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of California; situate near the coast, between the settlements of Comondú and San Luis Gonzaga. [This village, of the intendancy of New California, was founded in 1776, with a fine port. The port is frequently confounded by geographers with the *port of Drake* further *n.* under lat. 38° 10′, called by the Spaniards the Puerto de Bodega. The population of San Francisco is 820 souls.

Francisco, S. another, dedicated to San Xavier, of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España; situate on the shore of the river of this name. It has, at a small distance, a good port in the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortés, the which also bears the same name.

Francisco, S. another, of the same province and government as the former; situate in the country of the Sobaipuris Indians, on the shore of a river, between the settlements of San Cosme and San Cayetano.

Francisco, S. another, dedicated to San Xavier, of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the shore of the river Uruguay.

Francisco, S. another, also dedicated to San

Xavier, of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the country of the Chiquitos Indians in Peru.

Francisco, S. a town of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the territory of Matagroso; situate on the shore of the river Itenes, and at its source, in the limits of the province and country of the Chiquitos Indians.

Francisco, S. another town, of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; situate on the sea-coast, opposite the island Aracori.

Francisco, S. a large and abundant river of the province and *captainship* of Sergipe in Brazil. It runs *n.* for many leagues, with an inclination to the *n. n. e.* and then turning *e.* and after receiving the waters of an infinite number of tributary streams, it enters the sea in the aforesaid *captainship*. At its head it has also the name of the river Sin Fondo.

Francisco, S. another, of the province and government of La Louisiana. It runs *s.* for many leagues with an abundant stream, and enters the Mississipi, close to the lake of Metchigamia.

Francisco, S. another, of the province and colony of Georgia, in the limits which divide this province from Florida. It runs *w.* and enters the river San Pedro.

Francisco, S. another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tabasco in Nueva España. It runs *w.* and then enters into the lake of Términos.

Francisco, S. another, of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito. See Esseneru, and Cabieres.

Francisco, S. another, of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the territory of Matogroso. It rises in the mountains of the road that leads to Villa-boa, runs *n.* making many windings, and unites itself with the river Santa Ana to form the Prieto.

Francisco, S. another, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *n. n. w.* and enters the river La Plata in front of the capital, on the opposite shore.

Francisco, S. another, of the same province and government as the former. It runs *w.* and enters the Uruguay, near the mouth of the river Negro.

Francisco, S. another, of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea opposite the island of Aracori.

Francisco, S. another large and abundant stream of the kingdom of Brazil. It rises in the interior of the mountains to the *w.* of the town of Rica; and collecting the waters of many other streams, runs *n.* to enter the Guiguitari.

Francisco, S. an island of the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortes. It is about 22 miles long, and about seven in width; the middle of the island is in lat. 29° 7′ *n.* Long. 112° 45′ *w.*

Francisco, S. a rock or isle called El Arecife, on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil.

Francisco, S. a point of land or cape of the *w.* coast, in the island of Newfoundland, one of those which form the entrance of the bay of La Concepcion.

Francisco, S. another, on the *w.* coast of the island of Puertorico, between the bay of La Aguada and the port Calvachi, one of those which form the entrance of the said bay.

Francisco, S. a port on the coast of the straits of Magellan, and in the third narrow pass called the Passage.

Francisco, S. a lake of New France or Canada, being a stagnant water formed by the river Utabes, just before this river enters the St. Lawrence. It is 17 leagues long *n. n. w.* and three wide at its broadest part, *e. n. e.* The territory on its banks is very low, but of good quality.

FRANCOIS, a bay of the island of Guadalupe, on the *w.* coast of La Basse Terre, between the river of the Jacobins and the Bailiff.

François, another settlement, of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits of France, in Canada; situate on the shore of the waste-water of the lake Kitchigamin, to enter the lake Superior.

François, a river of New France or Canada. It rises from the lake Huron, runs *e.* having many falls in its course, and enters the lake Nipissin.

François, a lake of the province and country of the Iroquees Indians, being a stagnant water formed by the river Utawas, a little before this enters the St. Lawrence.

François, a small river of the province and country of the Iroquees Indians. It runs *n.* and enters the lake St Peter, which is formed by the river St. Lawrence.

François, another small river, of New France, on the confines of Acadia or Nova Scotia. It runs *s.* and enters the lake Orangabena.

François, another small river, of the country and land of Labrador. It runs *s.* between the cascade and bay of Saint Clare, and enters the sea in the straits of Belleisle.

François, a sand-bank near the coast of Nova Scotia, on the *s.* side.

François, Cul de Sac, a settlement and pa-

rish of the island of Martinique; situate on the *s.e.* coast. It is a curacy of the monks of St. Domingo, has a good port between the Cul de Sac de Roseaux and the Cul de Sac Simin.

[François, Old Cape, the *n.* easternmost point of the island of St. Domingo or Hispaniola, having Balsamo bay *n. w.* and Scotch bay *s. s. e.*]

[François. See Frances, and Francis.]

[FRANCONIA, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, 14 miles *n. e.* of Haverhill, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river. Incorporated in 1764, first called Morristown. It contains 72 inhabitants.]

FRANKFORT, a city of the county of Philadelphia, in the province and colony of Pennsylvania: it is large, and its buildings are handsome. Its first inhabitants were Dutch and Swedes, who lived in different parts of this province, but who afterwards became united. It has a good church, and consists of more than 80 families. It is four miles to the *n. e.* of Philadelphia, upon an arm of the river Delaware.

[Frankfort, a township in Hancock county, district of Maine, on the *w.* side of Penobscot bay. It has a few houses, regularly built, and lies 10 miles *n. w.* of Penobscot, 86 *s. w.* of Passamaquoddy, and 175 *n. e.* of Boston. The township contains 891 inhabitants.]

[Frankfort, a new township in Herkemer county, New York, *e.* of Whitestown, adjoining.]

[Frankfort, a thriving village in Hampshire county, Virginia, on a creek which empties into Potowmack river. It is nine miles *n. w.* of Rumney, four miles *s.* of the Potowmack, and 10 *s. s. e.* of fort Cumberland.]

[Frankfort, the capital of Pendleton county, Virginia, is situated on the *w.* side of a *s.* branch of Potowmack river. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 30 houses; 130 miles *n. w.* of Richmond.]

[Frankfort, the metropolis of Kentucky, is situated in Franklin county, on the *n. e.* bank of Kentucky river, about 24 miles from its confluence with the Ohio. It is a flourishing town, regularly laid out, and has a number of handsome houses. The state-house is a handsome stone building. Here is also a tobacco warehouse. It is 19 miles *n.* of Harrodsburg, 25 *n.* by *w.* of Danville. Lat. 37° 57′ *n.* Long. 94° 43′ *w.*]

Frankfort, a fort of the English, in the province of Sagadahock, on the shore and at the mouth of the river Kenebéc.

FRANKLAND, a port of Nova Scotia or Acadia, on the *s.* coast.

[FRANKLIN, Fort, is in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, near the post called Venango, and was erected in 1787, in order to defend the frontiers of Pennsylvania from the depredations of the neighbouring Indians. It is seated on the *s. w.* bank of Alleghany river, opposite the mouth of French creek. Lat. 41° 23′ *n.* Long. 79° 51′ *w.* 53 miles *s. s. e.* of Presque isle, and 57 *n.* of Pittsburg.]

[Franklin County, the *n.* westernmost in Vermont, bounded *n.* by Lower Canada, and *w.* by lake Champlain. It was lately taken from Chittenden county, and contains 20 townships.]

[Franklin County, in Pennsylvania, bounded *n.* by Mifflin, *n. e.* by Cumberland, *e.* by York, *s.* by Washington county in Maryland, *w.* by Bedford county, and *n. w.* by Hunterdon. It is computed to contain 800 square miles, equal to 512,000 acres. It lies chiefly between the N. and S. mountains, and comprehends the middle part of the beautiful and rich valley of Connegocheague; which is watered by the creek of its name, which falls into Potowmack at William's port in Maryland. This county exhibits a most luxurious landscape in summer, from the top of South mountain. Iron ore is found here sufficient already to furnish work for a furnace and forge. The county is divided into 11 townships, which contain 15,655 inhabitants, of whom 330 are slaves.]

[Franklin County, in Kentucky, is bounded *n.* by Scott county, *n. w.* and *w.* by Shelby, *s. e.* by Fayette, and *s.* by Woodford. Chief town, Frankfort.]

[Franklin County, in Halifax district, N. Carolina, contains 7559 inhabitants, of whom 2717 are slaves. It is bounded *n.* by Greenville, *s.* by Johnston, *n. e.* by Warren, *s. w.* by Wake, and *w.* by Orange county. Chief town, Louisburg.]

[Franklin County, in Virginia, is bounded *n.* by Bedford, *n. w.* by Botetourt, *w.* by Montgomery, *s. w.* by Henry, *s.* by Patrick, and *e.* by Campbell county. It is about 40 miles long, and 25 broad, and contains 6842 inhabitants, including 1073 slaves. A range of the Alleghany mountains passes through it on the *n. w.* It is consequently hilly in general.]

[Franklin County, in Georgia, is situated in the Upper district; bounded *e.* and *n. e.* by Tugulo river, which separates it from the state of S. Carolina, *w.* and *n. w.* by the country of the Cherokees, *s.* by the head branches of Broad river, and *s. e.* by Elbert county. It contains 1041 inhabitants, of whom 156 are slaves. The court-house is 17 miles from Hatton's ford, on Tugulo river, 25 from Elberton, and 77 from Washington.]

[Franklin College. See Lancaster, in Pennsylvania.]

[Franklin, a township in Norfolk county, Massachusetts; taken from Wrentham, and incorporated in 1778, and contains 17,000 acres of land. It has 1101 inhabitants; is bounded *n.* by Charles river, which separates it from Medway, and lies 30 miles *s.* of Boston.]

[Franklin, a small isle at the mouth of St. George's river, in Lincoln county, Maine. Four leagues *s.* of Thomaston.]

[Franklin, a new township in Dutchess county, New York. By the state census of 1796, it appears there are 210 of its inhabitants qualified to be electors. Also, a new township in Delaware county, of whose inhabitants 239 are electors. It lies *s. w.* from, and borders on Harpersfield, and its *w.* line runs along the *s. e.* bank of Susquehannah river. This town was divided by an act of the legislature, 1797.]

[Franklin, a township in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Also, three others in the same state, viz. in York county, Fayette county, and in Washington county.]

[Franklin, a township, the northernmost in New London county, Connecticut, six miles *n. w.* of Norwich. It contains above 1000 inhabitants, who are chiefly wealthy farmers.]

FRANKSTOWN, a city of the county of Cumberland, in the province and colony of Pennsylvania; situate between some mountains to the *n. w.* in the extremity of the said province. Twenty-two miles *s. w.* of Huntingdon, on the bank of a river which enters the Susquehannah.

FRASCAVINAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, but little known, who inhabit the woods which are at the entrance of the river Guassaga, to the *w.* of Pastaza. It is thought that these Indians are of the race of the Muratas.

FRAYLE, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, founded in the *serranía* by the commercial company of Guipuzcoana, just after this company was established.

Frayle, with the addition of Muerto, another, a small settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, thus called from the *muerte* or death inflicted on a monk by the Pampas Indians. It is 35 leagues from Córdoba, between the rivers Tercero and Saladillo.

[FRAYLES, an island near the coast of New Andalucia, Tierra Firme.]

[Frayles, Los, a clump of rocks which rise above water on the *s.* side of the island of St. Domingo, four leagues *n. w.* of the island of Beata, nearly opposite the isles called the Seven Brothers, in the bay of Monte Christi, on the *n.* side of the island. These rocks are also called the Brothers or Monks. The rapidity of the currents renders this part of the coast very dangerous.]

Frayles, a settlement and *real* of the silver mines of the province of Cinaloa in Nueva España; situate between the rivers Mayo and Del Fuerte.

Frayles, some isles of the S. sea, near the coast of the province and government of Veragua, and kingdom of Tierra Firme. They are desert and uncultivated, and lie between the mountain of Puercos and the Punta Mala.

Frayles, some other isles near the *s.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, opposite the Punta Beata.

Frayles, others, near the *e.* coast of the island Margarita.

Frayles, an island near the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos; situate within a bay.

Frayles, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Puerto Seguro, in the same kingdom of Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between those of Puerto Seguro and Jaco.

FREDERICA, a city of the province and colony of Georgia, called thus by the late Prince of Wales. It stands in the centre of the island of San Simon, near the coast, surrounded with good fortifications, particularly a regular fortress at the mouth of the river Abatamha, the same consisting of four bastions and an advanced work, with sufficient artillery. It has a magistrate, as has the Savannah, this expence being defrayed by the province. The Spaniards took the fort in 1742, and whilst premeditating an attack upon the town, they were forced by General Oglethorpe to raise the siege. The island is 13 miles long and four wide. It is 75 miles to the *n.* of St. Augustin of Florida; and has at the entrance of the river other small isles, which are also fortified. Lat. 31° 14′. Long. 81° 34′.

[Frederica, a village in Kent county, state of Delaware; situated between the two main branches of Mother Kill, a stream which falls into Delaware, seven miles from the town, and three *s. e.* of James's creek, which leads up to Dover. It contains about 40 houses, and lies 10 miles *e.* of Dover, and 58 *s. w.* from Philadelphia.]

[FREDERICK County, in Maryland, is bounded *n.* by Pennsylvania, *w.* and *n. w.* by Washington, *e.* by Baltimore, and *s. w.* by Potowmack river. On the Monocacy river and its branches are about 37 grist-mills, a furnace, iron forge, and

a glass manufactory, called the Etna Glass-works, which are in a thriving state. This county is about 30 miles each way, reckoning from the extreme parts. The Cotoctiny mountain extends from the Potowmack in a *n.* direction through this county into Pennsylvania, between the S. mountain and Monocacy creek; the *e.* parts are generally level. It contains 30,791 inhabitants, including 3641 slaves. Chief town, Fredericktown.]

[FREDERICK County, in Virginia, is bounded *n.* by Berkley, *s.* by Shanandoah, *w.* by Hampshire, and *e.* by Shanandoah river, which separates it from Loudon county. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and contains 19,681 inhabitants, of whom 4250 are slaves. Iron ore is found here in great plenty; and works have been erected which produce 160 tons of bar-iron, and 650 tons of pig, annually. In one year 300 tons of bar-iron were manufactured. Pots and other utensils, cast thinner than usual of this iron, may be safely thrown into or out of the waggon in which they are transported. Both this and Berkley county has a good soil. Between the waters of Opeckan creek and the Shanandoah is the richest limestone land in the *e.* parts of the state. Near the N. mountain in this county is a curious cave, by some called Zaney's cave. Its entrance is on the top of an extensive ridge: you descend 30 or 40 feet as into a well, from whence the cave then extends, nearly horizontally, 400 feet into the earth, preserving a breadth of from 20 to 50 feet, and a height of from five to 12 feet. After entering this cave a few feet, the mercury, which, in the open air, was at 50, rose to 57 of Fahrenheit's thermometer. After this may be added the natural well on the lands of Mr. Lewis. It is somewhat larger than a common well, and rises as near the surface of the earth as in the neighbouring artificial wells; and is of a depth as yet unknown: it is used with a bucket and windlass as an ordinary well. It is said there is a current in it tending sensibly downwards. Chief town, Winchester.]

[FREDERICK, a fort in Washington county, Maryland; situated on the *n. e.* bank of Potowmack river, near the *s.* line of Pennsylvania.]

[FREDERICK, a township in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.]

[FREDERICK, a town on the *n.* side of Sassafras river, in Cecil county, Maryland, and separated by that river from George town, in Kent county. It lies six miles *s. w.* of Warwick, and 14 *e.* of Grove point, in Chesapeak bay. Lat. 39° 22′ 30″ *n.*]

[FREDERICK House, a trading station in Upper Canada, near the head waters of Warotowba river and Ootawas river. Lat. 48° 30′ *n.* Long. 82° *w.*]

[FREDERICKSBURG, a post-town in Spotsylvania county, Virginia; situated on the *s. w.* bank of Rappahannock river, 110 miles from its mouth in Chesapeak bay. It is an incorporated town, and regularly laid out into several streets, the chief of which runs parallel with the river, and in all contains upwards of 200 houses, two tobacco warehouses, and several stores of well-assorted goods. Its public buildings are an Episcopal church, an academy, court-house, and gaol. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains about 2000 inhabitants, of whom 587 are slaves. A forge in this neighbourhood made some time ago about 300 tons of bar-iron in a year, from pigs imported from Maryland. It is 42 miles *s. s. w.* of Washington, 50 *n.* by *e.* of Richmond, 68 *s. w.* of Baltimore, and 145 *s. w.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 38° 22′ *n.* Long. 77° 36′ *w.*]

[FREDERICKSTOWN, a township in Dutchess county, New York, which contains 5932 inhabitants, of whom 188 are qualified to be electors, and 63 are slaves.]

[FREDERICKTON, a considerable township in the province of New Brunswick, 90 miles up St. John's river, which is thus far navigable for sloops.]

[FREDERICKTOWN, a post-town of Maryland, and capital of Frederick county; situated on both sides of Carrol's creek, a small stream that empties into Monocacy river, over which are two bridges. The streets are regularly laid out, intersecting each other at right angles. The dwelling-houses, chiefly of stone and brick, are about 700 in number, many of which are handsome and commodious. The public edifices are, one church for Presbyterians, two for German Lutherans and Calvinists, and one for Baptists, an elegant court-house, a gaol, and a brick market-house. It is a very flourishing town, and has considerable trade with the back country. The Etna glass-works are situated four miles above the town, on Tuskarora creek. Fredericktown is four miles *e.* of Cotoctin mountain, 35 *w.* by *n.* of Baltimore, 15 *e.* of Sharpsburg, and 108 *s. w.* by *w.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 39° 28′ *n.*]

[FREEHOLD, a town in Monmouth county, New Jersey, 15 miles *w.* of Shrewsbury, and 20 *s. e.* by *s.* of New Brunswick. In this town was fought the obstinate battle, called the Monmouth battle, on the 28th of June 1778. See MONMOUTH. There is an academy in this town. Freehold contains 3785 inhabitants, of whom 627 are slaves. See UPPER FREEHOLD.]

[FREEHOLD, a township in Albany county, New York, containing 1822 inhabitants, of whom 562 are qualified electors, and five are slaves.]

[FREEPORT, a township in Cumberland county, district of Maine; situated at the head of Casco bay; adjoining to Durham on the *n. e.* and to North Yarmouth on the *s. w.*; about 10 miles *n. e.* of Portland, and 140 *n.* by *e.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1789, and contains 1330 inhabitants.]

[FREESTONE GAP, a place so called, in Tennessee, 25 miles from Hawkin's court-house, and 12 from Cumberland mountain.]

[FREETOWN, a thriving township in Bristol county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1683, contains 2202 inhabitants, and lies 33 miles *s.* of Boston.]

FREHEL, Cape of, a point of land on the coast of the island of Falkland or Faulkland.

[FRENCH, a small river in Massachusetts, has its source in a small pond on the borders of Leicester and Spencer, in Worcester county, and runs through Oxford and joins Quinebauge river, in Thomson township in Connecticut. It derives its name from the French Protestants, who obtained a settlement in the town of Oxford, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, in 1685.]

[FRENCH AMERICA. There is no part of the American continent which the French nation now possess, save that called French Guayana. In the W. Indies they formerly claimed the following islands, to which the reader is referred for a particular description: St. Domingo or Hispaniola, Guadalupe, St. Lucia, Tobago, St. Bartholomew, Deseada, and Marigalante. The French were among the last nations who made settlements in the W. Indies; but they made ample amends by the vigour with which they pursued them, and by that chain of judicious and admirable measures which they used in drawing from them every advantage that the nature of the climate would yield, and in contending against the difficulties which it threw in their way.]

[FRENCH BROAD, a navigable river in Tennessee, which rises on the *s. e.* side of the Great Iron and Bald mountains in N. Carolina. It is formed by two main branches, which receive several streams in their course. These unite about 58 miles from the source of the Nolachucky, the *e.* branch; thence it flows *n. w.* about 25 miles, and joins the Holston 11 miles above Knoxville, and is 400 or 500 yards wide. The navigation of this branch is much interrupted by rocks, as is also the Tennessee branch, which joins the main river 50 miles below this. A large, clear, medicinal spring, said to be efficacious in curing many diseases, has been lately discovered on the waters of this river, about 30 miles in a direct line from its mouth. The water is so hot that a patient at first going into it can scarcely support it. Nearer the mouth of the river, a valuable lead-mine has been discovered.]

[FRENCH Creek, a *n. w.* water of Alleghany river, into which it falls along the *n.* side of fort Franklin, 80 miles *n.* by *e.* of Pittsburg. It affords the nearest passage to lake Erie. It is navigable with small boats to Le Beuf, by a very crooked channel; the portage thence to Presque isle, from an adjoining peninsula, is 15 miles. This is the usual route from Quebec to Ohio.]

FRENCH KEYS, two of the uninhabited Bahama islands. The largest is about four or five miles long, and lies about five leagues *e.* from the *n.* end of Acklin's (or S. Crooked) island. There is fresh water upon it. It is divided from the Lesser French Key by a passage of above a mile wide, with deep water. The *e.* point of the French Keys bears about ten leagues *w. n. w.* from the *s. w.* point of the island of Mayaguana. See BAHAMAS.

[FRENCH LICK, in Tennessee, is the name of a salt spring, near which the town of Nashville now stands.]

[FRENCH Town, in Cecil county, Maryland, lies on the *e.* side of Elk river, a mile *s.* of Elkton, from which it is separated by Elk creek. Elk ferry is six miles below this.]

[FRENCHMAN'S Bay lies on the sea-coast of Lincoln county, Maine, and is formed by Mount Desert island on the *w.* and the peninsula of Goldsborough township on the *e.* Round Mount Desert island it has an inland circular communication with Blue Hill bay.]

[FRENEUSE, a settlement of Nova Scotia or Acadia; situate on the shore of the river San Juan, and to the *n.* of a lake of the same name.]

[FRENEUSE Lake, a large collection of water, through which St. John's river, in New Brunswick, passes. In some maps this appears only as a dilation of the river; but in others it appears as a large lake of very irregular figure, and receiving considerable streams from the circumjacent country.]

FRENTONES, a barbarous nation of Indians of Peru; bounded *e.* by the river Vermejo, *w.* by the Salado, and *n.* and *n. w.* by a branch of the *cordillera* of the Andes, and *s.* by the nation of the Yuanes Indians. There have been sometimes couriers established between the *e.* part and Paraguay. These Indians are but little known.

FRERES TROIS, some isles of the river Essequebo, belonging to the Dutch, in the province

and government of Guayana: they are but small.

FRESNILLO, a town, the capital of the *alcaldía mayor* of this name and *real* of the silver mines in Nueva España, of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia, and bishopric of Guadalaxara. It has been celebrated and rich from the abundance of the metal found in its mines; and this used to be prepared in a large copper, so that no quicksilver was lost, saving what might by chance be spilt through carelessness. These mines are at present greatly fallen to decay; the population of the town is consequently lessened, and amounts to little more than 50 or 60 families of Spaniards and *Mustees*, some Mulattoes, and more Indians, who occupy themselves in the labour of the mines, as also in the estates and grazing and breeding farms. It is of a cold temperature, but the air is very healthy, and it abounds in productions. On the *w.* part, within the distance of six and 12 leagues, are the estates of Santa Cruz, Dolores, Truxillo, and Abrego; in all of which are immense numbers of cattle; and, in short, the farms are a matter of greater consideration with the inhabitants than are the mines. It is 54 leagues to the *n. n. e.* of Guadalaxara, and 12 to the *n. w.* of Zacatecas, to the intendancy of which it belongs. Lat. 23° 22′ *n.* Long. 101° 58′ *w.*

FRETWELL, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the province of St. Joseph.

Fretwell, another, in the same island and parish, of the district of St. Thomas.

FRIA, Sierra, a *cordillera* of mountains, eternally covered with snow, and where the cold is most intense, in the kingdom of Brazil. They run *e.* from the river of San Francisco.

FRIAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pinta in Peru.

[FRIEDBURG, a Moravian settlement in Wachovia or Surry county, N. Carolina.]

[FRIEDENSHUETTEN, a Moravian settlement, whose name signifies Tents of Peace; situated on Susquehannah river, in Pennsylvania, about 24 miles below Tioga point; established by the United Brethren in 1765. It then consisted of 13 Indian huts, and upwards of 40 houses, built after the European manner, with a neat chapel. Next to the houses the ground was laid out in gardens; and between the settlement and the river, about 250 acres were divided into regular plantations of Indian corn.]

[FRIEDENSTADT, or Town of Peace, a Moravian settlement, which was established between Great Beaver and Yellow creeks; about 40 miles *n. w.* of Pittsburg. It was abandoned in 1778.]

[FRIEDLAND, a Moravian settlement, in Wachovia.]

FRIO, Nuestra Senora de la Asuncion de Cabo Frio, a city of the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeiro in Brazil. It has, besides the parish church, which is very beautiful, a convent of the monks of San Francisco, and contains more than 500 inhabitants. It is situate on the coast, near the cape of its name, in lat. 22°. Long. 42° 1′ *w.*

Frio, a river of the province and government of Popayán. It runs *e.* and enters the Cauca.

Frio, another river, of the province of Gila in Nueva España.

Frio, another river, of the province and government of Mérida in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: it enters the river Lebrija, near the city of San Juan Giron.

Frio, a cape or point of land of the coast of the province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeiro in Brazil, which lies between the river of this name and the cape Santo Tomas.

FRITIS, Agua de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapó in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river Totorál.

[FROBISHER'S Straits lie a little to the *n.* of cape Farewell and W. Greenland, and were discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher. Lat. 63° *n.* Long. 42° *w.*]

[FROG'S Point or Neck, in W. Chester county, New York, lies on the coast of Long Island sound, nine miles from Harlaem heights.]

FRONSAC, Canal of, between Acadia or Scotia and Cape Breton. It is three common French leagues in length and one in width.

FRONTENAC, a fort built by the French, who were commanded by Count Frontenác, who gave it his title: the natives call it Cataracocui. It is in New France or Canada, on the river St. Lawrence, 100 leagues above Quebec, and one from the mouth of the river running into lake Ontario. It was built by the said count, he being governor of the province, to restrain the irruptions of the Iroquees Indians, it being so situate as that from it a march might be made into the very centre of the country in 24 hours. The winter is shorter here than at Quebec, and the territory is so fertile, that when cultivated it produces all kinds of Indian and European grain and other fruits. This fort was at first inconsiderable, and surrounded with fascines and palisades, but after-

wards it was protected with ramparts, bastions, and other works of stone, found in abundance in the lake, on the *n.* shore of which the fort stands. It is a square of four bastions, being nearly a quarter of a league in circumference: its situation is extremely agreeable, since the banks of the river here form a delightful country; the same prospect continuing as far as the entrance of the lake, in which are various islands full of wood; also, not far from hence, is a port where all kinds of vessels may lie at anchor. Some of the first colonists who established themselves here, brought with them various kinds of birds and other animals, which have multiplied all of them in a manner truly astonishing: indeed, the colony itself was in such a thriving state that it would have been of the last importance, but for the difficulty of any communication with Quebec and Montreal, owing to the rocks and cascades with which the river abounds; nay, so much so, as to impede the navigation of the Iroquees Indians, who occupy either of its shores. On this account the fort was abandoned by the French, in 1689, when they destroyed the works: they afterwards, however, rebuilt the fort, and remained in it until 1759, when it was taken by the English, under the command of Colonel Bradstreet, and afterwards ceded to the Spaniards with all the province, in the peace of Paris, in 1762.

[A river has lately been surveyed by the deputy surveyor-general of Canada, from its entrance into the lake at Kenty, near Cadaraqui, to its source in lake St. Clie; from which there is an easy and short portage across *n. w.* to the *n. e.* angle of lake Huron, and another that is neither long nor difficult to the *s.* to the old settlement of Toronto. This is a short route from fort Frontenac to Michillimackinack. See KINGSTON.]

FRONTERA, SAN LORENZO EL REAL DE LA, a city, the capital of the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra [by which name it is at the present day better known] in Peru; founded by the Captain Lorenzo Suarez de Figueroa, in 1594. It is situate in a beatiful plain of more than 20 leagues long, and surrounded on all sides by country estates, on the source or head of the river Pirao, and not far from the kingdom of La Plata. Its population consists of 6000 souls, without mentioning 1500, who are servants, and are descended from the infidels taken from the woods by the people of La Cruz, when they made their sallies against the Chiriguanos, Chanaes, Tobas, Yuquis, Itonamas, Chiquitos, Baures, and Movibas; the same sallies having been made regularly twice a year, at the instigation of the founder of the said city, but afterwards prohibited at the repeated instances of the regulars of the company of Jesuits. In this city there are no public shops, in as much as necessity has instructed every person to make whatsoever may be necessary for themselves. It is the head of a bishopric erected in 1605, contains a convent of the religious order of La Merced, and had a college of the regulars of the company of Jesuits. It is in lat. 17° 25′ *s.* Long. 64° 24′ *w.*

FRONTERA, also with the dedicatory title of San Juan, another city of the province and *corregimiento* of Mendoza in the kingdom of Chile, founded by Don Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza, who gave it his name, being at the time president of the kingdom. It is beautifully and agreeably situate, fertile, and abounding in wheat and cattle, and no less in gold mines. It is small, and in its district are various estates, called San Miguel, El Leoncito, Vado, Hornillos, Quillayes, Babida, Jaques el Peñon Teatino, and Los Pedernales. It is 94 miles *n.* by *e.* from Mendoza, and 158 to the *n. e.* of Santiago, in lat. 31° 17′ *s.* Long. 68° 36′ *w.*

FRONTERA, another city, with the same dedicatory title as the former, the capital of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru; founded by the Mariscal Alonso de Alvarado, in 1536, in a beautiful plain, and very advantageous situation. It is not large, its population is small, and it is 120 leagues to the *n. e.* of Lima. It has been the native place of the Father Onofre Estevan, of the extinguished company of the Jesuits, an apostolic missionary of singular eminence, and a man of extraordinary virtues.

FRONTERA, a town and garrison of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España.

FRONTERA, a parish of the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the Paraguay, about six miles *s. e.* from Asuncion, in lat. 25° 23′ 50″ *s.* Long. 57° 35′ 26″ *w.*

FRONTON, Isle of the, near the coast of Peru, in the province and *corregimiento* of Cercado, near the isle of San Lorenzo.

[FROWSACK Channel, or the GUT OF CHANSO, a strait between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton island, five French leagues long and one broad.]

FRUTAS, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil; situate near the settlement of Tomido.

[FRYDUFFRIN, a township in Chester county, Pennsylvania.]

[FRYING-PAN, a dangerous shoal, so called from its form. It lies at the entrance of Cape Fear

river, in N. Carolina; the *s.* part of it is in lat. 33° 32′ *n.* six miles from Cape Fear pitch, and 24 *s. e.* by *s.* from the light-house on Bald-head.]

[FRYSBURGH, or Fryburgh, a township, pleasantly situated in York county, in the district of Maine, in a bow formed by the *n.* branch of Great Ossipee river. It was incorporated in 1777, has a flourishing academy, and contains 447 inhabitants. This is the ancient Indian village Peckwalket, through which the upper part of Saco meanders; 37 miles from the sea, and 100 *n.* of Boston. Lat. 43° 57′ *n.* Long. 70° 53′ *w.*]

[FUCA, Straits of Juan de, lie on the *n. w.* coast of N. America. The entrance lies between cape Flattery on the *s.* side, in lat. 48° 20′ *n.* long. 124° 23′ *w.* to the opposite coast of the Quadras isles, in lat. 48° 40 *n.* It communicates with Pintard's sound, and thus forms Quadras isles; in the *s. w.* coast of which lies Nootka sound. See Pintard's Sound. The Spaniards, jealous of their right to the American coast, established a settlement at this place.]

FUEGO, Tierra del, some islands situate to the *s.* of the straits of Magellan, thus commonly called on account of the fire and smoke that were seen to issue from them by their first discoverers, and which were caused by some volcanoes which, although they have not yet been observed in the day, may be plainly seen in the night, at a great distance. These volcanoes throw up a great quantity of pumice-stone, which is found in the sea surrounding these islands: the largest of them, and that which is with the greatest propriety called the Tierra del Fuego, extends itself along the whole coast of the straits of Magellan, nearly 400 miles from *e.* to *w.* It was formerly believed that it was united to the continent, until that Hernando de Magallanes discovered and navigated the straits, and discovered that the Tierra del Fuego was only an island; others, who passed the straits, discovered that here were many islands divided by small channels, and that the largest next to this was that which lies farthest *n.* between the said island and the Magellan coast, being separated by a channel 50 leagues long, called the strait of San Sebastian. The other islands are smaller, and are not deserving of a description. Some assert that there is a more easy and secure pass into the S. sea, obviating the necessity of passing through this strait or by cape Horn, which may be left to the *s.* an *e.* course being taken through the bay of Nassau. One of the modern navigators, who gives an account of his voyage through this strait, says, that in 1719 he coasted along the Tierra del Fuego, on the *s.* shores of the straits of Magellan, in a small vessel, in order to discover the pass, through which a French Tartan was said to have entered into the S. sea, but could not find it. The land of the Tierra del Fuego is, for the most part, mountainous and craggy, although it is not without some plains and fertile valleys abounding in pastures; it also abounds in bays capable of containing many vessels, and there are not wanting forests for timber, or stones fit for ballast. The winds, and particularly the *w.* are so impetuous, and rise so suddenly, that there is scarcely time to furl the sails of the vessels; and these are often driven from their anchors, and stand a great chance of being wrecked; and thus it is requisite that those who are sailing *w.* should bear as much as possible to the *s.* The natives of this country are white, like Europeans; they go naked, and paint their bodies of various colours, each following their own whim, and carrying this to such a pitch, that some of them will be seen to be all red before, and white behind; they are tall, robust, and well formed, and their hair, which is very black and long, flows loose: the women also paint their bodies, covering one half with skins; they also carry necklaces made of fish bones. Their cabins are made of wood, but they are small and wretched. Their arms are bows and arrows, and darts, on the tops of which are fixed pieces of flint or bone. Their canoes are of the barks of trees, well made, and generally from 10 to 16 feet long and two wide; each contains six or eight rowers, who manage it with an extraordinary velocity; indeed, they have no dread of sinking it, since they all, men and women, swim like fish. Their customs and mode of living is similar to that of wild beasts; they have not the least notions of religion, and eat animals alive, like lions and tigers. If they at any time appear affable to foreigners, it is with a view to surprise and kill them: all this, however, can only be said of those who inhabit the *s.* and the vicinity of the bay of Nassau; since Mr. Bauchine Guin, spoken of by Rogers in his voyage that he made to the strait in 1699, represents them affable, and incapable of doing mischief.

The *s.* coast of the Tierra del Fuego is but little known. In some maps we perceive a great number of islands without any name, from cape Horn to the strait called by the natives Jelonchete, which divides these islands from the island nearest that part. This island may be about 40 leagues from *e.* to *w.* and 10 or 12 from *n.* to *s.*; in it are three ports, which are called San Martin, Vanelle, and La Navidad. The island contiguous to this, which is the last which belongs to the more *w.* part, con-

tains only two, which are port Felix and English, and terminates in the cape Pillar, the last of the straits of Magellan on the *s.* part, as the cape Victory is on the *n.* The island called "Of the States" forms the entrance of the straits of Maire, and between this and the *e.* part of the Tierra del Fuego, is a small strait, which is 10 leagues long, and from five to six wide; and at the distance of 12 or 15 leagues is the strait called "Of Brower," commonly used by vessels which are proceeding from the coast of Magellan to the S. sea, the same being reckoned more easy and secure to pass than that of Maire or Magellan; and this it was that was navigated by Mr. Bauchine Guin, when he returned from those seas, in 1701. The English admiral George Anson discovered, in 1741, on the *w.* coast of this country, a port with such conveniences and advantages, that according to his description, it should appear a very paradise. The navigators who have visited this country, have recounted so many fables about it, that one might almost be induced to think it altogether imaginary. See Sarmiento, Seixas, Roggers, Freziere, Dampiere, Anson, Le Maire, and others.

FUENCLARA. See Concepcion.

FUERTE, a town of the province and government of Cinaloa in Nueva España.

Fuerte, a settlement of the province of Ostimuri in Nueva España; situate at the source of a river which runs into the gulf of California.

Fuerte, another, of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil; situate on the coast, near the cape of San Agustin.

Fuerte, an island of the N. sea, on the coast of the province and government of Cartagena, near the mouths of the river Sinú, opposite the point of Piedras.

Fuerte, a river of the province and government of Cinaloa, which runs into the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortés, near the port Ahome.

Fuerte, a point of land or cape of the *n.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, in the French possessions, where they have built a fort. It lies between the rivers Little and Tapun.

FULCARSONS, a small river of N. Carolina, which runs *n. e.* and enters the Conhaway.

[FULL Moon Shoal. See Hatteras.]

FUME, Cape of, a point of land on the *e.* coast of the Royal island or Cape Breton, between the point Plate and the bay of Niganiche.

[FUNDY, a large bay in N. America, which opens between the islands in Penobscot bay, in Lincoln county, Maine, and cape Sable, the *s. w.* point of Nova Scotia. It extends about 200 miles in a *n. e.* direction, and with Verte bay, which pushes into the land in a *s. w.* direction from the straits of Northumberland, forms a very narrow isthmus, which unites Nova Scotia to the continent; and where the division line runs between that province and New Brunswick. From its mouth up to Passamaquoddy bay, on its *n. w.* side, situated between the province of New Brunswick and the district of Maine, are a number of bays and islands on both sides, and thus far it contracts its breadth gradually: it is 12 leagues across from St. John's, in New Brunswick, to the gut of Annapolis, in Nova Scotia, where the tides are rapid, and rise 30 feet. Above this it preserves nearly an equal breadth, until its waters are formed into two arms, by a peninsula, the *w.* point of which is called cape Chignecto: at the head of the *n. e.* arm, called Chignecto channel, which, with bay Verte, forms the isthmus, the tides rise 60 feet. In the basin of Minas, which is the *e.* arm or branch of this bay, the tides rise 40 feet. These tides are so rapid as to overtake animals feeding on the shore.]

FUNES, a settlement of the province and government of Pastos in the jurisdiction of the district of the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the abundant river Guaitara, which is passed *en taravita*, which means a machine made of leather and osiers, attached by a cable to a tree on either side of the river; and the passenger getting into this machine, is thus hauled over by the cable running through a large ring fixed for the purpose, in each of the aforesaid trees; in the like manner baggage, chests, coffers, and all articles, are conveyed across; horses also are brought over in the same manner, after having been secured by slings.

[FUNKSTOWN. See Jerusalem, in Maryland.]

FUNZHA, a large and abundant river of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the province of Bogotá. See this article.

FUQUENE, a settlement of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the ancient province of Ebaté, founded upon a hill. It was very large and populous in the time of the Indians: at the present day it has fallen into such a state of decay that it is a miserable place.

Fuquene, a large lake in the same province and kingdom. It is ten leagues long and three wide: it is also called Siguazinsa, and from it rises the river Sarabita. It is near a settlement to which it gives its name.

FUREADO, Juan, a settlement of the island of Joanes de Marajo on the Brazil coast; situate

on the *s.* part, on the shore of the arm of the river of Las Amazonas.

FUSAGASUGA, an ancient province of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, also called De los Sutagaos, by the nation of this name, who inhabited it. It is 18 leagues long, and from six to seven wide; its territory is mountainous and craggy, and of a diversity of climates: it abounds in wild wax, honey, tobacco, *pita*, and *coca*; it is watered by the river of its name, from which the province is called, and also by the rivers of Sumapáz and Lexia. It is bounded *e.* by the mountains of Bogotá, and *w.* by the nation of the Panches Indians: at present it belongs to the *corregimiento* of Pasca.

FUSAGASUGA, a settlement of the former province and *corregimiento*. It is of a hot temperature, abounding in sugar-canes, maize, and plantains. It is near a large river of the same name, contains 150 housekeepers and 100 Indians, the greater part of them having come hither from the city of Alta Gracia, which became extinct, and being known by the name of Chuchumecos. This settlement had for its doctrinal curate the celebrated Don Lucas Fernandez de Piedrahita, bishop of Santa Marta and of Panamá, and author of the history of the conquest of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

FUSAGASUGA, a large river of the same province, on the shores of which are found innumerable crocodiles or alligators of an enormous size. This river runs into the Magdalena.

FUTUMAYO, a small river of the province and *corregimiento* of Patáz or Caxamarquilla in Peru. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the sources of the Guallaga.

G

GALAN, S. a small province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded *n.* by the province of Carabaya, *s.* by those of Omasuyos and Larecaxa, *w.* by that of Asangaro, and *e.* by the missions and mountains of Apolabamba.

GALAN, S. the settlement, the capital of the same province, which is at the present day destroyed.

GABARON, or GABARY, a bay of the *s.* coast of Royal island or Cape Breton, to the *w.* of Louisburg.

GABORY, Bay of, on the *s.* coast of Royal island or Cape Breton, at the entrance of the same, and 20 leagues distance from the island of San Pedro. It is one league wide, and lies amongst islands and rocks, close to which ships may safely ride; some of them are a league and a half long. This bay runs two leagues inland, and its anchorage is good.

GABOTO, Tower of, a fortress of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru, constructed by Sebastian Gaboto, who gave it his name, on the shore of the river La Plata, at the mouth of that of Caracarañal, in 1526. It remained but a short time, since the Spaniards abandoned it, after having suffered much from hunger nd a siege by the infidel Indians, who destroyed it. The ruins of it are, however, still to be seen 80 leagues above Buenos Ayres.

GABRIEL, S. an island of the river La Plata, near its *n.* coast, and opposite the colony of Sacramento, which was held by the Portuguese; in it is a castle of the same name.

GABRIEL, S. a settlement of the head settlement of Tlacotepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepéaca, in Nueva España. It contains 11 families of Indians, and is two leagues distant from its head settlement.

GABRIEL, S. another, of the head settlement of Coronango, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholúla, in the same kingdom. It contains 44 families of Indians, and is half a league *n.* of the capital.

GABRIEL, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Peribán in the same kingdom. It contains 23 families of Indians, and is three leagues to the *n.* of its capital.

GABRIEL, S. another, of the head settlement of Tlapacoya, and *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas, in the same kingdom. It contains 21 families of Indians, who cultivate some cochineal, seeds, and fruits, and employ themselves in cutting woods. It is somewhat more than four leagues to the *n.* of its head settlement.

GABRIEL, S. another, of the head settlement

of Tuzcacuesco, and *alcaldía mayor* of Amola, in the same kingdom. It contains 50 families of Indians, who serve as labourers in the estates and the *ranchos* of the district. It is 10 leagues *e.* by *n.* of its head settlement.

GABRIEL, S. a celebrated port of the river La Plata, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres, formed by seven islands. It is 30 leagues from the mouth of this river, and eight from the capital.

GABRIEL, S. a channel in the straits of Magellan, formed by the *s.* coast and different islands, from the mountain of Three Points to Handsome bay.

GACHANEQUE, a very lofty mountain of the province and government of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the *s.* part. It is one of the many which form the *cordillera* of Bogotá: from its *e.* side rises the river Meta, and runs to the *llanos* or plains of San Juan.

GACHANZIPA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Lipaquira in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in a beautiful, fertile, and delightful valley, abounding in wheat, maize, potatoes, barley, and other fruits of a cold climate. Such indeed is its temperature, though at the same time salutary. Here are made quantities of pots, jars, and other earthen vessels for preparing salt, and with which the salt earths of Nemocon and Lipaquira are supplied. It contains 80 white inhabitants, and more than 100 Indians, and it is close to the settlement of Tocancipa, in the same road that leads to Tunja, seven leagues to the *n.* of Santa Fé.

GACHETA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Guatavita in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a hot temperature, abounding in sugar-canes, plantains, and *yucas*. It contains some salt earths, from whence much salt is collected, the same being very white, and of the best quality of any in the kingdom. It also abounds in cattle; and its population is composed of more than 300 housekeepers and 150 Indians. It is 17 leagues to the *e.* of Santa Fé.

[GACHPAS, an Indian tribe, formerly in alliance with the Delawares.]

GAEBAR, S. JUAN DE, a town of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapo in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the confines of the province of Tucumán.

[GAGE'S Town, a settlement in Sunbury county, New Brunswick, on the lands granted to General Gage, on the *w.* side of St. John's river, on the *n.* shore of the bay of Fundy. The General's grant consists of 20,000 acres of land; the upland of which is in general very bad. There is some intervale on the river side, on which are a few settlers: exclusive of these settlements, there is very little good land of any kind.]

GAGUELLAGUAI, a settlement of Indians of the kingdom of Chile; situate in the interior of the kingdom, on the shore of the river Como-Leuvú or De los Sauces.

GAIRA, ENSENADA DE, a bay on the coast of the province and government of Santa Marta, much frequented by strange vessels, who come hither to carry on a contraband trade. It has a port, the inhabitants of which were a conversion of the religious order of St. Domingo; situate on the sea-shore, and to the *s.* of the capital.

GAIRA, a river to the *w.* of this province and government. It rises from the mountains of the Sierra Nevada; and after running many leagues, enters the N. sea, forming the former bay, which is full of sand-banks, constantly changing their position, and rendering the entrance dangerous for large vessels.

GAIRA. See GUAIRA.

GAJOLOLIPAC, SANTIAGO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of Huitepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixquintepec, in Nueva España. Its population was formerly very numerous, but it was almost depopulated in 1736, by the epidemical disorder of the *matlazahua*, for it was felt more severely in this jurisdiction than in others. It is two leagues *s.* by *e.* of its capital.

GALAND, Cape of, on the *n.* coast of the straits of Magellan, one of those which form the port of the same name.

GALAPA, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena.

GALAPAGOS, or GALIPAGOS, some islands of the S. sea; also called the Enchanted Isles. They are many, and of different sizes; the larger of them are Mascarin, Tobacco, Devil, Health, Barnabas, and Santiago, this being the only one in which there is sweet water. The English captain Cowley gave them other names at his own discretion, calling the first Charles, the second Crosman, the third Bindlos, the fourth Eures, the sixth Norfolk, and after the same manner christening several others. All these islands are barren and desert, but the climate is mild, delightful, and healthy. They are situate almost under the equinoctial line, and some rather to the *s.* of it, by a degree and some minutes, others being to the *n.* by two degrees. They are about 200 leagues to the *w.* of the coast of Puerto Viejo of Peru. They abound greatly in tortoises; and from this circumstance they take their name. The largest of them should be about 10 leagues

long, and six wide. Amongst them are many capacious channels, fit for the navigation of large vessels. [These islands lie between lat. 1° 45′ *n.* and 1° 31′ *s.*; and between long. 89° 2′ and 92° *w.* There are only nine of them of any considerable size, the largest of which is about 65 miles in length, and 45 in width, called by the English Albemarle. A number of small isles lie *w.* from these, on both sides the equator; one of which, Gallego isle, lies in the first degree of *n.* lat. and 102° of *w.* long. Many of these isles are well wooded, and some have a deep black mould. Vast quantities of the finest turtle are to be found among these islands, where they live the greatest part of the year; yet they are said to go from thence over to the main to lay their eggs, which is at least 100 leagues distant.]

Galapagos, another, a small island of the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortés, very close to the coast, between the cape San Marcos and that of Las Virgenes.

GALBAN, Cerro de, a very lofty mountain of the province of Chaco in Peru, on the shore and at the source of a river which takes the same name.

Galban. This river, which is called the Caño or Channel of Galban, runs *e.* between the former mountains, to which it gives its name, and that of Peñas, and enters the river Paraguay.

GALEA, a settlement of the province and government of Pastos in the kingdom of Quito, and jurisdiction of its presidency.

[GALEN, a military township in the state of New York; situated on Canadaque creek, 12 miles *n. w.* of the *n.* end of Cayuga lake, and 13 *s.* by *e.* of Great Sodus. It is bounded *s.* by Junius.]

GALERA, a point of land, thus called from the figure it assumes. It is on the coast of the province and government of Cartagena.

Galera, another point, on the *n.* coast of the island of Margarita, towards the centre of that coast.

Galera, another, on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru, and of the S. sea.

Galera, another, in the province and government of Esmeraldas, also in Peru, and in the S. sea, on the side of the settlement of Atacames.

Galera, an island of the S. sea, near the coast of the province and government of Panamá, and kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate at the mouth of the gulf of San Miguel.

Galera, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecoantepec in Nueva España. It runs *s.* and enters the Pacific ocean near the port of Los Angeles.

Galera, another, a small river of the territory of Matagroso in the province and country of Las Amazonas. It rises to the *n.* of the settlement of Santa Ana, runs *w.* and enters the Itenes.

GALETTE, or Galetts, an isthmus or long strip of land of the river St. Lawrence, in New France or Canada: from its extremity, opposite the island of Montreal, a road might be made to this place, by which means a very difficult, and always very troublesome navigation, owing to the cascades, would be avoided. [This isthmus is about 190 geographical miles *n. e.* from Niagara, and about 235 *s. w.* from Quebec.]

Galette, a fort, constructed by the French, in the country of the Iroquees Indians, on the shore of the river Catarakui, 120 miles from lake Ontario.

GALIBIS, a settlement of Caribes Indians of this nation, in the province and government of La Guayana, and in that part possessed by the French; situate on the shore of a river. See Caribes.

GALICIA, Nueva, a kingdom of N. America, bounded by Nueva España in its whole extent, by a line drawn from *s. s. e.* to *e. n. e.*; from the settlement of Autlán in the S. sea, to the mouth of the river Panuco in the N. sea, and bay of Mexico; bounded *n.* by the provinces of Cinaloa, Nuevo Reyno de Leon, and Nueva Vizcaya; and *s. s. w.* by the Pacific, from the aforesaid settlement of Chiametla, which is at the entrance of the gulf of California; so that it is a triangle, being more than 300 leagues long, and its extent along the coast 200. This country was dicovered and conquered by order of the audience of Mexico, by Fuño Guzman, in 1531, although Don Hernando Cortés affirms, that it had been previously discovered by the Captain Gonzalo de Sandoval, when he went forth to conquer Panuco: it was then called Xalisco, from a settlement which was then its principal or head, and which still preserves its name. Its temperature is for the most part mild, but there is a great propensity to heavy rains, tempests, and earthquakes. The winds are generally very strong, and particularly to the *s.* which is the most general: yet, notwithstanding all this, this country is esteemed very healthy, and people not uncommonly arrive here to a very good old age. It abounds in mosquitoes and bugs as large as beans. The greater part of this country is mountainous and rugged, although it is not without some pleasant *llanuras* or plains, which are very fertile. In the *sierras* are found fine

sticks of pine and oak, and in these woods dwell very blood-thirsty and daring wolves. Here are also most abundant mines of silver and of copper, and in those which are called *chalchihuites*, are some green stones, to which some ascribe the virtue of curing the *sciatica* (hip-gout). Here is much saltpetre and salt, also many *tuna* trees and wild cochineal, of which no use is made; the Chichimecas and Guachichiles Indians subsisting solely upon the native fruits the whole year round. It is much in want of water, since it has no more than one river, which is however large and abundant, and which rises from the lakes of Mechoacán, and running *n. w.* enters the S. sea, having, at four leagues from Guadalaxara, a fall of upwards of 10 fathom. It is not fordable; the horses pass it by swimming, and the people and effects are conveyed over by rafts. Near Icatlan is a lake 20 leagues in circumference, and in Tacualco another of 12, and on the shores of both are abundance of pastures for cattle. In the *llanos* or levels of Buena Vista, nine leagues from Guadalaxara, a fountain gushes from a rock, and presently forms itself into one abundant stream, which is not fordable, and running 20 leagues, enters the river above mentioned. In all the valleys or *llanuras* are found the mezquite, which is similar to the carob tree of Europe; the *maguey*, and the *tuna*, and the Castillan fruits in great abundance, such as grapes, quinces, pomegranates, figs, peaches, pears, Melocoton peaches, and every kind of grain, seed, and garden herb: the cherries, however, bear no fruit, since they run too rapidly to wood and become rank: the olives yield sparingly, owing to the destruction made by the ants. The pigs feed and fatten on a root called *castañuela*, which is as common here as is the acorn in Estremadura and the other provinces. Throughout the year grow abundance of flowers, pepper-plants, black and white French beans, and calabashes. The ants are perpetually destroying the vegetable productions, as are also the crows: these birds are black only on their bodies, their wings being white and red, and their beaks similar to those of sparrows: one flight of them is sufficient to destroy a crop of wheat of a whole field, since they attack the corn as soon as it runs to grain, and will not be frightened away however you may shout. The animals produced here are similar to those of the other parts of America, and great has been the increase of swine, goats, sheep, cows, and horses, and not less so of the several kinds of birds. There is but little fish in the rivers, and the bees, from which however a sufficient quantity of honey is procured, are very few. Here is a territory abounding in *tuna* trees, of 50 leagues in length, where upwards of 10,000 bushels of cochineal might be gathered annually, were it cultivated. The Indians are docile and fickle, leaving on the slightest pretence their former settlement for another spot, being always sure of finding materials for building themselves houses; and they sometimes will prefer retiring to the less frequented and solitary parts, again abandoning themselves to their ancient idolatry. These Indians are in stature taller and more robust than those of Mexico, and have more native genius; but they are much inclined to idleness, and never work but by compulsion. Their dress consists of a cotton shirt and a square mantle of the same materials, made fast by a knot on each shoulder. Their shoes are merely soles attached to their feet by thongs, and their beds are mats of reeds and cotton blankets. They adorn their neck, arms, and legs, with strings of green glass beads and small shells. They have great pleasure in dancing the whole day long with a drum, which is made of an hollow piece of wood, and makes a very discordant sound: then it is that they particularly paint and deck themselves out in feathers of different colours, and their great luxury is to inebriate themselves with wine made of the *maguey*, this being the only one of all the vegetable productions that they cultivate. They have no love for their country, and treat with equal indifference whatsoever they inherit. They are fond of a drink infused with maize and pepper; and these they always carry ready mixed in a little bag, adding water according to their necessity. They make some very good woven manufactures of wool, cotton, and feathers, by looms which they carry about with them, and which they, when they wish to work, suspend to the first tree they meet. They totally neglect the cultivation of cotton, though it would thrive extraordinarily well. The principal commerce of this kingdom consists in its silver mines; and the Indians who inhabit it, and who are of the nations of the Cazcanes, Guachichiles, and Gumares, all speaking different idioms, let themselves out to hire for loading and carrying effects. Its population consists of 38 *alcaldías mayores*, of which the capital is Guadalaxara; the same being the seat of the tribunal of the royal audience by which it is governed, and belonging in its whole extent to one bishopric. The *alcaldías* are,

Guadalaxara,	Xala,
Autlán,	Tepic,
Amola,	Sentipác,
Zayula,	Tequepespa,
Zacatecas,	Tonala,

Ostotipaquillo,	Acaponeta,
Analco,	Nayarinth,
Mazapil,	Barca,
Aguas Calientes,	Tecpatitlán,
Zapopán,	Lagos,
Tala,	Cuquio,
Caxititlan,	Tecualtichi ,
Tlajomulco,	Juchipilá,
Zapotlán,	Colotlán,
Izatlán,	Xerez,
Huahuchinango,	Fresnillo,
Purificacion,	Ibarra,
Ostotipác,	Sierra de Pinos,
Compostela,	Charcas.

[GALIPAGOS. See GALAPAGOS.]

GALISTEO, a settlement of the kingdom of Nuevo Mexico; situate at the source of a river which enters the grand river of the N. between the settlements of Pecos and S. Juan.

[GALLAN, ST. a small island on the coast of Peru, in lat. 13° 50′ *s.* Fifteen miles *n. w.* of the high land Morro Viejo, or Old Man's Head; between which island and the high land, is a most eligible station to cruize for vessels bound for Callao, *n.* or *s.*]

GALLARDO, Bay of, in the kingdom of Chile, at the confluence of two rivers.

GALLE, a new land or country discovered by Captain Cook in 1770.

GALLEGOS, or DESAGUADERO DE LOS, a river of the coast and country of the Patagonians, a little to the *n.* of the strait of Magellan. It runs *e.* and enters the S. sea between cape Las Virgenes and cape Bruntiempo. Lat. 51° 38′ *s.* Long. 69° 20′ *w.*

GALLINA, a small isle of the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortés; situate within Jobe's bay, and opposite the entrance formed at its mouth by the island of Espiritu Santo.

GALLINAZOS, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It runs *n.* and enters the Chicamocha or Sogamoso.

GALLION, a large river of the island of Martinique, which rises at the foot of the great mountain of Pitous de Carbet, runs *n. n. w.* and enters the sea opposite the bay of the same name, and the island of Monsieur, forming at its mouth a capacious and beautiful fort.

GALLION, another river of the island of Guadalupe; which rises in the mountains, runs *w.* and enters the sea, between those of Herbes and Sence. On its banks is a castle called de Basse Terre, for the defence of that part of the island.

GALLION, a bay on the *s. e.* coast of the island of Martinica. It is very capacious and convenient, and lies between Buc bay and the river of its name.

GALLIPAVA, a small river of the kingdom of Chile.

[GALLIPOLIS, a post-town in the N.W. territory; situate on a bend of the Ohio river, and nearly opposite the mouth of the great Kanhaway. It is said to contain about 100 houses, all inhabited by French people. It is 90 miles *e.* of Columbia on the Ohio, 136 *s. w.* from Pittsburg. This town is said to be on the decline, the rights of the inhabitants to the lands not being sufficiently secure. Lat. 38° 33′ *n.* Long. 82° 9′ *w.*]

GALLO, a settlement and *presidio* of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeguana in the kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. It is the residence of a serjeant-major, with a lieutenant and three soldiers, stationed there as a guard against the incursions of the infidel Indians. The territory is barren, from the want of water. It is 40 leagues to the *n. n. w.* of the capital of Guadiana, the river of Las Nasas intersecting the road to this place.

GALLO, an island of the S. sea, of the coast of the province and government of Barbacoas. On the *n.* side it covers a bay where there is sufficient depth of water for small vessels. It is surrounded by sand-banks and rocky shoals: the land lies high, well wooded, and watered by a river called Tomaco. It has in it a small settlement of Indians, who provide themselves with great facility with all kinds of food from the continent, from whence they are only three leagues distance. This island was discovered by the pilot Bartholomew Ruiz in 1525, and at it Francisco Pizarro stopped 15 days, in order to refresh his comrades after the labours of their navigation, when they sailed for the discovery of Peru, in the following year, 1526. Lat. 1° 26′ *s.* Long. 80° 33′ *w.*

GALLO, another, a small and barren island in the N. sea, near the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Rey, to the *n.* of the island of Santa Catalina. Lat. 27° 10′ *s.* Long. 48° 45′ *w.*

GALLO, a point or extremity of the coast of the island of Trinidad, looking to the *s.* and forming the mouth or entrance of the bay or channel of Chaguaramas.

[GALLOWAY, a township in Gloucester county, New Jersey.]

GALOP, a small river of New France or Canada, which runs *e.* and enters lake Superior, between Mamens and the river Charon.

GALOTS, a cascade which runs into the river St. Lawrence in Canada, and is the last of those in

these parts: between it and the isthmus of Galete is an admirable plain country full of the most beauful woods.

GALOTS, an island of the river St. Lawrence in the same province, three leagues distant from that of Cabras or Aux Chevres. Lat. 43° 33′.

GALVE, SANTA MARIA DE, a bay of the province of Florida, discovered in 1559 by Don Tristan de Luna y Arellano, and afterwards reconnoitred by the Lieutenant-general Don Andres de Pez, who added to it the surname of Galve, in honour of the count of this title, who was then viceroy of Nueva España. It is very large and convenient: its mouth or entrance is only 39 yards wide, and opposite the island of Santa Rosa. It has within it different lakes and salt marshes, and its shore is indented with many rivers. It is 40 leagues from the bay of San Joseph.

[GALWAY, a township in the new county of Saratoga in New York. By the state census of 1796, it appears that 491 of its inhabitants are qualified to be electors.]

GAMALOTAL, a river of the province and government of Venezuela. It rises to the *s.* of the mountain of Tacazecruma, in its course forms the shape of an S, and receives many tributary streams, until it runs into the river of La Portuguesa.

GAMAS, S. ANDRES DE LOS, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* and *real* of the mines of Temascaltepec in Nueva España. It contains 46 families of Indians, who serve as labourers in the mines, and is eight leagues to the *w.* of its capital.

GAMBITA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; of a hot temperature, but healthy, and abounding in the vegetable productions peculiar to its climate. It contains 150 housekeepers, and is 10 leagues to the *n. w.* of its capital.

[GAMBLE's Station, a fort about 12 miles *w.* from Knoxville, in Tennessee.]

GAMEZA, a settlement and capital of the *corregimiento* of this name, in the province of Tunja, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold temperatnre, abounding in *papas*, maize, &c. It contains 100 housekeepers and as many Indians; in whose time it was a populous city, and capital of a state, having for its proprietor the Prince of the Four States, in which a power was vested of electing the king of Tunja. At the present day, the memory of its greatness alone remains, and it is reduced to a small and wretched hamlet. It lies 10 leagues to the *n.* of Tunja.

[GAMMON, Point, anciently called Point Gilbert, by Gosnold, forms the *e.* side of the harbour of Hyanis or Hyennes, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts.]

GANABARA. See JANEIRO.

GANEIDOES, a settlement of Indians of the province and country of the Northern Iroquees; situate on the side of a small lake, near lake Ontario, on the *n.* side.

GANENTAHA, a settlement of Indians of the same country as the former, where the English have a fort and establishment for their commerce. It is situate on the shore of a small lake of salt water, which empties itself into the river Onondago.

GANEROSKE, a settlement of Indians of the same province and country as the former; situate on the shore of the lake Ontario, on the *n.* coast.

[GANNELOR, a small island in the gulf of St. Lawrence, in *n.* lat. 48° near Bird island.]

GANOS, a place and parish of Canada or New France, where the Ohio or Beautiful river enters the St. Lawrence. It is 60 leagues from the mouth of this river, in which, at the distance of 10 leagues from the place where it enters the former, is a fountain, the waters resembling oil, and having a ferruginous taste: they are used by the savages for the curing of infirmities.

GARABATAY, a river of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil. It runs *w.* and enters the sea.

GARACHINE, a cape or point of the coast of the province and government of Darien, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, and S. sea. Here vessels are constantly subject to tempests of a frightful nature, and to frequent shifting of the winds. The land here is high, covered with wood, and inhabited by some barbarian, infidel, and very treacherous Indians of the Tarabes nation; friends and allies to the Indians of Darien. This cape or point to the *s.* and that of St. Lawrence to the *n.* form the entrance of the gulf of San Miguel. Lat. 8° 7′ 30″ *n.* Long. 78° 14′ *w.*

GARAGOA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Tunja, and Nuevo Reyno de Granada; of a mild temperature, producing abundance of sugarcane, maize, plantain, *yucas*, potatoes, anniseed, and *garvanzos* or Spanish peas. It contains upwards of 100 housekeepers. It was entered in a pacific manner by Gonzalo Ximinez de Quesada in 1537: it was then very rich. It stands on the shore of a river of its name, 14 leagues to the *s. e.* of Tunja, and as many to the *n. e.* of Santa Fé.

GARAGOA, the aforesaid river, which is very abundant, rises in the *cordillera* of Gachaneque, one league from the settlement of Turmeque, and traverses the province.

GARAGU, or CARAGUATARA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil. It has the title of city, and in its vicinity are some sugar-presses, this being the article of its commerce. The climate is very mild, but the *e.* wind, which blows continually, is somewhat troublesome. It has a small port fit only for small vessels. The road however is large, but of little depth, and much exposed to all the winds. Its district is reduced, thinly peopled, and uncultivated. The settlement lies on the shore of a river which enters itself into the port on the *s.* side. It was taken by the Dutch in 1632, and recovered by the Portuguese in 1646. It is 28 miles *s.* by *w.* from Olinda, and is in lat. 8° 38′ *s.* Long. 35° 11′ *w.* See index to additional matter respecting the history, &c. of Brazil.

GARATUBA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil. It runs *e.* and enters the sea between the bay of Ipetuba and the town of San Francisco.

GARATUBA, another, also a small river, of the province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeiro in that kingdom. It runs *s.* and enters the sea opposite the island Marambaya.

GARBEL, Point of, on the *e.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, within Trinity bay.

GARCIMENDOZA, a town of the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in Peru. It is small.

GARDEN, a small river of Nova Scotia or Acadia, which runs *s. e.* and enters the sea on the *s.* coast, close to the bay of St. Cataline.

[GARDNER, a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1785. It contains about 14,000 acres, well watered, chiefly by Otter river. The road from Connecticut river, through Petersham, Gerry, and Templeton, on to Boston, passes through it. It contains 531 inhabitants, and is 26 miles *n.* by *w.* of Worcester, and 60 *n. w.* of Boston.]

[GARDNER'S Island, or Isle of WIGHT, lies at the *e.* end of Long island, in New York state, sheltered within Oyster pond and Montauk points; 10 miles *n. w.* of the latter, and as far *s. w.* of Plumb island. It contains about 3000 acres of fertile land, the property of one person, and yields excellent grass, wheat, and corn. Fine sheep and cattle are raised on it. It is annexed to E. Hampton, and lies 50 miles *s. w.* of Newport, Rhode Island.]

GARGALES, a small river of N. Carolina, which runs *s.* and enters the Yadkin.

GAROUPAS, a bay of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil, between the bay of Ipetuba and the island of Aracori.

GARRANATOS, a small river of the district and territory of Baba, in the province and government of Guayaquil. It runs *s.* and enters the Caracol or Ojiba on the *n.* in lat. 1° 51′ *s.*

GARROTE, a bay of the coast of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, in the N. sea, and jurisdiction of the government of Portobelo. It is the ordinary watering place for foreign vessels which carry on a contraband trade, owing to its convenience in being so close to the aforesaid port; and it is mostly filled with bilanders, cutters, and other vessels, English, French, and Dutch.

GARZA, a small river of the province and goverment of Maracaibo. It rises in the table-land of Cachicamo, in the valley of Chama, runs *n.* and enters the great lake of Maracaibo, in the part opposite the mouth of the same.

[GARZAS, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate at a short distance from the *e.* bank of the Parana, about 60 miles *s.* of Corrientes. Lat. 28° 28′ 49″ *s.* Long. 58° 51′ 40″ *w.*]

GARZON, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *s.* through the country of the infidel Indians, and unites itself with the river Verde, to enter the Amambay.

GARZON, another, also a small river, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *s.* in the extremity of the coast formed by the mouth of the river La Plata.

GASCON, S. JUAN, a settlement of the province and kingdom of Guatemala, according to *Fr.* Antonio Remesal.

GASPAR, S. a settlement of the head settlement of Zumpahuacán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco, in Nueva España; situate between two dry and barren *barrancas*, being of a very hot temperature. It is annexed to the curacy of the capital, contains 90 families of Indians, and a very decent church, adorned with rich silver plate ornaments. It is three leagues to the *s.* of its head settlement.

GASPAR, another, a small settlement or ward of the same head settlement and *alcaldía*.

GASPAR, another, which is the head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Metepéc in the same kingdom, containing 161 families of Indians.

GASPAR, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Lagos in the same kingdom, four leagues to the *n. e.* of its capital.

GASPAR, another, of the province and kingdom of Guatemala.

GASPE, a bay and cape of N. America, to the *s.* of the cape of Rosiers in Canada. In this bay is a sort of island, which in reality is nothing more than a rock of about 30 toises long, 10 high, and

four wide; the which some assert to be the extremity of an ancient wall, which is said to have been formerly united to the mountain Jolly in Newfoundland. In its centre is an opening in the form of a bow, through which a Biscayan sloop sailed, and from that period the isle was known by the name of the Horadada. Sailors know when they are near this bay by a mountain which is level at the top, and standing higher than the others surrounding it, the same being known by the name of the Round Table. The natives who inhabit the district of Gaspe, are distinguished by the names of the rivers on the shores of which they dwell; and the principal of these are San Juan Ristegonetie, and Migamiche or Miramichi, called by the French Santa Cruz. They are tall, well formed, civil and affable to strangers, and the women are beautiful and chaste, with the exception of those inhabiting a certain part at a distance from the coast; where, from the abuse of spirits introduced among them by the French, they have lost this estimable virtue; the men also that affability which was peculiar to them. They are, on the contrary, constantly provoking to fight whomsoever they meet, upon the smallest pretext, and often without any motive at all, not only the Europeans but their friends, wives, and children; offering violence to every thing that comes in their way, and with difficulty restrained from laying violent hands upon themselves. One peculiarity observed by the Father Clerc, who resided several years amongst them, and particularly those called the Miramichi, is, that although they have no symptom of any religion further than the mere act of prostrating themselves before the sun when it shines, they had, even before the arrival of Europeans in their country, a profound veneration for a cross, which they used to carry about with them, esteeming the same to be a most powerful preservative. It was on this account that the French gave them the name of the Cross-bearers, and to their river the name of La Cruz or the Cross. Some affirm that these Indians are the most expert mariners of any in these regions; that they had a good knowledge of the ebb and flow of the tides, of the compass, which they divided into five parts or rhumbs, and of various other particulars, which are related by the above Father Clerc in his work called the *Gaspesia*, printed at Paris in 1691.

[GASPEE or NAMQUIT Point, seven miles *s.* of Providence, (Rhode Island), projecting from the *w.* shore of Providence river, remarkable as being the place where the British armed schooner, called the Gaspee, was burnt, June 10, 1772, by about 60 men from Providence, painted like Narraganset Indians. For the cause of this transaction, see Gordon's History of the American Revolution, vol. i. p. 311.]

GASPÉRAU, a settlement of Nova Scotia or Acadia; situate on the *e.* coast, near the bay of Verde, in the strait of Canseau. The English have built a fort there.

[GASPESIA, a tract of country on the *s.* side of the mouth of St. Lawrence river, and on the *n.* side of Chaleurs bay, in Lower Canada. Its *e.* extremity is cape Rosiers. The Indians called Gaspesians inhabit here.]

GATA, SIERRAS DE, some very lofty mountains of the coast, in the province and government of Honduras, between the rivers Comecueros and Cángrejo.

GATA, a point of land on the same coast and province as the former mountains, between the rivers Tian and Ochóa.

GATATUBA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Sergipe in Brazil. It runs into the sea close to the great river of San Francisco.

[GATES County, in Edenton *e.* district, N. Carolina, is bounded *n.* by the state of Virginia, *s.* by Chowan county. It contains 5392 inhabitants, including 2219 slaves. Chief town, Hertford.]

GATIME, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *e.* and enters the Paraná.

GATO, BUGIO DE, a watch-house on the top of a rock close to the coast of the province and government of Cartagena, between the Galera de Zamba and the point of Carvajal. It serves to give advice of vessels.

GATOS or CAT Island. [See St. SALVADOR.]

GATUN, a fort of the province and government of Panamá, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, built on the point of land on the shore of river Chagre, and at the mouth where it is entered by a river of this name. This fort is well situated to command the entrance of the river.

GAVAINS, or GAVAYNES, a nation of infidel Indians, but little known, who inhabit the borders of the river Yetau.

GAVITOS, some isles of the N. sea, near the coast of the government of Maracaibo, and province of Venezuela: they are five, and are situate on the side of the cape of S. Roman, on the *e.* part.

GAUCHE, a river of Hispaniola or St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French. It rises in the mountains at the *w.* point, runs *e.* and enters the Jaquemél.

[GAY Head is a kind of peninsula on Martha's

Vineyard, between three and four miles in length, and two in breadth, and almost separated from the other part of the island by a large pond. The Indians inhabiting this part, when lately numbered, amounted to 203. The soil is good, and only requires cultivation to produce most vegetables in perfection. There are evident marks of there having been volcanoes formerly on this peninsula. The marks of four or five craters are plainly to be seen. The most *s.* and probably the most ancient, as it is grown over with grass, now called the Devil's Den, is at least 20 rods over at the top, 14½ at the bottom, and full 130 feet at the sides, except that which is next the sea, where it is open. A man now alive relates, that his mother could remember when it was common to see a light upon Gay head in the night-time. Others say, their ancestors have told them, that the whalemen used to guide themselves in the night by the lights that were seen upon Gay head. The sea has made such encroachments here, that within 30 years it has swept off 15 or 20 rods. The extremity of Gay head is the *s.w.* point of the Vineyard. Lat. 41° 18′ *n.* Long. 70° 45′ *w.* from Greenwich.]

GAYES, Collado de, a settlement of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito, belonging to the district of the division of the former, on the shore of the river Bobonaza. It is, at the present day, entirely ruined.

GEAPA, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Yahualica in Nueva España. It contains 283 families of Indians.

GEBROEDERS, a small island of the N. sea; situate near the coast of the province and *captainship* of S. Vicente in Brazil, close to the island Grande.

GEGUA, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena; situate on the shore of the river S. George, or S. Jórge.

[GEKELEMUEKPECHUENK, a town of the Delaware Indians, on a creek of the same name, a head water of the Muskingum. This was the northernmost Moravian settlement on Muskingum river. It lies 12 miles *n. e.* by *n.* of Salem, and 78 *n. w.* of Pittsburg.]

GEMES, a settlement of the kingdom of Nuevo Mexico; situate on the shore of a river which enters the Grande of the N.

GEMESIA, a fort constructed by the French on the shore of the river San Juan, after the capture of Pentaugoet. In 1674, it was taken by surprise by 110 English.

GENES, a river of the province of Guayana, in the part possessed by the French.

Genes, an island of this province, in which the French have an establishment.

[GENESSEE, a township in Ontario county, New York, having 217 electors.]

[Genessee Country, a large tract of land in the state of New York, bounded *n.* and *n. w.* by lake Ontario, *s.* by Pennsylvania, *e.* by the *w.* part of the military townships in Onondago county, and *w.* by lake Erie and Niagara river. It is a rich tract of country, and well watered by lakes and rivers; one of the latter, Genessee river, gives name to this tract. It is generally flat, the rivers sluggish, the soil moist, and the lakes numerous.]

[Genessee River. See Chenessee.]

[GENEVA, a lake in Upper Canada, which forms the *w.* extremity of lake Ontario; to which it is joined by a short and narrow strait.]

[Geneva, a post-town in Onondago county, New York, on the great road from Albany to Niagara; situated on the bank of the *n. w.* corner of Seneca lake, about 37 miles *w.* of Oneida castle, and 95 *s. e.* from Niagara. The Friends settlement lies about 18 miles below this. Here were 20 log-houses, and a few other buildings several years ago, which have much increased since.]

[GENEVIEVE, St. or Missire, a village in Louisiana, on the *w.* bank of the Mississippi, nearly opposite to the village of Kaskaskias, eight miles *s.* of fort Chartres. It contained, about 20 years ago, upwards of 100 houses, and 460 inhabitants, besides Negroes.]

GENIBABU, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Rio Grande in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the rivers Cinimaniri and Grande.

GENIZAROS, a settlement of the missions which are held by the religious order of San Francisco in Nuevo Mexico.

GENOVES, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *n.* and enters the Rio Negro.

GENTE, Bay of the, on the coast of the straits of Magellan, where the Admiral Pedro Sarmiento took possession, for the twelfth time, of the surrounding territory for the Spanish crown, founding the colony and city of San Felipe; which afterwards was destroyed, from its inhabitants having perished with hunger. Thomas Candish, on passing it, also called it Port of Hunger or Famine, from the above circumstance.

Gente, an island of the straits of Magellan,

at the *n.* entrance of the third narrow pass called the Passage.

Gente, a bay in the same strait, and on the *n.* coast, between the cape Quade and the bay of San Joseph.

GEORGE'S, St. the capital of the island of Granada, one of the Antilles, founded after the peace of 1762. In 1771, it was entirely destroyed by a terrible fire; which misfortune again occurred in 1775, nearly the whole of the houses having been built of wood: the loss was estimated at 500,000*l.* [The town now makes a very handsome appearance, has a spacious square or parade; the houses are built of brick, and tiled or slated; some few are built of stone, excepting the warehouses and dwelling-houses round the harbour, which are mostly wooden buildings. These are, in a great measure, separated from the town by a very steep and rocky hill, the houses on which, with the trees which serve for shade, have a romantic appearance. The town is computed to contain about 2000 inhabitants, many of whom are wealthy merchants. This was its situation before the insurrection of the Negroes: of its present state we have not authentic information.]

[George's, St. a cape and island nearly opposite to the river Appalachicola, on the coast of E. Florida. Cape St. George's lies about six leagues to the *e.* of cape Blaize, being an elbow of the largest of St. Georges's islands, in lat. 29° 28′ *n.* There is a large shoal running out from it a considerable way, but how far has not yet been ascertained. The coast between it and cape Blaize forms a kind of hollow bay, with deep soundings and a soft bottom. There are two islands to the *n. w.* of St. George's cape; that nearest to it is small, and remarkable for a clump of straggling trees on the middle of it; the other is pretty large, and of a triangular form, and reaches within three leagues of cape Blaize, having a passage at each end of it for small craft into the bay, between these islands and the river Appalachicola; but this bay is full of shoals and oyster-banks, and there is not above two or three feet water at most in any of the branches of that river.]

[George, Fort, was situated on point Comfort, at the mouth of James river, and five miles *n. e.* of Craney island, at the mouth of Elizabeth river, in Virginia. See Comfort.]

[George, Fort King, an ancient fort in Georgia, which stood five miles *n. e.* of the town of Darien, in Liberty county; situated at the head of a creek which flows into the ocean opposite Sapelo island. It is now in ruins.]

[George, Lake, in E. Florida, is a dilation of the river St. Juan or St. John, and called also Great Lake. It is about 15 miles wide, and generally about 15 or 20 feet deep, excepting at the entrance of the river, where lies a bar, which carries eight or nine feet water. The lake is beautified with two or three fertile islands. The largest is about two miles broad, and commands a most delightful and extensive prospect of the waters, islands, *e.* and *w.* shores of the lake, the capes, the bay, and mount Royal; and to the *s.* the view is very extensive. Here are evident marks of a large town of the aborigines, and the island appears to have been once the chosen residence of an Indian prince. On the site of this ancient town stands a very pompous Indian mount, or conical pyramid of earth, from which runs, in a straight line, a grand avenue or Indian highway, through a magnificent grove of magnolias, live oaks, palms, and orange trees, terminating at the verge of a large, green, level savanna. From fragments dug up, it appears to have been a thickly inhabited town. See St. John's River.]

[George, Lake, lies to the *s.* of lake Champlain, and its waters lie about 100 feet higher. The portage between the two lakes is a mile and a half; but with a small expence might be reduced to 60 yards; and with one or two locks might be made navigable through for batteux. It is a most clear, beautiful collection of water; 36 miles long, and from one to seven wide. It embosoms more than 200 islands, some say 365; very few of which are any thing more than barren rocks, covered with heath, and a few cedar, spruce, and hemlock trees and shrubs, and abundance of rattle-snakes. On each side it is skirted by prodigious mountains, from which large quantities of red cedar are annually carried to New York for ship timber. The lake is full of fishes, and some of the best kind, as the black or Oswego bass, also large speckled trouts. It was called lake Sacrament by the French, who, in former times, were at the pains to procure this water for sacramental uses in all their churches in Canada; hence probably it derived its name. The remains of fort George stand at the *s.* end of the lake, about 14 miles *n.* by *w.* of fort Edward, on Hudson river. The famous fort of Ticonderoga, which stood at the *n.* side of the outlet of the lake, where it discharged its waters into lake Champlain, is now in ruins. See Champlain, and Ticonderoga.]

[George's, St. an island and parish belonging to the Bermuda isles, in the West Indies. Lat. 32° 45′ *n.* Long. 63° 30′ *w.*]

[George's, St. a large and deep bay on the *w.* side of Newfoundland island. Lat. 48° 12′ *n.*]

[George's Bank, St. a fishing bank in the Atlantic ocean, *e.* of cape Cod, in Massachusetts. It extends from *n.* to *s.* between lat. 41° 15′ and 42° 22′ *n.*]

[George's Key, St. was one of the principal British settlements in the bay of Honduras. It was taken by the Spaniards during the American war, but retaken by the British soon after.

The British settlements on the Mosquito shore, and in the bay of Honduras, were surrendered to the crown of Spain, at the Spanish convention, signed at London the 14th of July 1786.]

[George's River, St. in St. Mary's county, Maryland, is a very broad but short creek, whose mouth lies between Piney point and St. Mary's river, on the *n.* bank of the Potowmack, opposite the island of the same name.]

[George's River, St. in Lincoln county, district of Maine, or rather an arm of the sea, lies about two leagues *s. w.* of Penobscot bay. Four leagues from the mouth of this river stands Thomaston. This river is navigable for brigs and ships of large burden up to the narrows; and from thence about four miles higher, to nearly the head of the tide, for sloops and schooners of 80 or 90 tons. It is about half a league wide up to the narrows. Of late several considerable vessels have been built in this river, which are employed in coasting, and sometimes in foreign voyages. There are now owned in this river, though it does not in all exceed four leagues in length, one brig, two topsail schooners, and nine sloops: in all about 1100 tons. The navigation, however, is generally interrupted in winter, when not only the streams through the country, but the salt-water rivers, are locked up until spring. Fish abound here, of almost all kinds, in their season; and even lobsters, oysters, clams, and other delicacies of the aqueous kind, are plentiful in this river.]

[George's, St. a village nearly in the centre of Newcastle county, Delaware, on a creek of its own name, which falls into Delaware river four miles below, a little above Reedy island. It is 11 miles *s.* by *w.* of Wilmington, and 33 *s. w.* of Philadelphia.]

[GEORGETOWN, the chief town of Sussex county, Delaware, is situated 16 miles *w. s. w.* of Lewistown, and 103 *s.* of Philadelphia. It contains about 30 houses, and has lately been made the seat of the county courts.]

[Georgetown, a post-town in Maryland; situated in Kent county, on the *e.* side of Chesapeak bay, of about 30 houses. It is nine miles from the mouth of the river Sassafras, being seated on the *s.* side, opposite to Frederick, 13 *n. e.* of Chester, and 50 *s. w.* of Philadelphia.]

[Georgetown, a village of Fayette county, Pennsylvania; situated on the *s. e.* side of Monongahela river, at the mouth of George's creek. Here a number of boats are annually built for the trade and emigration to the *w.* country. It lies 16 miles *s. w.* of Union.]

[Georgetown, a post-town and port of entry in Montgomery county, Maryland, and in the territory of Columbia. It is pleasantly situated on a number of small hills, upon the *n.* bank of Potowmack river; bounded *e.* by Rock creek, which separates it from Washington city, and lies three miles from the capital, and seven *n.* of Alexandria. It contains about 280 houses, several of which are elegant and commodious. The Roman Catholics have established a college here, for the promotion of general literature, which is at present in a very flourishing state. The building being found inadequate to contain the number of students that applied, a large addition has been made to it. Georgetown carries on a small trade with Europe and the W. Indies. The exports in one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 128,924 dollars. It is 27 miles *s. w.* of Baltimore, and 186 *s. w.* of Philadelphia.]

[Georgetown, in Lincoln county, district of Maine, is situated on both sides of Kennebeck river. It was incorporated in 1716, is the oldest town in the county, and contains 1333 inhabitants. It is bounded *s.* by the ocean, *w.* by the towns of Harpswell and Brunswick, *n. w.* by Bath, and *e.* by Woolwich; being entirely surrounded by navigable waters, excepting about two miles of land, which divides the waters of Winnagance creek, a part of the Kennebeck, from an arm or influx of Casco bay, called Stephen's river.

The entrance at the mouth of Kennebeck river is guided on the *e.* by Parker's island, belonging to this township. It contains about 28,000 acres of land and salt marsh, and is inhabited by more than one-third part of the people of the township. This was the spot on which the Europeans first attempted to colonize New England, in the year 1607. It is a part of what was called Sagadahock; and the patentees of the Plymouth company began here to lay the foundation of a great state. They sent over a number of civil and military officers, and about 100 people. By various misfortunes they were forced to give up the settlement; and in 1608, the whole number who survived the winter returned to England.

There was a tradition among the Norridgewalk

Indians, that these planters invited a number of the natives, who had come to trade with them, to draw a small cannon by a rope, and that when they were ranged in a line, the white people discharged the piece, and thereby killed and wounded several of them. The resentment of the natives at this treacherous murder obliged the Europeans to re-embark the next summer. Georgetown is 15 miles *s.* of Pownalborough, and 170 *n.* by *e.* of Boston.]

[GEORGETOWN, a post-town of Georgia, in the county of Oglethorpe, 53 miles *s. w.* of Augusta, surrounded by a poor country; but, nevertheless, exhibits marks of growing prosperity.]

[GEORGETOWN, a large maritime district in the lower country of S. Carolina; situated in the *s. e.* part of the state; bounded *n. e.* by the state of N. Carolina, *s. e.* by the ocean, *s. w.* by Santee river, which divides it from Charleston district, and *n. w.* by Camden and Cheraw districts. It is about 112 miles from *n.* to *s.* and 63 from *e.* to *w.* and is divided into the parishes of All Saints, Prince George, and Prince Frederick. It contains, according to the census of 1790, 22,122 inhabitants, of whom 13,131 are slaves. It sends to the state legislature 10 representatives and three senators, and pays taxes to the amount of 3585*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*]

[GEORGETOWN, a post-town, port of entry, and capital of the above district, and is situated on a spot near which several streams unite their waters, and form a broad stream called Winyaw bay, 12 miles from the sea. See PEDEE River. Its situation connects it with an extensive back country of both the Carolinas, and would be a place of vast importance, were it not for a bar at the entrance of Winyaw bay, which interrupts the entrance of vessels drawing above 11 feet water, and is in many respects a dangerous place. It contains above 300 houses, built chiefly of wood. The public buildings are a court-house, gaol, and academy; three churches, of which the Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists, have one each. There is here a small trade to the W. Indies. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1795, were to the value of 21,511 dollars. It is 60 miles *n. e.* by *n.* of Charleston, 68 *s. w.* of Wilmington, N. Carolina, and 681 from Philadelphia. Lat. 33° 27′ *n.* Long. 79° 6′ *w.*]

GEORGIA, a province and colony of the English, in N. America; it has Louisiana to the *w.* Tennessee to the *n.* Carolina to the *n. e.* the Atlantic ocean to the *e.* and Florida to the *s.* It is divided into the following counties, Savannah, Halifax, Augusta, and Southern. In the year 1732, certain English gentlemen, moved by a zeal for the public good, and through a compassion for the misery of many poor people, proposed to King George II. the establishment of a colony in this country, which they considered not inferior to any of the settlements in America, either for situation or climate; since, although it was desert and full of forests, which served as shelter to some Indians and exiles, yet that it was capable of high cultivation, and of being made one of the best countries in the world; as it would, moreover, be of considerable advantage to Carolina, and serve as a good frontier against the Spaniards, the French, and the Indians. These reasons induced the English government to nominate a company for the establishment of the colony of Georgia, which would comprehend the whole country situate between the most *n.* course of the river Savannah, and the *s.* shore of the Atalamacha; and to this intent the patent was granted for 20 years, with authority during this time to nominate the governor and other officers. The patent had upon its seal two figures of rivers issuing from two urns, and between these the genius of the colony seated, having on her head the crown of liberty, in one hand a spear, and in the other a cornucopia, the whole being surrounded by the following motto, "*Colony, Georgia, Augusta;*" and on the reverse part some silk worms, with this inscription, "*Non sibi sed aliis.*" This colony, when it left England, consisted of 116 poor persons, provided with instruments for labour, as well as arms, ammunition, and 74 pieces of cannon; the parliament having advanced by way of encouragement 10,000*l.* sterling, and having nominated for governor Mr. Oglethorp; who giving testimony of the most active dispositions, commanded the prohibition of the importation of Negroes and of spirits, being well aware of the inconveniences produced by both these articles in the other establishments. In a short time, however, experience proved to him his error; for spirits were always reckoned necessary here to qualify the water, which is bad and unwholesome, and the labour of the Negroes could not be dispensed with, owing to the heat of the climate: moreover, he soon discovered that a great part of the colonists were gradually deserting, offended, no doubt, at the law by which property could descend only in the male line; and in short, disorders were getting to a great head, when the English government thought proper to revoke the concession, took charge of the province, and annulled all the rules that had been established. Even this, however, did not produce any great advantage; for now the cultivation of vines, silk, and other things, began before there were sufficient hands to be employed. But immediately after followed the treaty of alli-

ance with the Yammacrans Indians, and the numerous nation of the Creeks, whose king, by name Tomochichi, came to England with his wife and son to ratify the same. In 1735 arrived a reinforcement of 160 Scotch Highlanders, who established themselves in a territory, to which they gave the name of Darien, in memory of the establishment they had formed in the province of this name at the end of the last century, (1700); and in 1737 arrived a regiment of 600 men, who had conceived a dislike to the Spanish governor of San Agustin of La Florida, who attacked this colony, when it was defended by the aforesaid Governor Oglethorp.

The whole of the coast of Georgia is defended by a thread of islands, which runs along its whole extent; and for more than 70 miles it is full of sand-banks. But the vessels have a good anchorage, and a secure port at the entrance of the river Savannah; and to the *s.* of this river is a clear and quiet basin, called Teky-sound, where many ships may lay at anchor in 14 foot water, with a safe place for embarkation, since the tide on this coast rises seven feet.

In this province are several cities, namely, the Savannah, Augusta, Ebenezer, which are situate on the shore of the river of the name of the first-mentioned; and on the *s.* is that of Frederick, in the island of St. Simon, at the mouth of the river Alatamacha, with different forts for its own defence and that of the country.

This country produces abundance of wheat, maize, oats, and barley, and the two latter are of the very best quality. The wheat is sowed in May, and gathered in June. It also yields quantities of potatoes, melons, water-melons, quinces, common English pease, which with some little care and cultivation might be produced the whole year round; beans, sallad of all kinds and in regular succession, also fragrant herbs, wild grapes in abundance, and cherries which are similar to those of England, and which ripen in May: these are also found in some gardens and orchards, as are pears, apples, and apricots, mulberry trees which bear twice a year, as also white mulberries, the leaf of which is peculiarly good for silk-worms. The olives and oranges here are very good, and most particularly in the *s.* part of the province, where one of the latter has been known to grow to the height of 15 feet in seven years. The principal of the trees used for building may be reduced to the pine, which is found in great abundance, oaks of six or seven kinds, black walnuts, cedars, white and black cypress, laurels, and myrtles, with which are made torches; and sassafras, which infused in water makes a wholesome drink. In the woods are a quantity of birds, and particularly in the winter season, which begins in November and finishes in March: there are ducks, wild turkeys weighing from 20 to 30 lbs. turtle-doves, curlews, woodcocks, and partridges smaller than those of Europe. The animals are hares, rabbits of good flavour; and when the season is very cold, in the *n.* parts there are great flights of pigeons, which may be easily killed. Here are also some tigers, but they are small; bears, which, when they are sucklings, have the flavour of sucking pigs; wolves, and many species of serpents, although these are not venomous, save that of the rattle-snake, against the bite of which the Indians have a certain antidote, if the same be only immediately applied. In the rivers are found sea wolves, alligators, and an infinite variety of fish, which in the summer are extremely cheap; the same also as are the various kind of shell-fish found here. Articles of food are in general reasonable, as is English beer, also rum from the other colonies. The brandy and wine commonly drank here comes from Madeira, though that which is in highest estimation is from Lisbon. Oranges and lemons are plentiful, and they will continue to be more so daily, since many have been planted. Soap here is also very cheap, but the most useful manufacture is that of silk, since the climate is very friendly to the breeding of silk-worms, and the territory for the cultivation of the mulberry. There are some hopes of making wine, notwithstanding the great difficulties that have hitherto obtained, the skin of the grape not being of sufficient consistency to contain the juice, and consequently bursting as the grape gets ripe. The winters in the spring equinox kill the stocks of the vines, and those which are brought from Europe are destroyed by the insects of the country; but it has been found by experience that the European vines being ingrafted with those of the country, the above objections are almost entirely obviated, since they thus sprout much later, and thus escape the influence of the frost; the bark also is much stronger, and resists the insects. Some of the vines that were brought from Portugal have succeeded well enough, even in the most barren part of this province, which, in a word, only wants hands to cultivate it. The principal rivers by which it is irrigated are the Savannah, Altamaha or George, and St. Mary, the which divides it from Florida. Its principal ports are at the entrance of the two former rivers. The number of inhabitants is very uncertain, and that of the Negroes and slaves, we are assured, exceeds 14,000.

The following list shews the exports of the productions for 23 years, and the progress of commerce. The first column is the year, the second the number of the vessels, the third the value of their cargoes in pounds sterling. The capital of Georgia is Savannah.

1750	-	8	-	2,004
1751	-	11	-	3,810
1752	-	17	-	4,841
1753	-	23	-	6,403
1754	-	42	-	9,507
1755	-	52	-	15,744
1756	-	42	-	17,766
1757	-	44	-	15,649
1758	-	21	-	8,613
1759	-	48	-	12,694
1760	-	37	-	20,852
1761	-	45	-	15,870
1762	-	57	-	27,021
1763	-	92	-	47,551
1764	-	115	-	55,025
1765	-	148	-	73,426
1766	-	154	-	81,228
1767	-	154	-	67,092
1768	-	186	-	92,284
1769	-	181	-	86,480
1770	-	186	-	99,383
1771	-	185	-	106,387
1772	-	217	-	121,677

[Georgia, now one of the United States of N. America, is situated between lat. 30° 37′ and 35° *n.* and between long. 80° 58′ and 91° 30′ *w.* being about 600 miles in length, and on an average 250 in breadth. It was formerly divided into parishes, afterwards into three districts, but lately into two districts, viz. Upper and Lower, which are subdivided into 24 counties, as follow: in the Lower district are Camden, Glynn, Liberty, Chatham, Bryan, M'Intosh, Effingham, Scriven, and Burke. The counties in the Upper district are Montgomery, Washington, Hancock, Greene, Franklin, Oglethorpe, Elbert, Wilkes, Lincoln, Warren, Jefferson, Jackson, Bullock, Columbia, and Richmond. The principal towns are Augusta, formerly the seat of government, Savannah, the former capital of the state, Sunbury, Brunswick, Frederica, Washington, and Louisville, which is the metropolis of the state; and here are deposited the records of the state, such of them as a late legislature did not order to be publicly burnt.

The principal rivers which water Georgia are, Savannah, which separates itself from S. Carolina; Ogeechee river, which runs parallel with the former; and Alatamaha, which runs parallel with the others. Besides these and their numerous branches, there is Turtle river, Little Sitilla, Great Sitilla, Crooked river, and St. Mary's, which forms a part of the *s.* boundary of the United States. The rivers in the middle and *w.* parts will be noticed under the head of Georgia Western Territory. All these are stored with a great variety of fish, as rock, mullet, whiting, shad, trout, drum, bass, catfish, white, brim, and sturgeon; and the bays and lagoons are supplied with oysters, and other shellfish, crabs, shrimps, &c. The clams, in particular, are large, their meat white, tender, and delicate. The shark and great black stingray are insatiable cannibals, and very troublesome to the fishermen. The chief lake or marsh is Ekanfanoka, by some called Ouaquaphenogaw, which is 300 miles in circumference.

The *e.* part of the state, between the mountains and the ocean, and the rivers Savannah and St. Mary's, a tract of country more than 120 miles from *n.* to *s.* and from 50 to 80 *e.* and *w.* is level, without a hill or stone. At the distance of about 40 or 50 miles from the sea board, or salt marsh, the lands begin to be more or less uneven, until they gradually rise to mountains. The vast chain of the Alleghany or Appalachian mountains, which commence with the Kaats kill, near Hudson river, in the state of New York, terminate in Georgia, 60 miles *s.* of its *n.* boundary. From the foot of this mountain spreads a wide extended plain, of the richest soil, and in a latitude and climate well adapted to the cultivation of most of the productions of the *s.* of Europe, and of the E. Indies. In the low country, near the rice swamps, bilious complaints and fevers of various kinds are pretty universal, during the months of July, August, and September: but the fertility of the soil, and the ease with which it is improved, are a sufficient inducement to settlers, and an unfailing source of wealth. Before the sickly season approaches, the rich planters, with their families, remove to the sea-islands, or some elevated, healthy situation, for the benefit of the fresh air. In the winter and spring, pleurisies, peripneumonies, and other inflammatory disorders, occasioned by violent and sudden colds, are considerably common, and frequently fatal. Consumptions, epilepsies, cancers, palsies, and apoplexies, are not so common among the inhabitants of the *s.* as *n.* climates.

The winters in Georgia are very mild and pleasant. Snow is seldom or never seen; nor is vegetation often prevented by severe frosts. Cattle subsist tolerably well during the winter, feeding in the woods and savannas, and are fatter in that season than in any other. In the hilly country, which begins about 50, and in some places 100 miles]

from the sea, the air is pure and salubrious, and the water plenty and good. From June to September, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer commonly fluctuates from 76° to 90°; in winter, from 40° to 60°. The most prevailing winds are *s. w.* and *e.*; in winter *n. w.* The *e.* wind is warmest in winter and coolest in summer. The *s.* wind, in summer and fall particularly, is damp, sultry, unelastic, and of course unhealthy. In the *s. e.* parts of this state, which lie within a few degrees of the torrid zone, the atmosphere is kept in motion by impressions from the trade-winds. This purifies the air, so that it is found to have salutary effects on consumptive habits.

In the low lands are the rice fields; in the interior and hilly parts, wheat, Indian corn, and the other productions more common to the *n.* states. Rice is at present the staple commodity of the state; tobacco, wheat, and indigo are the other great articles of produce. Besides these the state yields cotton, silk, corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, olives, pomegranates, &c. The forests consist of oak, hickory, mulberry, pine, cedar, &c. The whole coast is bordered with islands; the principal of which are Skidaway, Wassaw, Ossabaw, St. Catherine's, Sapelo, Frederica, Jekyl, Cumberland, &c. These islands are surrounded by navigable creeks, between which and the mainland is a large extent of salt marsh, fronting the whole state, not less, on an average, than four or five miles in breadth; intersected with creeks in various directions, admitting, through the whole, an inland navigation, between the islands and the mainland, from the *n. e.* to the *s. e.* corners of the state. The *e.* sides of these islands are, for the most part, clean, hard, sandy beaches, exposed to the wash of the ocean. Between these islands are the entrances of the rivers from the interior country, winding through the low salt marshes, and delivering their waters into the sounds, which form capacious harbours of from three to eight miles over, and which communicate with each other by parallel salt creeks.

The soil and its fertility are various, according to situation and different improvement. The islands in their natural state are covered with a plentiful growth of pine, oak, hickory, live oak, (an uncommonly hard and very valuable wood) and some red cedar. The soil is a mixture of sand and black mould, making what is commonly called a grey soil. A considerable part of it, particularly that whereon grow the oak, hickory, and live oak, is very rich, and yields on cultivation good crops of indigo, cotton, corn, and potatoes. The soil of the mainland, adjoining the marshes and creeks, is nearly of the same quality with that of the islands; except that which borders on those rivers and creeks which stretch far back into the country. On these, immediately after you leave the salts, begin the valuable rice swamps, which, on cultivation, afford the present chief staple of commerce.

The soil between the rivers, after you leave the sea and the edge of the swamps, at the distance of 20 or 30 miles, changes from a grey to a red colour, on which grows plenty of oak and hickory, with a considerable intermixture of pine. In some places it is gravelly, but fertile, and so continues for a number of miles, gradually deepening the reddish colour of the earth, till it changes into what is called the Mulatto soil, consisting of a black and red earth. The Mulatto lands are generally strong, and yield large crops of wheat, tobacco, corn, &c. To this kind of land succeeds by turns a soil nearly black and very rich, on which grow large quantities of black walnut, mulberry, &c. This succession of different soils continues uniform and regular, though there are some large veins of all the different soils intermixed; and what is more remarkable, this succession, in the order mentioned, stretches across this state nearly parallel with the sea-coast, and extends through the several states nearly in the same direction, to the banks of Hudson river.

Cotton was formerly planted here only by the poorer class of people, and that only for family use. They planted two kinds, the annual and the W. Indian; the former is low, and planted every year; the balls are large, and the phlox long, strong, and perfectly white. The latter is a tall perennial plant, the stalk somewhat shrubby, several of which rise up from the root for several years successively, the stems of the former year being killed by the winter frosts. The balls of the W. India cotton are not quite so large as the other, but the phlox or wool is long, extremely fine, silky, and white. A plantation of this kind will last several years, with moderate labour and care. The culture of cotton is now much more attended to; several indigo planters have converted their plantations into cotton fields. A new species is about to be introduced into this state, the seed of which was lately brought by Captain Josiah Roberts from Waitahoo, one of the Marquesa islands in the S. Pacific ocean, and sent to a gentleman in Georgia by a member of the historical society in Boston. This cotton is of a very fine texture, and is expected will prove a considerable acquisition to the *s.* states. The cotton at present raised in Georgia is distinguished by some into two

[kinds, the green and black seed; the former is planted in the Upper country, the latter on the sea-islands and adjacent lands, and was brought, about the year 1788, from the Bahamas; and there is now a prospect, that in a few years the states of S. Carolina and Georgia may be able to raise more than 10,000,000 of pounds of cotton annually for exportation. Most of the tropical fruits would flourish in this state with proper attention. The *s. w.* part of this state, and the parts of E. and W. Florida, which lie adjoining, will probably, in some future time, become the vineyard of America. The chief articles of export are rice, tobacco, indigo, sago, lumber, naval stores, leather, deer-skins, snake-root, myrtle and bees wax, corn, and live stock. The planters and farmers raise large stocks of cattle, from 1000 to 1500 head, and some more. The value in sterling money, of the exports of Georgia in the year 1755, was 15,744*l.*; in 1772, 121,677*l.*; in 1791, value in dollars 491,472; in 1792, 458,973; in 1794, 501,383; in 1796, 676,154; and in 1798, 950,158. In 1790, the tonnage employed in this state was 28,540; and the number of American seamen 11,225. In return for her exports, Georgia receives W. India goods, teas, wines, clothing, and dry goods of all kinds. From the *n.* states, cheese, fish, potatoes, apples, cider, and shoes. The imports and exports are principally to and from Savannah, which has a fine harbour, and is the place where the principal commercial business of the state is transacted. According to the census of 1790, the number of inhabitants amounted to 82,548, of whom 29,264 were slaves; and by that of 1810, to 252,433 souls. The different religious sects are Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists. They have but few regular ministers among them. The citizens of Georgia have lately revised and altered their constitution, and formed it upon a plan similar to the federal constitution of the United States. The literature of this state, which is yet in its infancy, is commencing on a plan which, if ever carried into effect, will be very advantageous to the state. A college, with ample and liberal endowments, is instituted in Louisville, a high and healthy part of the county, near the centre of the state. There is also provision made for the institution of an academy in each county of the state, to be supported from the same funds, and considered as parts and members of the same institution, under the general superintendence and direction of a president and board of trustees, selected, for their literary accomplishments, from the different parts of the state, and invested with the customary powers of corporations. This institution is denominated the University of Georgia. The funds for the support of literary institutions are principally in lands, amounting in the whole to 50,000 acres, a great part of which is of the best quality, and at present very valuable; together with nearly 6000*l.* sterling in bonds, houses, and town lots in Augusta. Other public property, to the amount of 1000*l.* in each county, has been set apart for the purposes of building and furnishing their respective academies. The funds originally designed to support the literary orphan house, founded by the Rev. George Whitefield, are chiefly in rice plantations and Negroes. On the death of the Countess of Huntingdon, to whom Mr. Whitefield bequeathed this property, as trustee, the legislature, in the year 1792, passed a law vesting it in 13 commissioners, with powers to carry the original intention of Mr. Whitefield into execution; and in compliment to the Countess, the seminary is styled Huntingdon college.

This state, as Alçedo has remarked, was first settled in the year 1732, and it was the only colony settled at the expence of the crown.]

[Georgia Western Territory. Under this name is included all that part of the state of Georgia which lies *w.* of the head waters of those rivers which fall into the Atlantic ocean. This extensive tract of country embraces some of the finest land in the United States, is intersected with a great number of noble rivers, which may be seen by an inspection of the map, and is inhabited (except such parts wherein the Indian title has been extinguished) by three nations of Indians, viz. the Muskogulge or Creek, the Chactaws, and Chickasaws: the Cherokees also have a title to a small portion of the *n.* part of this territory, on the Tennessee river. These nations together can furnish between 8 and 9000 warriors. About 2000 families of white people inhabit those parts of this territory where the Indian title has been extinguished, chiefly at the Natchez, and the Xaxoo river, on the banks of the Mississippi, and a considerable number on the Tombigbee river, and scattered among the Creek Indians. This territory, for reasons which will hereafter appear, has lately become an object of much public attention and inquiry, in Europe, as well as in the United States; and on this account, the following description of it, and statement of facts relative to the sale of certain parts of it, and the claims of the United States, &c. have been collected and arranged with great care from the most authentic sources that can be obtained, and given under this head for the information of the public. This territory, lying between lat. 31° and 35° *n.* is not subject to]

[the extremes of heat or cold; the climate is temperate and delightful through the year, and except in low grounds, and in the neighbourhood of stagnant waters, is very healthful. White frosts, and sometimes thin ice, have been seen as far *s.* as the 31° of latitude; but snow is very uncommon in any part of this territory. A person residing at the Natchez writes to his friend in the *e.* part of Georgia, that "this country affords the best spring water; every person almost is in blooming health." Others who have visited it say, of that part of the territory which borders on the Mississippi, that "the water is good for 20 miles back from the river, and the country healthy and pleasant, and of all others that they have seen the most desirable." Mr. Hutchins, speaking of the same tract, says, "the climate is healthy and temperate, the country delightful and well watered, and the prospect is beautiful and extensive; variegated by many inequalities and fine meadows, separated by innumerable copses, the trees of which are of different kinds, but mostly of walnut and oak. The elevated, open, and airy situation of this country, renders it less liable to fevers and agues, (the only disorders ever known in its neighbourhood), than some other parts bordering on the Mississippi, where the want of a sufficient descent to convey the waters off, occasions numbers of stagnant ponds, whose exhalations infect the air." Another traveller describes the country between the Tombigbee and the Coosa and Alabama as being healthy, well watered with many pleasant rivulets, affording delightful situations for settlements, and the water pure and very good.

To give a just view of the rivers, and to ascertain the advantages derived from them to this territory, it is necessary to trace them from their mouths in the gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi bounds this territory on the *w.*: the free navigation of this noble river is now enjoyed by the inhabitants of the United States: it empties, by several mouths of different depths, from nine to 16 feet, into the gulf of Mexico, in about lat. 29° *n.* The bars at the mouth of this river frequently shift; after passing them into the river, there is from three to 10 fathoms of water, as far as the *s. w.* pass; and thence to the Missouri, a distance of 1142 computed miles, 12, 15, 20, and 30 fathoms is the general depth.

In ascending the Mississippi, there are extensive natural meadows, with a prospect of the gulf of Mexico on each side, the distance of 32 miles, to a place called Detour-aux-Plaquemines, in W. Florida: thence 20 miles to the settlements, the banks are low and marshy, generally overflowed and covered with thick wood, palmetto bushes, &c. apparently impenetrable by man or beast: thence to Detour-des-Anglois, at the bend of the river, the banks are well inhabited; as also from hence to New Orleans 18 miles, which distance there is a good road for carriages. Vessels pass from the mouth of this river to New Orleans 105 miles, in seven or eight days, commonly; sometimes in three or four.

From New Orleans, the capital of Louisiana, there is an easy communication with W. Florida by Bayouk creek, which is a water of lake Ponchartrain, navigable for vessels drawing four feet water, six miles up from the lake, to a landing place two miles from New Orleans. For nearly 50 miles, as you proceed up the river, both its banks are settled and highly cultivated, in part by emigrants from Germany, who furnish the market with indigo of a superior quality, cotton, rice, beans, myrtle, wax, and lumber. In 1762, some rich planters attempted the cultivation of canes and the making of sugar, and erected mills for the purpose: this sugar was of an excellent quality, and some of the crops were large; but some winters proving so severe as to kill the canes, no dependence can be placed on the culture of that article.

The settlements of the Acadians, which were begun in the year 1763, extend on both sides of the river, from Germans to the river Ibberville, which is 99 miles above New Orleans, and 270 from Pensacola, by way of lakes Ponchartrain and Maurepas.

At point Coupee, 35 miles above the Ibberville, are settlements extending 20 miles on the *w.* side of the river, which 30 years ago had 2000 white inhabitants and 7000 slaves, who were employed in the cultivation of tobacco, indigo, Indian corn, &c. for the New Orleans market, which they furnished also with poultry, and abundance of squared timber, staves, &c.

Mr. Hutchins, from his personal knowledge, describes the country on both sides of the Mississippi, between the latitudes 30° and 31°, bordering on Georgia, as follows:

Although this country might produce all the valuable articles raised in other parts of the globe, situated in the same latitudes, yet the inhabitants principally cultivate indigo, rice, tobacco, Indian corn, and some wheat; and they raise large stocks of black cattle, horses, mules, hogs, sheep, and poultry. The sheep are said to make the sweetest mutton in the world. The black cattle, when fat enough for sale, which they commonly]

[are the year round, are driven across the country to New Orleans, where there is always a good market.

This country is principally timbered with all the different kinds of oak, but mostly with live oak, of the largest and best quality, uncommonly large cypress, black walnut, hickory, white ash, cherry, plum, poplar trees, and grape vines; here is found also a great variety of shrubs and medicinal roots. The lands bordering the rivers and lakes are generally well wooded; but at a small distance from them are very extensive natural meadows, or savannas, of the most luxuriant soil, composed of a black mould, about one and a half feet deep, very loose and rich, occasioned, in part, by the frequent burning of the savannas: below the black mould is a stiff clay of different colours. It is said, this clay, after being exposed some time to the sun, becomes so hard, that it is difficult either to break or bend; but when wet by a light shower of rain, it slackens in the same manner as lime does when exposed to moisture, and becomes loose and moulders away, after which it is found excellent for vegetation.

After passing the 31st degree of *n.* lat. from W. Florida into Georgia you enter what is called the Natchez Country, bordering on the Mississippi. Fort Rosailie, in this country, is in lat. 31° 40′; 243 miles above New Orleans.

The soil of this country is superior to any of the lands on the borders of the river Mississippi, for the production of many articles: its situation being higher, affords a greater variety of soil, and is in a more favourable climate for the growth of wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c. than the country lower down, and nearer to the sea. The soil also produces in equal abundance Indian corn, rice, hemp, flax, indigo, cotton, pot-herbs, pulse of every kind, and pasturage; and the tobacco made here is esteemed preferable to any cultivated in other parts of America. Hops grow wild; all kinds of European fruits arrive to great perfection, and no part of the known world is more favourable for the raising of every kind of stock. The rising grounds, which are clothed with grass and other herbs of the finest verdure, are well adapted to the culture of vines; the mulberry trees are very numerous, and the winters sufficiently moderate for the breed of silk worms. Clay of different colours, fit for glass works and pottery, is found here in great abundance; and also a variety of stately timber, fit for house and ship building, &c.

"The lands," it is "said, on the Mississippi, extending *e.* about 20 miles, are hilly, without stones or sand, extremely rich, of a deep black soil, covered thick with canes, white and black oak, walnut, hickory, ash, some sugar maple, beech, and dogwood; that there are very few streams or springs of water; that the water is not good, and tastes as if impregnated with sulphur; that the country is much infested with insects; that the land is high and bluff three fourths of the distance along the river Mississippi, and a part overflowed and drowned." But it is apprehended that this description is not perfectly just, so far as it applies to the scarcity and badness of the water, as a gentleman of respectable character, who resided nine months at the Natchez, says, "The lands on the Mississippi are more level, and better watered, than is above represented; and that the water is good, and the country healthy and remarkably pleasant."

This country was once famous for its inhabitants, the Natchez Indians, who, from their great numbers, and the improved state of society among them, were considered as the most civilized Indians on the continent of America. Nothing now remains of this nation but their name, by which their country continues to be called. The district of the Natchez, as well as all along the *e.* bank of the Mississippi to the river Ibberville, was settling very fast by emigrations from the *n.* states, till the capture of the British troops on the Mississippi, 1779, put an entire stop to it.

From fort Rosailie to the Petit Goufre is 31½ miles. There is a firm rock on the *e.* side of the Mississippi for near a mile, which seems to be of the nature of lime-stone: the land near the river is much broken and very high, with a good soil, and several plantations on it. From the Petit Goufre to Stoney river, is four miles and a half: from the mouth to what is called the Fork of this river, is computed to be 21 miles. In this distance there are several quarries of stone, and the land has a clay soil, with gravel on the surface of the ground. On the *n.* side of this river, the land in general is low and rich; that on the *s.* side is much higher, but broken into hills and vales; but here the low lands are not often overflowed; both sides are shaded with a variety of useful timber. At the fork, the river parts almost at right angles, and the lands between and on each side of them are said to be clay and marl soil, not so uneven as the lands on this river lower down. From Stoney river to Lousa Chitto, or Big Black river, is 10 miles: this river, at the mouth, is about 30 yards wide, but within, from 30 to 50 yards, and is said to be navigable for canoes 30 or 40 leagues:]

[about a mile and a half up this river, the high lands are close on the right, and are much broken: a mile and a half further, the high lands appear again on the right, where there are several springs of water, but none as yet have been discovered on the left. At about eight miles further, the high lands are near the river, on the left, and appear to be the same range that comes from the Yazoo cliffs: at six miles further, the high lands are near the river, on both sides, and continue for two or three miles, but broken and full of springs of water. This land on the left was chosen by General Putnam, Captain Enos, Mr. Lyman, and other New England adventurers, as a proper place for a town; and by order of the governor and council of West Florida, in 1773, it was reserved for the capital. The country round is very fit for settlements. For four or five miles above this place, on both sides of the river, the land is rich, and not so much drowned, nor so uneven, as some parts lower down. About six miles and a half further, there is a rapid water, stones and gravel bottom, 160 yards in length; and in one place a firm rock almost across the river, and as much of it bare, when the water is at a moderate height, as confines the stream to nearly 20 feet; and the channel is about four feet deep.

From the Lousa Chitto to the Yazoo cliffs, is 40 miles. From this cliff the high lands lie *n. e.* and *s. s. e.* bearing off from the river, full of cane and rich soil, even on the very highest ridges: just at the *s.* end of the cliffs, the bank is low, where the water of the Mississippi, when high, flows back and runs between the bank and high land, which ranges nearly *n.* and *s. s. e.* to the Lousa Chitto, occasioning much wet ground, cypress swamp, and stagnant ponds. From the cliffs, is seven miles and a half to the river Yazoo; the mouth of this river is upwards of 100 yards in width, and was found by Mr. Gaul to be in lat. 32° 37′, and by Mr. Purcell in 32° 28′ *n.* The water of the Mississippi, when the river is high, runs up the Yazoo several miles, and empties itself again by a number of channels, which direct their course across the country, and fall in above the Walnut hills. The Yazoo runs from the *n. e.* and glides through a healthy, fertile, and pleasant country, greatly resembling that about the Natchez, particularly in the luxuriancy and diversity of its soil, variety of timber, temperature of climate, and delightful situation: it is remarkably well watered by springs and brooks; many of the latter afford convenient seats for mills. Further up this river the canes are less frequent, and smaller in size, and at the distance of 20 miles there are scarcely any. Here the country is clear of underwood, and well watered, and the soil very rich, which continues to the Chactaw and Chickasaw towns, on the *e.* and *n. w.* branches of Yazoo river: these branches unite 50 miles from the Mississippi, following the course of the river; the navigation to their junction, commonly called the Fork, is practicable with very large boats in the spring season, and with smaller ones a considerable way further, with the interruption of but one fall, where they are obliged to make a short portage, 20 miles up the *n. w.* branch, and 70 miles from the Mississippi. The country in which the Chactaw and Chickasaw towns are situated, is said to be as healthy as any part of the continent, the natives scarcely ever being sick: such of them as frequent the Mississippi, leave its banks as the summer approaches, lest they might partake of the fevers that sometimes visit the low swampy lands bordering upon that river. Wheat, it is said, yields better at the Yazoo than at the Natchez, owing probably to its more *n.* situation. One very considerable advantage will attend the settlers on the river Yazoo, which those at Natchez will be deprived of, without going to a great expence; that is, the building with stone; there being great plenty near the Yazoo, but none having yet been discovered nearer to the Natchez than the Petit Goufre, or Little Whirlpool, a distance of about 31 miles: between this place and the Balize, there is not a stone to be seen any where near the river. The quantity of good land on the Mississippi and its branches, from the bay of Mexico to the river Ohio, a distance of nearly 1000 miles, is vastly great, and the conveniences attending it are equally so: we may likewise esteem that in the neighbourhood of the Natchez, and of the river Yazoo, the flower of it all.

About a mile and a half up the Yazoo river, on the *n.* side, there is a large creek, which communicates with the Mississippi above the river St. Francis, about 100 leagues higher up, by the course of the river. It passes through several lakes by the way. At the distance of 12 miles from the mouth of the river Yazoo, on the *s.* side, are the Yazoo hills. There is a cliff of solid rock at the landing place, on which are a variety of broken pieces of sea-shells, and some entire. Four miles further up, is the place called the Ball Ground, near which a church, fort St. Peter, and a French settlement, formerly stood: they were destroyed by the Yazoo Indians in 1729. That nation is now entirely extinct. *Hutchins.*

From about 20 miles *e.* of the Mississippi, to Half-way or Pearl river, the distance of about 60]

[miles, (some say less), "is a fine level country, very fertile, and better watered than nearer the Mississippi. There is some mixture of sand with loam, the timber the same, with the addition of black-jack, and post-oak. This tract is interspersed with what the French call *prairies* or savannas, which are extensive intervals of 1000 and 2000 acres of excellent land, of a deep black soil, free of all timber and trees: it is this kind of land which the Indians cultivate. From the Mississippi to this river, there are no Indians. To a tract of this country, extending along the Misisippi from the 31st degree of latitude to the Yazoo river, at the *s.* end, 30 miles wide, and narrowing as you proceed *n.* to the width of 15 miles, the Indian title has been extinguished. It was at first purchased by the English; but they not having completed the payment for it, before it fell into the hands of the Spaniards, they (the Spaniards) in the year 1792 paid the balance. At Walnut hills, the Spaniards have a fort, which, according to the treaty, is to be given up (if not already done) to the United States. To the country *n.* of the Yazoo, the Indian title is not yet extinguished. About one half of the *s.* part, a distance of about 50 miles up the Yazoo, is owned by the Chactaws, the *n.* half by the Chickasaws." The gentleman who gives the above information, and who was in this country in the year 1792, says, "that the Yazoo is about 90 yards wide, is boatable 100 miles; that he crossed the country by different routes, three or four times from the Mississippi to the Tombigbee; passed over the Yazoo several times, went up and down the river on the shore; and says that the lands to the *e.* of the Yazoo, (the distance of about 100 miles), are very excellent."

Pearl river is about 40 yards wide: a branch of it, passing *e.* of the Natchez and nearest, in Coxe's map, bears the name of Buffaloe river. On the *e.* side of Pearl river, commence the Chactaw settlements, and extend thick to the Chickasaw Hay river; thence about 40 miles *e.* the settlements are sparse, and extend near to the Tombigbee. This is a numerous nation, containing about 3000 hunters, a peaceable and friendly people. The country inhabited by these Indians is noted in Coxe's map to be "poor and barren land, covered generally with long-leafed pine." Other accounts represent it as much the same as that between the Mississippi and Pearl rivers, with the addition of some pine land, and better watered. The streams on which the Chactaws are settled, as laid down on Coxe's map, are, proceeding from *w.* to *e.* the Homachitta, (called by Purcell Hostaphatcha), Chactaw, and Souhawtee, which unite; and the main stream retains the name of Homachitta till it empties into the gulf of Mexico. This is probably the same river that Hutchins calls PASCAGOULA, which see. The head branches of this river spread extensively through the *n.* part of this territory, chiefly *w.* of the Chactaw nation. White or Bluff river, on Coxe's map, appears to rise in about lat. 33° *n.* takes a course to the *e.* of the Chactaws, and empties into the Tombigbee, some distance below the head of the tide water, and is laid down as about the size of Pearl river.

From the compact settlements of the Chactaws *e.* to the *w.* branches of the Tombigbee, the land is tolerably good; the timber generally oak and pine, with some hickory, well watered and level. Of this kind is the country a distance of about 40 miles *w.* of the *w.* branches of the Tombigbee; thence to the Tombigbee, the land is more uneven, interspersed with large savannas, and the whole generally good land, and pretty well watered; the water, however, has a limy taste: the natural growth much the same as on the Mississippi. The intervale, or, as they call it in this country, the Bottom Lands, are generally about a mile wide on the river, extremely rich, and thickly overgrown with canes. This general description will apply to the whole tract belonging to the "Georgia Mississippi Company." Mr. Coxe, on his map, remarks, that "on the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers there are bodies of fine rich land, but low down, towards Mobile bay, unhealthy."

We have now arrived *e.* to the Mobile, the principal river in this territory. "On the bar at the entrance of the bay of Mobile, there is only about 15 or 16 feet water; two-thirds of the way through the bay, towards the town of Mobile, there is from two to three fathoms; and the deepest water to be depended on in the upper part of the bay is only 10 or 12 feet, and in many places not so much: large vessels cannot go within seven miles of the town." *Hutchins.* "This bay is about 30 miles long, and from 10 to 12 wide; the tide flows 60 or 70 miles above this bay, and is so far navigable for sea vessels: thence 150 or 200 miles *n.* is good boat navigation, smooth water, generally 100 to 150 yards wide, and eight to ten feet deep." *MS. Minutes from Mr. Perry.* The bay of Mobile terminates a little to the *n. e.* of the town, in a number of marshes and lagoons, which subject the people to fevers and agues in the hot season. The river Mobile, as you ascend it, divides into two principal branches, about 40 miles above the town, one of which, called the Tansaw,]

[falls into the *e.* part of the bay; the other empties itself close by the town, where it has a bar of seven feet; but there is a branch a little to the *e.* of this, called Spanish river, where there is a channel of nine or ten feet, when the water is high; but this joins Mobile river about two leagues above the town. Two or three leagues above the Tansaw branch, the Alabama river falls into Mobile river, after running from the *n. e.* a course of about 130 miles; that is, from Alabama fort, situated at the confluence of the Coosa and Talipoosee, both very considerable rivers; on which and their branches are the chief settlements of the Upper Creek Indians. The French fort at Alabama was evacuated 1763, and has not since been garrisoned. Above the confluence of Alabama and Mobile, the latter is called the Tombigbee river, from the fort of Tombigbee, situated on the *w.* side of it, about 96 leagues above the town of Mobile. The source of this river is reckoned to be about 40 leagues higher up, in the country of the Chickasaws. The fort of Tombigbee was taken possession of by the English, but abandoned again in 1767, by order of the commandant of Pensacola. The river is navigable for sloops and schooners about 35 leagues above the town of Mobile: the banks, where low, are partly overflowed in the rainy seasons, which adds greatly to the soil, and adapts it particularly to the cultivation of rice: the sides of the river are covered in many places with large canes, so thick that they are almost impenetrable; there is also plenty of remarkable large red and white cedar, cypress, elm, ash, hickory, and various kinds of oak. Several people have settled on this river, who find the soil to answer beyond expectation. The lands near the mouth of the Mobile river are generally low: as you proceed upwards the land grows higher, and may with propriety be divided into three stages: First, low rice lands, on or near the banks of the river, of a most excellent quality; secondly, what are called by the people of the country, second low lands, or level flat cane lands, about four or five feet higher than the low rice lands; and, thirdly, the high upland or open country. The first, or low lands, extend about an half or three quarters of a mile from the river, and may almost every where be easily drained and turned into most excellent rice fields, and are capable of being laid under water at almost all seasons of the year: they are a deep black mud or slime, which have in succession of time been accumulated or formed by the overflowing of the river. The second low grounds being in general formed by a regular rising of about four or five feet higher than the low lands, appear to have been originally the edge of the river. The second class or kind of land is in general extremely rich, and covered with large timber and thick strong canes, extending in width upon an average three quarters of a mile, and in general a perfect level. It is excellent for all kinds of grain, and well calculated for the culture of indigo, hemp, flax, or tobacco. At the extremity of these second grounds, you come to what is called the high or uplands, which is covered with pine, oak, and hickory, and other kinds of large timber. The soil is of a good quality, but much inferior to the second or low land. It answers well for raising Indian corn, potatoes, and every thing else that delights in a dry soil. Further out, in the country again, on the *w.* side of this river, you come to a pine barren, with extensive reed swamps and natural meadows or savannas, which afford excellent ranges for innumerable herds of cattle. On the *e.* of the river Mobile, towards the river Alabama, is one entire extended rich cane country, not inferior, perhaps, to any in America. Whenever portages are made between the Mobile and Tennessee river, or their branches, which are probably but a few miles apart, the Mobile will be the first river for commerce, the Mississippi excepted, in this part of the world, as it affords the shortest and most direct communication to the sea. *Hutchins.*

In addition to, and in confirmation of, the above account of Captain Hutchins, several other gentlemen of intelligence who have been in this country, say that the Tombigbee is navigable for sea vessels 60 miles into the state of Georgia; others, that it is navigable in boats of 20 tons up to the junction of Ten and Twenty Mile creek. The Alabama and Coosa are navigable for boats of 40 tons, as high as the big shoals of Coosa river. The principal rivers which meander through this tract of country, are Seprey's and Cane Brake rivers, both which fall into the Tombigbee, and are navigable for boats as high as the 33d deg. of latitude; and the Cawhawbon river, which falls into Alabama river below the junction of Coosa and Oakfuskee, are boatable as far *n.* as the rivers last mentioned. The soil on the *e.* side of Tombigbee is of a reddish cast, producing naturally oak, hickory, and abundance of very high grass. The country appears well calculated for the culture of wheat, corn, rye, oats, and barley. The bottoms or intervales on the rivers are not subject to inundations, and are exceedingly rich. The country is well watered with good wholesome water. Further *n.* the country becomes uneven and somewhat hilly, that part particularly which divides the waters of Tombigbee from Tennessee river; but as you descend to a lower]

[latitude, the country is more level; and down about the mouth of Cane Brake river, and thence across to the Alabama, is almost one entire cane brake.

"The ridge which divides the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers is stony, and the soil inferior to that on the rivers; of this description also is the country lying between the Cawhawbon and Alabama rivers; but the bottom lands on the water-courses are exceedingly rich. The country is pleasant and healthy, being generally overgrown with high grass, well calculated for farming, particularly for raising cattle. There are many extensive and rich bottoms of cane land on the Alabama. The river which falls into the Tombigbee next above Seprey's river, has much rich land on its banks, and is boatable some distance in small boats, and spreads into many branches, through a pleasant, healthy, and well-watered country." *Coxe's MS. Letter.* As you advance *e.* of the Alabama, in the territory we are describing, you come first to the Escambia river, and then to the Chatta Hatcha or Pea river, which Captain Hutchins thus describes: "The river Escambia is the most considerable that falls into the bay of Pensacola. (See Escambia River.) The Chatta Hatcha or Pea river, which also heads in the Georgia Western Territory, empties from the *n. e.* into Rose bay, which is 30 miles long and from four to six broad. The bar at the entrance into the bay has only seven or eight feet water at deepest; but after crossing the bar, has 16 or 17 feet. The mouths of the river (for almost all the *s.* rivers have several mouths) are so shoal, that only a small boat or canoe can pass them." Mr. Hutchins ascended this river about 75 miles, and found that its banks very much resembled those of Escambia. Further *e.* are the Appalachicola, Flint, and Alabaha rivers, which are described under their respective heads.

The *n.* parts of this territory are watered by the great bend of the Tennessee, and its tributary streams. This noble river bends *s.* as far as lat. 34° 15′, according to Captain Hutchins' map, and divides, into nearly equal parts, the purchase of the Tennessee company. North of the Tennessee, in this purchase, there is not an Indian inhabitant. From the *s.* the Tennessee, in its course through Georgia, receives, besides smaller streams, the Hiwassee, Chiccamauga, and Occochappo or Bear Creek, which are described under their respective heads. Travellers speak of the lands on the bend of the Tennessee in terms of the highest commendation.

Of the territory described above, the state of Georgia, by act of their legislature, passed January 7, 1795, sold about 22,000,000 of acres to four different companies, whose names, and the limits of their respective purchases, as defined by the act, follow:

1. "All that tract or parcel of land, including islands, beginning on Mobile bay, where the lat. 31° *n.* of the equator intersects the same, running thence up the said bay to the mouth of the lake Tensaw; thence up the said lake Tensaw to the Alabama river, including Curreys and all other islands therein; thence up the said river Alabama to the junction of the Coosa and Oakfuskee rivers; thence up the Coosa river, above the Big shoals, to where it intersects the lat. of 34° *n.* of the equator; thence a due *w.* course to the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the said river to the latitude of 32° 40′; thence a due *e.* course to the Dan or Tombigbee river; thence down the middle of the said river to its junction with the Alabama river; thence down the middle of the said river to Mobile bay; thence down the said Mobile bay to the place of beginning, shall be sold unto James Gunn, Matthew M'Allister, and George Walker, and their associates, called the Georgia Company."

2. "All that tract of country, including islands, within the following boundaries, viz. beginning on the river Mississippi, at 31° 18′ *n.* lat.; thence a due *e.* course to the middle of Dan or Tombigbee river; thence up the middle of the said river to *n.* lat. 32° 40′; thence a due *w.* course along the Georgia Company line to the river Mississippi; thence down the middle of the same to the place of beginning, shall be sold to Nicholas Long, Thomas Glasscock, Ambrose Gordon, and Thomas Cummings, and their associates, called the Georgia Mississippi Company."

3. "All that tract of country, including islands, within the following boundaries, viz. beginning at the Mississippi river, where the *n.* boundary line of the state strikes the same; thence along the said *n.* boundary line, due *e.* to the Tennessee river; thence along the said Tennessee river to the mouth of Bear creek; thence up Bear creek to where the parallel of latitude 25 British statute miles *s.* of the *n.* boundary line of the state intersects the same; thence along the last-mentioned parallel of latitude, across Tombigbee or Twenty Mile creek, due *w.* to the Mississippi river; thence up the middle of the said river to the beginning, shall be sold to John B. Scott, John C. Nightingale, and Wade Hampton, called the Upper Mississippi Company."

4. "All that tract of land, including islands, within the following boundaries, viz. beginning at the mouth of Bear creek, on the *s.* side of Ten-]

[nessee river; thence up the said creek to the most *s.* source thereof; thence due *s.* to lat. 34° 10′ *n.*; thence due *e.* 120 miles; thence a due *n.* course, to the Great Tennessee river; thence up the middle of the said river to the *n.* boundary line of the state; thence a due *w.* course along the said line to where it intersects the Great Tennessee river, below the Muscle shoals; thence up the said river to the place of beginning, shall be sold to Zachariah Cox, Mathias Maher, and their associates, called the Tennessee Company."

The same law enacts also, "That all lands lying *w.* and *s.* of the *e.* boundary of the several companies purchases, and not included therein, estimated at one-fourth of the whole lands lying *w.* and *s.* of the *e.* boundary of the said purchases, and supposed to contain 7,250,000 acres, shall be, and the same is hereby, declared to be reserved and set apart to, and for the use and benefit of this state, to be granted out, or otherwise disposed of, as future legislatures may direct." *Act of Georgia Legislature, of Jan. 7th,* 1795.

The purchase-money, amounting to 500,000 dollars, was duly paid by the respective companies into the state treasury of Georgia, agreeably to the terms of the act. This land was soon after sold by the original companies to various gentlemen, principally in the middle and *e.* states. The sale of this territory excited a warm and violent opposition in Georgia. The act authorising this sale was, by certain leading men in the state, declared to be "an usurped act, repugnant to the principles of the federal constitution, and of the constitution of Georgia; opposed to the good of the state, and obtained by fraud, atrocious speculation, corruption, and collusion." In consequence of these representations, a determination was formed by a powerful party, to set aside and annul at the succeeding session of the legislature this offensive, "usurped act." Efforts were accordingly made, and with success, to obtain a legislature suited to the accomplishment of their designs. Accordingly, on the 13th of February 1796, an act was passed declaring the above-mentioned "usurped act" null and void: and all the grants, rights, and claims arising therefrom, of no validity or effect; and that the said territory was the sole property of the state." To complete the utter annihilation of this odious act, as far as possible, the legislature ordered, that, in their presence, and that of the public officers of the state, the several records, documents, and deeds, in the several public offices, should be "expunged from the faces and indexes of the books of record of the state; and the enrolled law, or usurped act, publicly burnt." All this was accomplished three days after the passing of the act. These unprecedented proceedings were attended and followed with most disagreeable and tumultuary effects. The original purchasers of these lands, the then holders, and all those who had been intermediately concerned, who had by this time become a numerous and respectable body, scattered through the United States, were, for the moment, thrown into an unpleasant dilemma, and for a time this business was the general topic of conversation. The title to the lands purchased by the above-named companies, has been still further embarrassed by a claim brought forward in behalf of the United States.]

[GEORGIA, a township in Franklin county, Vermont, contains 340 inhabitants. It is situated on lake Champlain, opposite to the *n.* end of South Hero island, and joins Milton on the *s.* and St. Alban's on the *n.* La Moille river crosses the extremity of the *s. e.* corner of this township.]

[GEORGIA, SOUTHERN, a cluster of barren islands, in the S. sea, and *e.* of the coast of Tierra del Fuego; about lat. 54° 35′ *s.* and long. 36° 30′ *w.* One of them is between 50 and 60 leagues in length.]

[GEORGIANA, the name originally given in the charter to a tract of country in the province of Maine.]

GEORGIAS, or GEORGEAN, some islands of the former province and colony. They are numerous, and situate near the coast for near its whole extent, to the *n.* of the bay of St. Augustin of Florida.

[GERARDSTOWN, a neat little town, situated in Berkley county, Virginia, containing about 30 or 40 houses. Ten miles from Martinsburg, and 254 from Philadelphia.]

GERARQUIA, a river of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains on the *e.* part, runs *n. e.* and enters the pool of Taréna.

GEREQUARO, S. MIGUEL DE, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zelaya, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán, and kingdom of Nueva España. It contains 60 families of Indians, and 42 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, in some neighbouring *ranchós*, where they cultivate seeds, and breed cattle of the larger kind. Here is also a convent of monks of the order of St. Augustin. It is three leagues to the *s.* of its capital.

GERINGA, Point of the, an extremity of the *n.* coast and *w.* head of the island of St. Domingo, in the territory and part possessed by the French.

It is between the cape of Doña Maria and the Trou de l'Enfer.

GERINOMAS. See GUARIMIMAS.

GERMAN, S. a town of the island of S. Juan of Puertorico; situate near the *w.* coast, on the shore of the river Guanagive. It is also called Guadianilla; and in its district is a *cordillera* of mountains, or some *sierras*, which run through the middle of the island from *e.* to *w.*; and in these is found the tree called Tabernacle, which produces a white resin, used instead of pitch for careening vessels, and for burning instead of oil; as also for curing sores. It is 33 leagues to the *s. w.* of the capital.

GERMAN, S. a settlement of the island of Guadalupe; situate in the isthmus which divides the two bays of the Cul de Sac Grand and the Cul de Sac Petit.

[GERMAN, a township in Fayette county, Pennsylvania.]

[GERMAN FLATS, the chief township of Herkemer county, taken from that of Montgomery, in New York. By the census of 1790, it contained 1307 inhabitants, including 20 slaves; by the state census of 1796, 4194 inhabitants, of whom 684 are electors. It lies on the *s.* side of Mohawk river, opposite Herkemer. It is 24 miles *e.* of Whitestown, and 60 *w.* of Schenectady.]

[GERMANTOWN, New York, in Columbia county, containing 516 inhabitants. In 1796, it had 75 qualified voters.]

[GERMANTOWN, in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, is situated seven miles *n.* of Philadelphia city, and was esteemed the second town in the county, until several inland towns eclipsed it, by superior establishments and number of inhabitants. It is a corporation, consisting chiefly of high and low Dutch, and contains about 250 houses, chiefly of stone, some of which are large, elegant, and commodious; built chiefly on one street, about two miles in length. The public buildings are a German, Calvinist, and Lutheran church, a Friends meeting-house, and an academy. Knit stockings, of cotton, thread, and worsted, are manufactured here by individuals to a considerable extent, and of an excellent quality. It is an ancient town, pleasantly situated, and by its vicinity to the metropolis, well adapted for manufactures. Here is the principal congregation of the Mennonists, and the mother of that sect in America. They derive their name from Menno Simon, a learned man of Witmars, in Germany, one of the reformers, born in 1505. Some of his followers came into Pennsylvania from New York in 1692. There are about 4000 of them in the state. They do not, like the Tunkers, believe in general salvation; yet, like them, they will neither swear nor fight, nor bear any civil office, nor go to law, nor take interest for money, though many break that rule. They use great plainness in their dress, &c. and practise many of the rites of the primitive Christian church. This town is also rendered famous by the battle fought in it on the 4th of October 1777.]

[GERMANTOWN, a post-town, and the capital of Stokes county, N. Carolina. It is situated near the Town fork of Dan river, and contains a courthouse, gaol, and about 30 houses. It is 90 miles *n. w.* from Fayetteville, 85 *n.* by *w.* from Raleigh, and 109 *n.* from Charlestown.]

[GERMANTOWN, the chief town of Hyde county, in Newbern district, N. Carolina.]

[GERMANY, a township in York county, Pennsylvania.]

GERONIMO, S. a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in Peru, in the vicinity of which is a lake of 10 leagues in circumference, running out at a small creek, by which the settlement is supplied with water.

GERONIMO, S. another settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Octupan in Nueva España.

GERONIMO, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcoco in the same kingdom, united to that of Nuestra Señora de la Purificacion. It contains 75 families of Indians.

GERONIMO, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Toluca. It contains 61 families of Indians, and is at a small distance to the *w.* of its capital.

GERONIMO, S. another, of the head settlement of Nopaluca, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca. It contains 18 families of Indians, who live by preparing coal, cutting wood for fuel, beams, and broad planks, in the *sierra*, and in cultivating 18 estates, which are in the district. It is three quarters of a league from its head settlement.

GERONIMO, S. another, of the head settlement of Teutalpan, and *alcaldía máyor* of Zacatlán, in Nueva España. It is one league distant from Huehuetlán, to the curacy of which it belongs.

GERONIMO, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecali. It contains 22 families of Indians.

GERONIMO, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula. It contains 42 families of Indians, and is a league and an half to the *e.* of its capital.

GERONIMO, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicéo; situate on the shore of the lake of this name. It contains 60 families of Indians, and 42 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and

Mulattoes, who dwell in some neighbouring *ranchos*, where there are some seed-lands, and breeds of large cattle; also a convent of the religious order of St. Augustin. It is three leagues to the *s.* of its capital.

Geronimo, S. another, of the head settlement of Cirandiro, and *alcaldía mayor* of Guiméo. It contains 29 families of Indians.

Geronimo, S. another, of the head settlement of Huehuetlán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlán; annexed to the curacy of the former. It is of a cold and moist temperature, contains 82 families of Indians, and lies three leagues to the *s.* of its head settlement.

Geronimo, S. another, a small settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tonalá.

Geronimo, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Xauja in Peru.

Geronimo, S. another, of the missions that are held by the religious order of S. Francisco, in the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. It is 17 leagues from the town of S. Felipe de Chiguagua.

Geronimo, S. another of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on the *w.* bank of the river Paraná, to the *s.* of the city of Santa Fé. It is about six miles *n. w.* of San Lucia, in lat. 29° 10′ 20″ *s.* and long. 59° 23′ 46″ *w.*

Geronimo, S. another, with the surname of Cotondo, in the same province and government as the former; situate on the shore of the river La Plata, opposite the town of Santa Lucia.

Geronimo, S. a fort which serves as a garrison, in the province and government of Paraguay.

Geronimo, S. a bay on the *n.* coast of the straits of Magellan, between the cape Quade and the bay of San Joseph.

Geronimo, S. a cape or point of land on the same coast as the former bay; and it is one of those which form the same, and from whence the said bay takes its name.

[GERRISH Island, a small isle near cape Neddock, close to the mainland of the district of Maine.]

[GERRY, a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts. It was incorporated in 1786, and contains 14,000 acres of land, on which are 740 inhabitants. It is 30 miles *n. w.* of Worcester, and 65 *n. w.* by *w.* of Boston.]

[GETTYSBURGH, a small town in York county, Pennsylvania; situated at the head of Rock creek, one of the head waters of the Monococy, and contains about 30 houses. It is seven miles *n.* of the Maryland line, eight miles from Millerstown, 12 from Abbotstown, 33 from Williamsport in Maryland, and 93 *w.* by *s.* of Philadelphia.]

[GIBBAWAYS, an Indian tribe residing in Upper Canada, on the *e.* side of Detroit river, opposite to fort Gibraltar.]

GIBBS, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of San Joseph; situate on the *e.* coast. There are other settlements of the same name in this island; one is of the aforesaid parish, on the *w.* coast, and another is in the *s.* part.

GIBITAS, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Patáz in Peru. It runs *e.* forming a curve, and enters the Guallaga.

GIBRALTAR, S. Antonio de, a city of the government of Merida, in the province of Venezuela, and Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded by Gonzalo de Pina Lidueña, in 1552; when, having been depopulated, it was shortly after rebuilt by Juan de Chazarreta. It stands upon the shore of the lake Maracaibo, is of a very hot temperature; but its territory is fertile, and abounds in *cacao* and other fruits. It has a convent of the religious order of S. Augustin; and was formerly notorious and rich, from its great commerce in *cacao*, this article being in high request by the merchants of Maracaibo, Mérida, Coro, and other parts: but the continual invasions of the infidel Motilones Indians, and who destroyed it in 1600, have reduced it to a paltry and mean hamlet. The French pirate Lolonois sacked and destroyed it in 1666, and John Morgan for the third time, in 1669. It is in lat. 9° 11′ *n.* Long. 70° 37′ *w.*

GIDORE, a small river of Nova Scotia or Acadia, which runs *s.* and enters the sea in the port of its name.

Gidore. This port is in the *s.* coast, and gives its name to

Gidore, a cape of the same coast, and one of those which form the same.

GIGANTES, Bay of the, in the coast of the Patagones, the straits of Magellan. It was discovered by Pedro Sarmiento in 1580, who gave it this name from having seen there, for the first time, the Patagonian giants; the existence of whom, however, has been a subject of much controversy by those who doubted the relation of this admiral, notwithstanding it was confirmed by the subsequent report of the English admiral Byron, in 1764, whose journal was translated by the illustrious Don Casimiro de Ortega, director of the royal botanical garden. At the back of this bay

dwell some Indians, who are well formed, and who traverse the strait in canoes made of the bark of trees.

GIL, S. a town of the *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, called also Santa Cruz; founded in 1690; is of a mild and healthy temperature, abounding in canes, plantains, *yucas*, tobacco, cotton, and many fruits. Its natives, who amount to 400 housekeepers, bear a fair character throughout the kingdom, are laborious and docile, and consequently much esteemed. They maintain a great commerce in cotton manufactures, bed-quilts, and tobacco. It is 140 miles *n.* by *e.* of Santa Fé, between the settlement of Socorro and the city of Giron, from which it is eight leagues distant.

GIL, S. a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *w.* and enters the Negro before this enters the Paraguay.

GIL, S. a port of the province and government of Honduras in the kingdom of Guatemala, *e.* of the bay of Truxillo.

GIL, S. a small isle of the N. sea, near the island Tobago, *n.* of the same.

GILA, a large and abundant river of the province and government of Sonora in the kingdom of Nuevo Mexico. It runs *e.* and unites itself with the grand river of the N. or Colorado, to enter the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortes.

[GILL, a new township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the *w.* bank of Connecticut river, a little below the mouth of Miller's river, on the opposite side, and named after his Honour Moses Gill, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts.]

GILLES, Islands of the S. in lake Superior, near the *e.* coast, in New France or Canada.

GILLES, S. a point of land in the *e.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, between the capes of Bonavista and Lorian.

[GILLORI, an island on the coast of W. Florida, is divided from Dauphin island by a narrow channel, through which a boat may pass with some difficulty; and between Gillori and the mainland, on the *w.* side of Mobile bay, there is a chain of small islands and oyster shells, through which is a passage of four feet, called Passe au Heron.]

[GILMANTOWN, a township in Strafford county, New Hampshire, *s. w.* of lake Winnipiseogee, and 37 miles *n. w.* of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1727, and contained 775 inhabitants in 1775; and in 1790, 2613.]

[GILSON, a township in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, containing 298 inhabitants. It is situated on the *e.* side of Ashuelot river, and joins Keene on the *s.*]

GINGER, an island of the N. sea, one of the Small Virgin isles; situate between the Round rock on the *n.* and Copper island on the *s.* the which form the channel called Del Rey. In long. 64° 30′ 30″ *w.* Lat. 18° 24′ 30″ *n.*

GIPARANA, a large river of the province and country of Las Amazonas. It runs *n.* and turning its course *n. w.* enters the Madera, between those of Jacore and Maxis.

GIRAHARAS, a nation of barbarous Indians, of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; discovered by Diego Martinez, in 1536, who had a battle with them, in which he was victorious. They are at present much reduced.

GIRANTUNGA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Para in Brazil; situate on the sea-coast, not far from the city of Carete.

GIRAUMONT, Sound of, a bay of the *n. w.* coast of the island Martinique, between the bay of Sound Capot and cape Enragé.

GIRICAN, a settlement of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Los Llanos of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; being at present under the charge of the religious order of San Francisco.

GIRON, SAN JUAN, a city, the capital of the government and district of its name, in the province of Venezuela, and Nuevo Reyno de Granada, founded by Pedro Mantilla de los Rios, in 1552, on the *e.* shore of a small stream, from whence it takes its name. It is very poor, and at the present day reduced to a miserable settlement. Lat. 7° 13′ *n.* Long. 73° 11′ *w.*

[GIRTY'S Town, an Indian village in the N. W. territory, near the head of the navigable water or landing on St. Mary's river, where the Indians ceded, at the treaty of Greenville, a tract of two miles square to the United States.]

GIST, a city of the province and colony of Virginia in N. America.

[GLADE Road, at Bonnet's Tavern, four miles from Bedford, on the road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh forks: the southernmost is called the Glade road; the northernmost the Old or Forbe's road, and goes by Ligonier. These roads unite 28 miles from Pittsburgh. In the Glades, a tract of country at the entrance of the Alleghany mountains, they cannot raise corn, as the earth is subjected to frost from September to June.]

[GLADY Creek, a small stream which flows

through the *e.* bank of Little Miami river, in the N. W. territory.]

[GLAIZE, Au, a *s. s. w.* branch of the Miami of the Lake, which interlocks with St. Mary's river. By the treaty at Greenville, the Indians have ceded to the United States a tract of land six miles square at the head of its navigable waters, and six miles square at its confluence with the Miami, where fort Defiance now stands.]

GLAN Cove, or Cave, on the *s.* coast of the island Newfoundland, and near Race point or cape, which looks *e.*

[GLASGOW, a new county in Newbern district, N. Carolina, taken from Dobbs' county. It is bounded *n.* by Edgecomb, *s.* by Lenoir, *e.* by Pitt, and *w.* by Wayne.]

GLASSEMBURY, a city of the English, in the county of Hertford, of the province of Connecticut, one of those of New England; situate a mile to the *e.* of the river Connecticut, four *s. e.* of Wetherfield, and 14 *n.* by *w.* of Hadham.

[GLASTONBURY, a township in Bennington county, Vermont, having only 34 inhabitants. It has good intervale lands, and lies *n. e.* of Bennington, adjoining.]

[Glastonbury, a handsome little town in Hartford county, Connecticut; situated on the *e.* side of Connecticut river, opposite to Weathersfield, and of which it formed a part until 1690. In the township are two meeting-houses; and on Roaring brook, and other small streams, are 17 mills of different kinds, and one forge.]

[GLOUCESTER House, belonging to the Hudson's bay company, is situated in New South Wales, on the *n.* side of the waters which form a communication through a chain of small lakes, between Winnipeg lake and Albany river. Henley house lies *n. e.* of this, nearer the mouth of Albany river, in James' bay. Lat. 51° 25′ *n.* Long. 87° 10′ *w.*]

[Gloucester, or Cape Ann, a township in Essex county, Massachusetts, whose *e.* point forms the *n.* side of the bay of Massachusetts. It contains 5317 inhabitants, and is divided into five parishes, and has besides a society of Universalists. This is a post-town and port of entry. The harbour is very open, and accessible to large ships; and is one of the most considerable fishing towns in the commonwealth. At the harbour, properly so called, are fitted out annually from 60 to 70 bankers; and from Squam and Sandy bay, two small out-ports, the bay fishery is carried on with great spirit, and to a large amount. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted in value to 229,613 dollars. Thatcher's island, on which are two lights of equal height, lies close to the *s. e.* side of the township, which is itself joined to the continent by a beach of sand which is very rarely overflowed by the water. There is a very fine white sand here fit for making glass. The harbour is defended by a battery and citadel erected in 1795. It is 10 miles *n. e.* of Salem, and 23 *n. e.* of Boston.]

[Gloucester, the *n.* westernmost township, and the largest, in Providence county, Rhode Island, having Connecticut on the *w.* and Massachusetts on the *n.* and contains 4025 inhabitants.]

[Gloucester County, in New Jersey, is bounded *n.* by Burlington county, *s.* by Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May counties, *e.* by the Atlantic ocean, and *w.* by Delaware river. Its length on the Delaware is about 30 miles, and on the sea line is about 22 miles. Great and Little Egg Harbour rivers are both navigable for vessels of 200 tons about 20 miles from their mouths. See Egg Harbour. The streams which fall into Delaware river are navigable for small vessels a few miles up from their mouths, and afford some shad, rock, herrings, and perch. The adjacent islands are Red Bank, Pett, and Old Man's Creek islands; the first of which is famous in the history of the American war for the desperate defence the garrison upon it made, to prevent the British fleet from passing up to Philadelphia. The soil of this county is a mixture of sand and loam, and the tract bordering on the Delaware is in a high state of cultivation. The chief productions are beef, pork, fish, hay, corn, lumber, butter, cheese, &c. It is divided into 10 townships, viz. Woodbury, Waterford, Newtown, Gloucester township, Gloucester town, Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Egg Harbour, and Galloway. The first eight lie along the Delaware, and the other two on the ocean. Mulicus river divides this county from Burlington, and is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 60 tons. Maurice river rises here, runs *s.* about 40 miles through Cumberland county into Delaware bay, is navigable for vessels of 100 tons 15 miles, and for shallops 10 miles farther. It contains 13,172 free inhabitants, and 191 slaves. There are found in this county quantities of bog iron ore, which is manufactured into pig and bar iron, and hollow ware. Here is also a glass-house. Chief town, Woodbury, nine miles *s.* of Philadelphia.]

[Gloucester, a post-town in the above county, on the *e.* side of Delaware river, five miles below Philadelphia. It was formerly the county town, but has now scarcely the appearance of a village.]

[Gloucester, a post-town in Virginia; situ-

ated in the county of its own name, on a point of land on the *n.* side of York river, partly opposite York town, 13 miles distant.]

[Gloucester County, in Virginia, is fertile and well cultivated; bounded *n.* by Piankitank river, which separates it from Middlesex, *e.* by Matthews county and Chesapeak bay, *n. w.* by King and Queen, *s.* and *s. w.* by York river, which divides it from York county. It is about 55 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and contains 13,498 inhabitants, including 7063 slaves. The low lands here produce excellent barley and Indian corn, the staple produce of the county. Tobacco is little attended to.]

[Gloucester House, in the territory of the Hudson's Bay company, is on the *n.* side of Musquacobaston lake, 120 miles *w.* of Osnaburgh house. Lat. 51° 24′ *n.* Long. 86° 59′ *w.*]

Gloucester, some islands discovered by Captain Wallis, an Englishman, in 1767.

[GLOVER, a township in Vermont, in Orleans county, *n. e.* of Craftsborough, adjoining.]

[GLYNN County, in the lower district of Georgia, bounded *e.* by the ocean, *n.* by Alatamaha river, which separates it from Liberty county, and *s.* by Camden county. It contains 413 inhabitants, including 215 slaves. Chief town, Brunswick.]

[GNADENHUETTEN, or Gnadenhutten, a settlement of the Moravians, or United Brethren, on Muskingum river, opposite to Salem, in the lands which belonged to the Mahikan Indians. In 1746, it was a pleasant town, inhabited by Christian Indians, where were a chapel, missionary's house, and many Indian houses. This together with Schoenbrun and Salem were reserved by congresss, by an ordinance, May 20, 1785, for the Christian Indians formerly settled there. Sept. 3, 1788, it was resolved that the plat of each town should make up 4000 acres, and the grant was made to the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen.—Also the name of a Moravian settlement on the *s. w.* bank of Lehigh river, in Pennsylvania, about 29 miles *n. w.* of Bethlehem.]

[Gnadenhuetten, New, a Moravian settlement on Huron river, which runs *s. e.* into lake St. Clair, in the N. W. territory. It is about 15 miles from lake St. Clair, and 18 *n. w.* of Detroit.]

GNAGENDI, a small river of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil. It runs into the sea, opposite the island of Gebroeders.

GNOPIQUE, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; situate on the shore of the river of its name, between the settlements of Arispe and Bonaichi.

GOACA, a large and beautiful *llanura*, well peopled by Indians, to the *s.* of the city of San Sebastian of Buenavista, in the ancient province of Uraba; where a complete victory was gained by Francisco Cesar over the natives, in 1536.

GOANAVA, Island of the, in the N. sea, and great bay of the island of St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French, opposite the bay of the Petite Goave. Near it is another lesser island, distinguished by the name of Petite Goanava or Guanava.

GOANAVAS, Bay of the, on the *w.* coast of the same island, and part possessed by the French, between port Pimiento and the point of Grand Pierre.

GOASTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement and district of Tepoxtlán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca, in Nueva España. It contains 47 families of Indians, who maintain themselves by cultivating maize and fruits, the productions of the place. It has a convent of the order of St. Domingo, and formerly it had an hospital of the order of La Caridad; in which there were 32 chambers, a church, and other offices corresponding; the whole being arched. It was for some years the mansion of the venerable servant of God, Gregorio Lopez, with two others, his companions, men of the most renowned virtue, and who were buried in the larger chapel of the temple: here their bodies remain uncorrupt. The hospital, at the present day, is not used as such, since the religious community deserted it from its having no fixed allowances for its support. The settlement is two leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

[GOAT Island, in the state of Rhode Island, a small isle opposite to the town of Newport, and on which is fort Washington. The fort has been lately repaired, and a citadel erected in it. The fort has been ceded to the United States.]

GOATLANZINGO, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Otumba in Nueva España. It contains 69 families of Indians, and is half a league to the *s.* of its capital.

GOAVE, a settlement of the French, in the part which they possess in the island of St. Domingo; founded in 1665, when the Bucaniers and Flibustiers, flying from the persecution of the Spaniards, fixed upon this spot as being highly convenient for its beautiful port, which is also very large, and capable of containing many ships. Indeed, it is owing to its port, that at the present day the in-

habitants may be said to subsist, the settlement being of itself very small.

Goave, a town, called Petite Goave, to distinguish it from the former settlement. It is the head of the district, with a good port, defended by a castle. It has the same origin as the former settlement, from whence it is one league's distance on the *n.* coast, between the settlement of Tapion and the point Pércee.

GOAYABES, a settlement of the island of Guadalupe, one of the Antilles; situate on the sea-shore, on the *w.* coast, near the river of its name. It has a good parish church, and in its vicinity is a fountain of water, which spouts out boiling, and is a remedy against many infirmities.

Goayabes River runs *w.* and enters the sea.

Goayabes, a small isle near the coast of the island of Guadalupe, on the *w.* part.

GOBERNARDOR, Point of the, on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota, in the kingdom of Chile, between the port of Longoromo and the island of its name.

Gobernardor, a mountain of the same province and *corregimiento* as is the former point, and close to the same.

Gobernardor, a river of Florida, which runs *s. w.* and enters the sea in the bay of Panzacola.

GOBERNADORA, Island of the, in the S. sea, and coast of the province and government of Tierra Firme. It lies in the bay of La Soledad, three leagues from the coast.

[GOAYRE. See Guaira.]

GOBOSO, a port of the *w.* coast, in the island of Newfoundland, close to cape De Argent or Silver.

GOCAMON, a small river of the province and colony of Surinám, in the part of Guayana possessed by the Dutch; one of those which enter the Cuyani, on the *s.* side.

GOCHLAND, a county of the province and colony of Virginia.

GODFROI, a settlement of New France or Canada; situate on the shore of the river St. Lawrence, near the lake of S. Pierre or St. Peter.

GODORAS, a small river of the province and colony of Maryland, and of the county of Baltimore. It runs *e.* and enters the Susquehanna.

[GOELANS, Point au, a promontory on the *n.* side of lake Ontario, about 33 miles *s. w.* of fort Frontinac.]

[GOEYTACAZES, Indians of Brazil. See additional matter respecting the history, &c. of this kingdom.]

[GOFFSTOWN, in Hillborough county, New Hampshire, on the *w.* bank of Merrimack river, three miles from Amuskeag falls, and 60 miles *w.* of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 1275 inhabitants. Some pieces of baked earthen ware have been found in this township, from which it is supposed that the Indians had learned the potter's art; but of what antiquity these remnants are, is uncertain.]

[GOLDEN Island lies at the mouth of the river or gulf of Darien, in the province of Tierra Firme, in S. America. Lat. 9° *n.* Long. 77° 10′ *w.*]

[GOLDSBOROUGH, a post-town in Hancock county, district of Maine, containing 267 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1789, is the *s.* easternmost town in the county. On the waters of its harbour is the town of Washington. It is 30 miles *e.* of Penobscot, 113 *n.* by *e.* from Portland, and 185 *n. e.* from Boston. Lat. 44° 26′ *n.* Long. 67° 54′ *w.*]

GOLD River. See Rio del Oro.

GOLFETE, a small gulf of the province and government of Honduras. It is formed in the midway of the channel of the entrance of the gulf of Honduras.

GOLFOS, or Gulfs,

Darien,	Puná,
Guayaquil,	Triste,
Panamá,	Venezuela,
Paria,	Urabá,
Parita,	Honduras.

The which see under their proper articles.

[GOLPHINGTON, the chief town of Washington county, Georgia, is situated near the head of Ogeechee river, about 26 miles *e. s. e.* of Oconee town, 64 *s. w.* of Augusta, and 50 *n. w.* of Louisville.]

GOLQUI, S. a settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the *corregimiento* of the district of the Cinco Leguas de la Capital.

GOMEZ, a small settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

Gomez, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru. It runs *e.* and enters the river La Plata, between the rivers Alcaraz and Rubio.

[GONAVE, an island in the bay of Leogane, in the *w.* part of the island of St. Domingo. It is 14¼ leagues long, and uniformly about three broad, except a very small part at each extremity. Petite Gonave, an isle about two miles each way, is separated from the *s. e.* corner of the former, by a channel three miles wide. Gonave is 13½ leagues *w.* by *n. w.* of Port au Prince; and its *w.* point is 33½ leagues *e.* by *n.* of cape Dame Marie.]

[GONAIVES, a sea-port in the same island, at the head of a bay of its own name, on the *n.* side of the bay of Leogane. The town is situated on the great road from Port de Paix to St. Mark, 16 leagues *s. e.* of the former, and 15 *n.* by *e.* of the latter. Lat. 19° 27′ *n.* Long. 75° 2′ 30″ *w.* from Paris.]

[Gonaives, a bay in the island of Hispaniola, *s. e.* of cape St. Nicholas, in about lat. 19° 33′ *n.*]

GONCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chiliquin.

GONZALO, S. a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Sergipe in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river Del Real, near the sea-coast.

Gonzalo, S. another settlement of this name, in the province and *captainship* of Paraiba of the same kingdom; situate also upon the coast, between the rivers Cong and Camaratuba.

Gonzalo, S. a mountain called the Morro, on the coast of the kingdom of Chile. It is one of the extremities or points of land which from the entrance or mouth of the river Valdivia.

Gonzalo, S. a cape or point of land on the *w.* coast of the straits of Maire, close to those of Buen Suceso or Good Success.

GONZANAMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito.

[GOOCHLAND, a county in Virginia, surrounded by Louisa, Fluvanna, Henrico, Hanover, and Powhatan counties. It is about 40 miles long and 14 broad, and contains 9053 inhabitants, including 4656 slaves.]

[GOOD Hope, a Danish colony in W. Greenland, in lat. 64° *n.*]

GOOSE, a small river of the province and colony of Virginia. It runs *e.* and enters the Potowmac, at the spot where it forms the Little falls.

Goose, another, a small river in the county of Monmouth, of the province and colony of Jersey. It runs *e.* and enters the sea.

[GOOSEBERRY Mountain, in New York state, lies on the *w.* bank of Hudson's river, about four miles *s.* of fort George.]

[Gooseberry Islands and Rocks, on the coast of Essex county, Massachusetts, have been the occasion of the loss of many valuable vessels. To prevent such accidents in future, seamen may attend to the following particular information, which is here inserted for their benefit. The *n.* part of Gooseberry great rock with the *n.* of Cat island, bears *s.* 54 *w.* from the beacon on Baker's island; the W. Gooseberry *s.* 41 *w.* the distance nearly three-fourths of a mile. The *n.* part of the W. Gooseberry is viewed from the beacon over the point of land running out from it. The E. Gooseberry bears *s.* 26 *w.* and it is shoal as far as the *w.* breaker. The *e.* breaker lies *s.* 35 *e.* and the *w.* breaker *s.* 29 *e.* The *e.* breaker is about the same distance from the beacon as the W. Gooseberry, but the E. Gooseberry falls within that distance. Satan appears *s.* 32 *w.* and Halfway rock *s.* 3 *w.* at the distance of 2½ miles. The inner part of Cat island is above two miles from the beacon, and with the beacon to the *s.* the Gooseberry rock bears only 12′. The *w.* dry breaker extends from 28 to 32; and the *e.* from 31 to 32. Halfway rock, with the beacon from Cat island, is 65 to the *s.*]

GORDA, Virgen, one of the Larger Virgin islands. See article Virgines.

Gorda, Virgen, a point of land on the coast of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, and jurisdiction of the government of Portobelo.

Gorda, Virgen, another, of the coast of the province and *captainship* of Ilheos in Brazil, between the rivers Doce or Dulce and Puertoseguro.

Gorda, Virgen, another, of the coast of the same kingdom, in the province and *captainship* of Marañan, between El Arecife and the river Otatay.

Gorda, Virgen, another point, of the coast of Nueva España, in the government of Vera Cruz, between this city and the settlement where it before stood.

Gorda, Virgen, another point, of the *s.* coast of the island of Cuba, opposite the Cayos de Diego Perez.

Gorda, Virgen, a *sierra* or *cordillera* of mountains in the island of St. Domingo, and part possessed by the French. It runs from *s.* to *n.* on the coast lying in this point or rhumb, between the port Margot and the river Borgne.

Gorda, Virgen, a mountain on the *w.* coast of the strait of Maire, which serves as a mark or indication of the same strait, standing out in a very conspicuous way at its entrance.

[GORE Island, discovered by Captain Cook in his last voyage. Lat. 64° *n.* Long. 169° *w.*]

GOREE, an island of the coast of the province and *captainship* of Puertoseguro in Brazil. It lies between the river Doce or Dulce and the Querorupa. It has in it a good port of the same name.

GORGON, a small river of the province and government of Chocó, in the district of Raposo, which runs into the S. sea.

GORGONA, an island of the N. sea, near the coast of the province and government of Barbacoas, very dangerous for navigators, from currents setting in very strongly to the land; which toge-

ther with the calms which prevail here, render the passage very tedious, and which is accustomed to be expressed by the term of *engorgonarse*, or to be engulfed; the which happened to Francisco Pizarro when he left Panamá for the discovery of Peru. Indeed the greater part of his people deserted him on this occasion; thirteen only of them being left with him to share the honour of his enterprise. This island is two leagues long and one wide, and is desert and uncultivated. In lat. 3° 2′ *n.*

GORGONA, with the dedicatory title of Santa Catalina, a settlement of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate near the river Chagre. It lies in the direct road which leads from the city of Portobelo to that of Panamá, from whence it is five leagues distant.

GORGONILLA, an island of the S. sea, belonging to the government of Esmeraldas, of the kingdom of Quito; also called Tumaco: in it is a small settlement of Mulattoes and *Mustees*, with a good port on the *e.* side. It is opposite the cape Aguaclara, where an arm of the river Mira empties itself. Around it are other small isles. Lat. 1° 47′ *n.* Long. 78° 36′ *w.*

GORGOR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru.

GORGORILLO, a settlement of the same province and *corregimiento* as the former; annexed to the curacy of Mangas.

GORHAM, a settlement of the province of Hampshire in New England; situate near the river Pennycook.

[GORHAM, a township in Cumberland county, Maine, on the *n. e.* side of Saco river, eight miles from Portland, at the mouth of the river, and 84 miles *n.* by *e.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 2244 inhabitants.]

GOROSASU, a river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil; which runs into the sea between the rivers Manetuba and Port Daniel.

[GORTA, St. Maria La, a small island in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 26° 35′ *n.* Long. 135° *w.*

[GOSCHGOSCHUENCK, a town of the Delawares, consisting of three villages, situated on the banks of the Ohio. Its name signifies the Habitation of Owls, from the number of these birds who resort here.]

[GOSHEN, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, between Cummington and Conway, 14 miles *n.* of Northampton, and 85 *w.* by *n.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1781, and contains 681 inhabitants.]

[Goshen, a township in Addison county, Vermont, adjoining to Salisbury on the *w.* and 21 miles *n. e.* by *e.* of mount Independence.]

[Goshen, a township in Chester county, Pennsylvania.]

[Goshen, a town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, famous for the production of excellent cheese. It is seven miles *n.* by *n. w.* of Litchfield, and 50 *n.* of New Haven.]

[Goshen, the most considerable town in Orange county, New York, about 45 miles *n.* of New York city, 18 *w.* by *s.* of New Windsor, and 25 *w.* by *s.* of Fish-kill. This town is pleasantly situated, containing about 60 or 70 houses, an academy, court-house, gaol, and Presbyterian church. The township contains 2448 inhabitants; of whom 316 are electors.]

[Goshen, a township of the district of Maine, eight miles from Buckstown, on Penobscot river.]

[GOSHGOSHINK, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania; situated on Alleghany river, about 15 miles above Venango, or fort Franklin.]

GOSIER, Grand, a settlement and parish of the island of Guadalupe; situate on the *s. e.* coast of La Gran Tierra, at the entrance of the port and bay of the Cul de Sac Petit, opposite the two isles of the Two Diamonds.

Gosier, Grand, a port of the island of St. Domingo, on the *n.* coast, between the bay of this rhumb and the cape of Samaná.

[GOSPORT, formerly called Appledore, a fishing town on Star island, one of the isles of Shoals, belonging to Rockingham county, New Hampshire, containing 93 inhabitants. It lies about 12 miles *e. s. e.* of Piscataqua harbour. See Shoals.]

[GOTHAM, a small village in Maryland, about four or five miles *n.* of Baltimore city.]

GOTTEMBURG, a city of the province and colony of New England.

GOYABES, Havre des, or Bay of Las Goayabas, on the *e.* coast of the island of Guadalupe. It is large and capacious, and has opposite it some extended sand-banks. It is between the island Mobile and the Grande Riviere.

GOYANA, a city of the province and *captainship* of Itamaraca in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river of its name, three leagues above its mouth. It is the residence of the tribunal of justice of the province. Its territory abounds in sugar-canes, for the manufactory of which article are many engines, also in Brazil wood. To the *w.* towards the mountains, are some barbarian Indians of the Petihuares nation, who dwell in small settlements, and extend as far as the cape Blanco. Lat. 7° 39′ *s.* Long. 35° 16′ *w.*

Goyana. The aforesaid river is small, rises in the province and *captainship* of the Rio Grande,

runs *e.* and enters the sea between the Cong and the San Juan.

GOYAZ, a town of the Portuguese, in the kingdom of Brazil; situate on the shore and at the source of the grand river S. Francisco.

GOYOGUIN, third canton of Acadia, bounded *w.* by New York, and from thence by the cantons of Onney-youth, Onontangue, and Tsonnouthonam, which are called the Upper Cantons. This of Goyoguin surpasses the others in the kindness of its soil and pleasantness of its climate; its inhabitants being also amongst the best of the Iroquees. In the whole extent of the five cantons, Europeans may cultivate fruits to advantage, some of these being peculiar to the country, and but little known. The woods and forests abound in chesnuts and walnuts; the former are very sweet, and the latter bitter; and from them is extracted an oil of an excellent quality by means of a mill, and afterwards the co-operation of fire and water, in the same manner as it is customary in Europe to do with flax-seed. In various parts are found cherries without stones, which are well flavoured; also a tree resembling a white lily, the fruit of which is of the size and colour of a small peach. Here is found a very small wild cedar, which produces fruit similar to the China orange, very fresh and grateful to the palate: it grows in the middle of two heart-shaped leaves: the roots of the tree are venomous. Here is also found a sort of apple of the shape of a goose's egg, the seed resembling a bean; the same has a fine smell and flavour, and the tree is very small, requiring a greasy and moist soil. It was brought by the Iroquees from the country of Erie, nearly about the same time with the other plant called by the French missionaries *la plante universelle*, since its leaves, being of the size of one's hand, and of the figure of a lily, cure all kinds of wounds; its root smells like the laurel. These savages have also other roots, which they use for dyes of the most beautiful colour. See article IROQUESES.

GOYOGUIN, a bay of New France, which is 10 leagues from the river Onnontague. The whole of its coast is lined with the most beautiful trees, and particularly oaks, which seem to have been planted by design. The Father Charlevoix, who found himself under the necessity of running into this bay, in shelter from a hurricane, says that it is one of the nicest places that can be seen. From its centre projects a peninsula full of woods, which forms a kind of theatre, and on the right hand of the entrance, in a corner, lies an island which covers the mouth of a river, up which is the navigation to the lake Goyoquins.

GRACE, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, on the *w.* coast and district of the parish of St. Thomas.

GRACE, with the addition of Havre, another settlement, of the island of Newfoundland; situate on the *e.* coast, on the shore of the bay of La Concepcion.

GRACIA, S. JOSEPH DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Aguas Calientes in Nueva España, annexed to the curacy of its capital; from whence it lies eight leagues to the *n. w.*

GRACIA, NUESTRA SENORA DE, a point on the *n.* coast of the straits of Magellan, close to the harbour of Paxaros.

GRACIAN, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *w.* and enters the river La Plata, or mouth of the Uruguay, between the rivers S. Salvador and the Sauce.

GRACIAS A DIOS, a city of the province and government of Honduras in the kingdom of Guatemala, founded by the Captain Gabriel de Roxas in 1530, afterwards much enlarged by Gonzalo de Alvarado, in 1536. Its population is very small; it has two convents, one of the religious order of S. Francisco, and another of La Merced. Thirty leagues from the city of Valladolid or Comayagua.

GRACIAS A DIOS, a cape or point of land of the province and government of Costarrica, in the same kingdom of Guatemala, and coast of the N. sea.

[GRAFTON County, in New Hampshire, is bounded *n.* by Canada, *s.* by the counties of Strafford, Hillsborough, and Cheshire, *w.* by the state of Vermont, and *e.* by the district of Maine. It comprehends nearly as much territory as all the other four counties, but is by no means so thickly settled: it is divided into 50 townships and 17 locations, and contains 13,472 inhabitants, of whom 21 are slaves. The increase of population since the enumeration of 1790 has been great.]

[GRAFTON, a township in the county of its name in New Hampshire, 13 miles *s. e.* of Dartmouth college and 19 *s. w.* of Plymouth. It was incorporated in 1778, and contains 403 inhabitants. *Lapis specularis*, commonly called ising-glass, of the best quality, is found in this town, in a mountain about 20 miles *e.* of Dartmouth college. It is found adhering to the rocks of white or yellow quartz, and lying in laminæ, like sheets of paper; it is found in other places in the state in smaller pieces.]

[GRAFTON, the *Hassanamisco* of the Indians,

a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 900 inhabitants. Thirty-four miles *s. w.* of Boston, eight *s. e.* of Worcester, and 26 *n. w.* of Providence.]

[GRAINGER, Fort, stands on the *n.* side of the mouth of Holstein river, in Tennessee.]

[GRAINGER, the name given to a new county, in the district of Hamilton, state of Tennessee, formed of parts of the counties of Knox, Jefferson, and Hawkins, and called after the maiden name of the lady of Governor William Blount.]

[GRAISO, L'ANCE LA, a settlement in Louisiana.]

GRAMA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Paraiba in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the settlement of Rovero and the port of Los Franceses.

GRAMADAL, Point of, on the coast of Peru and Pacific or S. sea, of the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo.

GRANADA, NUEVO REYNO DE, in S. America; bounded *e.* towards the *s.* by the extensive *llanos* or plains of San Juan, *w.* by some mountains and woods which are very thick and of great extent, and *n.* by some extremely craggy mountains extending as far the sea-coast. It is 80 leagues long *n. s.* and somewhat less wide *e. w.*: it was called in the time of the Indians Cundinamarca; was discovered and conquered by Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesada, who named it in memory of the kingdom so called in Andalucia, of which he was a native. It contains the provinces of

Bogotá,	Neiba,
Velez,	Marquetones,
Pamplona,	Sutagaos,
La Grita,	Ubaqué,
Merida,	Tenza,
Muzo,	Lengupa,
Ebaté,	Sogamoso,
Panches,	Chita.

These are divided, as to the chief government, into 51 *corregimientos*, in which are 301 settlements, and in these 18,359 Indians; also into five military governments, which are Panamá, Portobelo, Cartagena, Santa Marta, and Maracaibo, although the two former are of the kingdom of Tierra Firme; and into seven civil governments, viz. Antioquia, Chocó, Mariquita, Giron, Neiba, Llanos de San Juan, and Veragua: formerly under the same jurisdiction was the commandancy-general of La Guayana and the government of Caracas. This kingdom enjoys different climates according to its extent; for in it are found parts where the cold is very great, and in which breed stags, bears, rabbits, *dantas*, and mountain cats; *llanos*, of which the soil is mild and temperate, and fertile in all kinds of seeds and fruits, and other plains where cattle breed in such abundance as at times to be troublesome from their numbers. The woods are many and delightful, from the variety of the trees and birds; amongst which are some justly celebrated for their song, of which is the *toche* of a black plumage, the *siote* of a deep black with golden spots, and the *azulejo* of a sky-blue, and the *babagüy* of a yellow and black, the which surpass in the sweetness of their note the goldfinch, canary, and nightingale. Those parts that are subject to the cold climate are Santa Fé, Tunja, Pamplona, and Merida; and those of the warm climate are Cartagena, Santa Marta, Antioquia, Muzo, Mariquita, Neiba, and S. Juan de los Llanos, where the temperature is the whole year round nearly like the summer in Spain. The cold in the other parts is general throughout the year, though not very severe; the change of the four seasons not being known there, and it being called summer then only when it does not rain, notwithstanding that it should freeze, and the cold be considerable. No calculation can be formed respecting the setting in of the rains, or is it possible to have any security against them; they, for the most part, begin in October and February: it may be said of them generally, that they by no means observe, in regard to their periods, the same nature peculiar to other parts. The kingdom of Nueva Granada being so immediately under the line, is fanned by very salutary breezes, the same rendering it one of the most healthy countries. It is extremely rich in mines, and those of gold, which are found in many parts, exceed all the other discoveries in America; and in the cities of Antioquia, Zaragoza, Cáceres, Remedios, Anserma, and Rio del Oro, no other coin than gold is current: the same is the case in the city of Guamoco, as also in the settlements about the celebrated veins of Pamplona and San Juan de los Llanos. Here is also found silver so fine that it is esteemed the best in all the Indies; and the mines of Marquetones, denominated High and Low, (*Alta y Baxa*), and which are in the province of Pamplona, are so rich, that were it not for the scarcity of hands to work them, they would even surpass the celebrated mountain of Potosi, since they in general render two marks of silver for each quintal, and sometimes eight. Copper and lead are metals that bear no value here; and although each of them abound in various parts, the mines are not worked. The emeralds here

much exceed those of the *e.* in value, and through them the province of Muzo, where the best are obtained, has been rendered celebrated. Indeed, those of the mines of Somondoco in the province of Tenza, although very fine, are by no means equal to those of the first mentioned province; and the greatest peculiarity of them is, that in the same mines from whence they are extracted, are found *pantauras* of various colours, with grains of gold inside of them. In the mines of Antioquia and Guamoco, are found diamonds amongst the points of gold, although the same are small; also cross-stones, (*piedras de cruz*), of singular virtues against fevers and colds; also fine granates, the abundance of which renders them less estimable. The river Hacha has always deserved particular memory for its celebrated pearls, and Timaná for its amethysts and *pantauras*, in the same manner that Pamplona, Sussa, and Anserma, have been celebrated for their precious stones, called there *turquesas* or Turkey stones, *giresoles*, *gallinazas*, and *mápolas*. The mountains of this kingdom are the repository of wild beasts and fine animals; and, in the hot parts more particularly, there are found tigers of uncommon fierceness, lions, though of a small size, *chunzos*, *eritos*, *zaynos*, *faras*, *arditas* resembling voracious ferrets, and by no means of a milder nature, weasels, *coyas*, scorpions, vipers, snakes of different species and sizes, amongst the which the most dreaded is the *taya*, both for its courage and agility: this is of a brown colour with spots rather dark: it has, moreover, this great distinction from all other snakes, in as much as they, when pursued by man, invariably fly, whereas this will attack any body, even without provocation. In the waters of some of the rivers, such as the Magdalena and the Fusagasugá, are alligators measuring from 14 to 16 feet in length, similar to crocodiles, the which are found as well in the above as in other rivers; also in the marshes and lakes are found marine wolves, otters, thornbacks, and snakes of such a size that we are assured by the Sr. Piedrahita, that in the province of San Juan de los Llanos, they are capable of swallowing a man.

This province is watered by very many rivers, and some of them are very large; of such, in the province of Cartagena, is the Grande of La Magdalena, in the province of Bogotá, the Eunzha, which has changed its name, being called by the same title as the province itself; in the province of Tinija the Sogamosa, in that of Tensa the Garagoa: all these three rise from the *paramos* and *cordillera* of Gachaneque, opposite Tumerque; are distant a little more than one league from each other, and all take their course through the loftiest part of the kingdom. In the province of Velez the most notable is the Sarabita, which is at the present day called Suarez; in Pamplona, the Rio del Oro and the Sulia, which is a very abundant stream, emptying itself into the lake of Maracaibo; in Los Marquetones, is the Guali and the Guarinó; in the province of Neiba, the aforesaid river of La Magdalena, those of Cuello la Sabandija, Cabrera, and others; in Los Sutagaos, the Fusagasugá; in Los Panches, the Rio Negro and the Bogotá; and in the province of Ubaque another Rio Negro, distinct from the former; not to mention an infinite variety of others of less note: in all of which are found abundance of fish of an excellent quality, and amongst the most esteemed is the *bagre*, which in some parts is called *chimbe*, and most commonly *capitan:* also in the river Bogotá has been observed by some curious persons a fish of a very peculiar nature, the bones of the head of which, upon being separated, represent each of them the different insignias of the passion of our Saviour, so that you may here perceive a perfect lance, a cross, the nails, &c.

This country abounds no less in excellent woods, the which deserve particular note; such are the cedar, walnut, *biomatas*, ebony, and pomegranate; the celebrated wood of *muzo*, red and black, the wood of Guayana, of a brown and black colour, the tamarisk in great request for making glasses, the Brazil wood for dyes, the sassafras for medicines, the cochineal which grows in Sogamoso, the *cacao* in Merida, Maracaibo, Caracas, and Santa Marta, the red balsam, that of Tolú, of *Maria*, the Benjamin-tree, incense, storax, and *baynilla*. With regard to flowers and fruits, there is scarce any one but what is found in this kingdom; for as it enjoys an eternal spring, the trees are always covered with green and blossoms, since even when the fruit is ripe, fresh buds are still sprouting: amongst these trees the most worthy of note is a species of palm, found in the provinces of Muzos and of Los Marquetones, so lofty that it would appear impossible to gather the fruit from the top; and, indeed, it consequently only affords a food for the birds, who let the fruit fall upon the ground, which is naturally stony and rough; and when broken, is found to contain a kernel much esteemed for its delicate flavour. In short, if we were to take upon us to relate minutely all that could be said in favour of this country, it would oblige us to exceed the limits of our article, and to write a long history: those, therefore, who wish to be further informed, we refer to what has been written by the most illustrious Don Lucas de

Piedrahita, bishop of Santa Marta and Panamá, by the *Fr.* Antonio Zamora, Don Francisco Antonio Moreno, fiscal of the audience of Santa Fé, by Don Basilio de Oviedo, by the chronicler Antonio de Herrera, and various other historians.

When the Spaniards entered this kingdom, it was governed by two princes, elected in Bogotá and Tunja, the former of whom was called Zipa: these princes ruled over other various chieftains, and the whole country was so covered with Indians that the conquerors denominated them *moscas*, (flies), to signify their immense numbers. Down to the present day, however, great changes have taken place. Its population is far from equal to its resources, and it cannot, therefore, with propriety be reckoned one of the most opulent kingdoms in the world, although we take into account its native riches, fertility, climate, productions, and other qualifications. It is governed by a viceroy, established in 1718, whose government was afterwards abolished, and again established in 1739, having been theretofore, from the time of its conquest, governed by a president.

[The annual produce of the mines of Nueva Granada, as calculated from the amount of the royal duties, and therefore considerably under the truth, amounts to 18,000 Spanish marks of pure gold, and very few of silver; the value in dollars is 2,624,760, the gold being estimated at $145\frac{8}{100}$ dollars, and the silver at $9\frac{4}{10}$ dollars the Spanish mark. Besides this we must add for contraband 1,735,240 dollars, and the total produce will then be 4,360,000.

According to Humboldt, the dollars imported into Nueva Granada, in 1803, amounted to 5,700,000, and the exports consisted of produce to the value of 2,000,000 dollars, besides 3,000,000 dollars in specie. He also states the population, in 1808, at 1,800,000.]

Catalogue of the barbarous Nations and principal Places of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

Cities.

Agreda,
Altagracia,
Angeles,
Barcelona,
Buga,
Buenavista,
Caguan,
Cali,
Cartagena,
Cartago,
Chocontá,
Ebaté,
Giron,
Grita,
Honda,
Ibagué,
Málaga,
Mariquita,
Mompox,
Muzo,
Neiba,
Ocaña,
Palma,
Pamplona,
Plasencia,
Plata,
Salazar,
Santiago de las Atalayas,
Santa Fé de Bogotá,
Segovia,
Tamalameque,
Tocaima,
Toro,
Tudela,
Tunja,
Velez,
Victoria,
Zaragoza.

Nations.

Abanes,
Achaguas,
Adoles,
Agnalos,
Amucas,
Andaquies,
Airicos,
Barbures,
Betoyes,
Bodiguas,
Bondas,
Caberres,
Calandaimas,
Cayos,
Cayvanis,
Chimicas,
Chimilas,
Chinatos,
Chiricoas,
Chiscas,
Chitanos,
Choques,
Chyayzaques,
Colimás,
Corumenes,
Doas,
Doimas,
Fusungaes,
Geruras,
Gorrones,
Guachicos,
Guamos,
Guaneros,
Guapis,
Guaraepoanos,
Guaranos,
Guaraunas,
Guarinoes,
Guatabitas,
Guaticas,
Guaxiros,
Guaibas,
Guaiquiries,
Guazquias,
Iraruros,
Itotos,
Jeribocas,
Jiraras,
Laches,
Lolucos,
Macos,
Malambos,
Malifilitos,
Mapoyes,
Marquetones,
Mazques,
Malpures,
Moscas or Muiscas,
Muzos,
Natagaimas,
Nauras,
Orotomecas,
Otomacos,
Paeces,
Palamos,
Paos,
Parriparries,
Pastagoros,
Pazcas,
Pijaos,
Quecas,
Quilla-chingas,
Quinchias,
Salivas,
Supiás,
Sutagaos,
Tamanacas,
Tapuyes,
Teguas,
Tunebos,
Urriabaes,
Zunubas.

Rivers.

Albarregas,
Amariguara,
Amuturi,
Anari,
Apure,
Aquiri,
Arauca,
Aritagua,
Aroi,
Atanari,
Auyama,
Babillo,

Benituari,
Bogotá,
Burari,
Cabiari,
Caboto,
Carare,
Canoni,
Casiarucuti,
Cauca,
Cazanare,
Cesar or Pompatao,
Chuma,
Cravo,
Cuchiguero,
Cuiloto,
Dauney,
Dubarro,
Duma,
Duya,
Eclava,
Ele,
Funzha,
Fusagasugá,
Gaira,
Guali,
Guamuca,
Guanapalo,
Guaricú,
Guarinó,
Guatapori,
Inirricha,
Macomité,
Magdalena,
Mamo,
Manacasia,
Masparro,
Meta,
Moco,
Orinoco,
Papamene,
Parvasi,
Pau,
San Carlos,
Tamé.

Lakes.

Fuquene,
Guanacas,
Guatavita,
Tesca,
Tota.

Mountains.

Abides,
Abipi,
Bocaneme, silver mine,
Buritaca, gold mine,
Fosca,
Gachanequé,
Itoco, emerald mine.

Ports.

Cararí,
Cartagena,
Tolú.

Promontories.

Canoa,
Caribana,
Corrientes,
De las Arenas.

Islands.

Barú,
Faxardo,
San Bernardo,
Verde.

Fortresses.

San Fernando,
San Joseph,
San Lázaro.

Presidents, Viceroys, and Captains-general, who have presided in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

1. Don Alonso Luis de Lugo, first governor of the Nuevo Reyno, elected through his father Don Pedro Fernandez de Lugo, at its capitulation and conquest; he died before its conquest was concluded.

2. The Licentiate Miguel Diez de Armendariz, native of Navarra, collegiate-major of Salamanca; nominated visitor in 1547; he was separated from the government, and taken bound to Spain by the Licentiate Montaño, visitor in 1551.

3. The Licentiate Juan de Montaño, whose proper name was Lavado, native of Ayamonte, relator of the chancery of Valladolid, nominated as residentiary to the Licentiate Armendariz and the *oidors* of Santa Fé, where he committed such atrocities, that in 1558 he was sent back a prisoner to Spain, where being fully criminated, his head was cut off at Valladolid.

4. The Doctor Andres Diaz, Venero de Leiba, first president: when the audience was founded in 1564, he was promoted from the situation of accountant of the principal exchequer of Castilla to be fiscal of the same; he reduced the Indians to settlements, built more than 400 churches, made ordinances for the government, and for the gold and the emerald mines, opened roads, built bridges, introduced relays of mules to alleviate the labour of the Indians, established missionaries for the conversion to the faith, disposed the regimen of the audience and of the royal estate, and in short founded the whole of the civil government; he was wise and prudent in every thing he undertook, and obtained universally the name of Father; he returned to Spain, destined to a place in the council of the Indies, in 1574.

5. The Licentiate Francisco Briceño, who left the presidency of Guatemala to take that of Santa Fé in 1575; he followed the well chosen steps of his predecessor, but held his government a short time, as he died in the same year.

6. Don Lopez Diez de Armendariz, fourth Lord of Cadeirita, third president, governor, and captain-general, promoted from the presidency of Charcas in 1578, and suspended from his office by a judge and visitor in 1685; in which year he died.

7. The Doctor Don Antonio Gonzalez, of the council of the Indies, fourth president, governor, and captain-general; he entered with different commissions in 1590, governed seven years, and resigning his authority returned to Spain.

8. Don Francisco de Sande, a knight of the order of Santiago; he entered Santa Fé in 1597, having been promoted from the presidency of Guatemala; he was a native of Caceres, and so severe an arbiter, that he was called Doctor Sangre, (Blood), instead of Sande; he had many disputes with the archbishop Don Bartolomé Lobo Guerrero, which were the cause of Doctor Salierna being sent out as residentiary judge.

9. The Licentiate Don Nuño Nuñez de Villavisencio, one of the presidency of Charcas, and visitor of the audience of Santa Fé, with a royal schedule entitling him to the presidency of the same; he took possession in 1605, and met his death by an accident in 1607.

10. Don Juan de Borja, native of Valencia, knight of the order of Santiago, a natural son of Fernando de Borja, who was blind with one eye, *comendador* of Castellar in the order of Alcántara and legitimate son of San Francisco de Borja, Duke of Gran-

día; he was the first president of Capa and Espada (cloak and sword), entered Santa Fé in 1605, governed 22 years with great credit, and having been of great public service, died in 1628.

11. Don Sancho Giron, Marquis of Sofraga, *comendador* of La Peraleda in the order of Alcántara, native of Talavera; he was *corregidor* of Burgos when he was nominated as eighth president of Santa Fé, to which office he entered in 1630, and died in 1635.

12. Don Martin de Saavedra y Guzman, knight of the order of Calatrava, native of Córdoba, baron of Prado, lord of the towns of Corosino and Lacosta, who had been president of Vari and Trany in Italy, and manifested peculiar talents in his military career; he entered Santa Fé in 1637, and after a long and troublesome residence he returned to Madrid.

13. Don Juan Fernandez de Córdoba y Coalla, knight of the order of Santiago, Marquis de Miranda de Auta, Lord of Colmena, a gentleman and taster to his Majesty, major-domo of the Prince Don Baltasar Carlos de Austria; he was native of Málaga, commandant-general of Ceuta, and promoted to the presidency of Santa Fé in 1645; where he governed nearly eight years with so great credit and applause for his mildness, piety, and good faith, that having petitioned the king for a licence to return to Spain, his prayer was refused in consideration of his merits, and the government of that kingdom pressed upon him, although without effect, since he died in 1662.

14. Don Diego de Egues and Beaumont, knight of the order of Santiago, born in Seville; he was page to the king, *corregidor* of Cochabamba in Peru, captain of infantry, high-admiral of the fleet of Nueva España, provisional governor-general of the armada, counsellor of state and of the royal revenues; whilst holding this situation he was detined to the presidency of Santa Fé, where he entered in the aforesaid year, 1662; he died in 1664.

15. The Doctor Don Diego del Corro Carrascal, president, governor, and captain-general, through the nomination of the president of the Indies; Count of Peñaranda, one of those who formed the council of the government in the minority of Charles II.; he was native of Fuente de Cantos in Estremadura, collegiate of the college of Maese Rodrigo in Sevilla, inquisitor of Cartagena of the Indies, afterwards of Mexico, with a commission of visitor of this tribunal, and lastly president of Santa Fé in 1666, and promoted to be that of Quito in 1667.

16. Don Diego de Villalva y Toledo, knight of the order of Santiago, lord of the town of Santa Cruz de Pinares, a gentleman of the chamber of the Lord Don Juan de Austria, also his major-domo; he had served his king for upwards of 20 years, through all the gradations of common soldier, captain, colonel, serjeant-general, general of the artillery, governor of the Havana, and lastly president, governor, and captain-general of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, where he entered in 1667, but governed a short time; for various complaints being lodged against his proceedings, and those of the two *oidors* and the fiscal, a commission was given to the bishop of Popayán to suspend him in 1671.

17. The Doctor Don Melchor de Liñan y Cisneros, native of the town of Tordelaguna; he studied at Alcala, was collegiate doctor in theology, poser to the candidates for fellowships and curacies, when he gained by opposition the curacy of Santa Maria de Buitrago, that of Tordelaguna, and that of the parish of San Salvador of Madrid, *calificador* of the holy office, presented to the bishopric of Santa Marta, promoted to that of Popayán, nominated as visitor, president, and captain-general of the Nuevo Reyno in 1671, until 1674, when he passed over to the archbishopric of Charcas.

18. Don Gil de Cabrera y Davalos, of the order of Calatrava, native of Lima.

19. The Doctor Don Alvaro de Ibarra, native of Lima, collegiate of the college of San Martin of this city, fiscal of the audience of Chile, inquisitor apostolic of Lima, *oidor* deacon of the audience of Quito, intermediate president of the same, visitor of the audience of the city of Los Reyes; and elected bishop of Truxillo, being president of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

20. The Doctor Don Nicolas de las Infantas and Venegas, of the order of Santiago, native of Lima, fiscal, inquisitor, and visitor, in its tribunal and royal audience of Mexico, president of that of Quito, and before he took possession, promoted to the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; he died at the early age of 34, his loss being universally lamented, on account of his great literature and talents.

21. Don Francisco Cossio, who found himself at that time archbishop of that kingdom; he was nominated intermediate president, through the death of his predecessor.

22. Don *Fray* Francisco del Rincon, a monk of the order of the minims of San Francisco de Paula; being archbishop, he was nominated to be president, governor, and captain-general of the kingdom at the same time, until the year 1718.

23. Don Jorge de Villalonga, Count of La Cueva, knight of the order of San Juan, lieute-

nant-general of the royal armies; he was actually serving in the capacity of general of the armies of Peru in Callao, and he was first viceroy of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada when the viceroyalty was established; this being changed again in the year 1721 for a presidency, the government was filled up by,

24. Don Diego de Córdoba Laso de la Vega, who entered and took possession in 1722, and governed until 1730, when he returned to Spain, being succeeded by,

25. Don Rafael de Esclava, colonel of infantry, knight of the order of Santiago, gentleman of the chamber of his Majesty; he took possession of the presidency in 1737, and exercised it for a short time, as he returned to Spain to establish the viceroyalty, nominating in the interim,

26. Don Sebastian de Esclava, Señor of Eguillor, knight of the order of Santiago, *comendador* of Fuente of the Emperor, in the order of Calatrava, lieutenant-general of the royal armies, preceptor of the infant Don Felipe, a man of very great credit and esteem, who had worked himself up to the rank of captain in the regiment of Spanish guards, and afterwards colonel in those of Asturias and Castilla; he arrived at Cartagena in 1739, and on account of the English having declared war, rested in that place without passing to Santa Fé; he also defended it whilst attacked by the above, in 1740: he returned to Spain, adorned with the title of captain-general of the army, in 1749.

27. *Fray* Don Joseph Alfonzo Pizarro, Marquis of Villar, knight of San Juan, lieutenant-general of the royal armada, gentleman of the chamber to his Majesty; he entered Santa Fé in 1750, and exercised the viceroyalty until 1753, when he resigned it and returned to Spain.

28. Don Joseph de Solis Folch of Cardona, knight of the order of Montesa, brigadier of the royal armies, ensign of the Spanish company of the royal body-guard; he entered Santa Fé, and took possession of the viceroyalty in the aforesaid year of 1753, exercising it about eight years, until 1761, when his successor arrived; and he entered immediately a convent of the barefooted order of San Francisco as a lay-brother.

29. *Fray* Don Pedro Mesia de la Cerda, Marquis of La Vega de Armijo, of the order of San Juan, lieutenant-general of the royal armada, gentleman of the chamber to his Majesty; he entered Santa Fé in 1761, and governed with great address until 1771, when he returned to Spain.

30. Don Manuel Guirior, knight of the order of San Juan, lieutenant-general of the royal armada, gentleman of the chamber to his Majesty; he governed with great address, and with the applause of the whole kingdom, and was looked upon as a father both for his goodness and equal administration, from the aforesaid year, until 1775, when he passed over to the viceroyalty of Peru.

31. Don Manuel Antonio de Flores, *comendador* of Lopera, in the order of Santiago, lieutenant-general of the royal armada, and gentleman of the chamber to his Majesty; he exercised the viceroyalty from the time of the secession of the former, until 1783, when he obtained a licence to return to Spain, delivering the government to,

32. Don Antonio Caballero and Góngora, archbishop of that holy metropolitan church, whose accredited qualities in the army belonging to this dignity, rendered him an object worthy the double function of civil and ecclesiastical governor, both of which offices he held at the same time.

GRANADA, a city of the province and government of Nicaragua in the kingdom of Guatemala, founded on the shore of the lake, by Francisco Hernandez, in 1523. It has two convents of the monks of St. Francis and of La Merced. This city is 16 leagues from that of Leon, 24 from Realejo, and 90 from Guatemala. The pirate Edward David sacked it in 1687.

GRANADA, an island of the N. sea, one of the Less Antilles or Caribes. It is 17 miles long from *n.* to *s.* in form of an half-moon, and 10 wide at its broadest part. The Father du Tertre makes it twice as large as the island St. Christopher; and the Father Labat affirms, that through the observation of those who have gone over it, it does not exceed 22 leagues in circumference. The Caribes Indians, its pristine inhabitants, had settled here in larger tribes than in any other of the islands, invited by the advantages it offered both for fishing and the chase, and its natural fertility. The French, under the command of M. de Poincy, attempted to establish themselves here in 1638, and the same has been the wish of various others, who have failed in their enterprise, owing to the then formidable power of the Caribes, and the circumstance of St. Christopher's island being too far distant to lend any assistance. The honour of this establishment was, however, reserved for Mr. Parquet, governor of Martinique, who undertook the expedition at his own cost, carrying with him 200 picked men, provided with presents designed for the savages, but not without arms, in case opposition should be offered to his designs. Accordingly, having arrived here after four days sail, he was received with great pomp and testimonies of gladness by the commander of the Indians. Mr. Parquet in less than a week's time had built a

fort, and by dint of civilities to the Indians, and making them presents of linen, knives, brandy, and other articles, had obtained from them the grant of the proprietorship of the whole island, with the exception of their own dwellings.

Scarcely had the French gathered their first crop of tobacco, the quality of which was so superior, as that one pound of it was worth more than three pounds of any gathered in the other islands, than the Caribes began to repent of their bargain; and accordingly, without any formal declaration of war, committed the most outrageous hostilities, killing the French wherever they could find them, whether engaged in the woods, in the chase, or employed in catching turtle on the coasts. The French, however, being reinforced by a detachment from Martinique, attacked the savages; and these, although they defended themselves with great valour, found themselves under the necessity of retiring to a mountain, from the top of which they rolled down stones and trunks of trees upon their enemies; and being afterwards joined by some other Caribes from St. Vincent and Dominica, made a sally against the French: but here again they had to repent their conduct; for the greater part of them were put to the sword, and 40 that escaped took a boat and committed themselves to the sea.

The conquerors burnt their cabins, destroyed their gardens, broke up their plantations of *yuca*, and did all the mischief they could: notwithstanding this, different bodies of Indians contrived still to be very troublesome to their invaders, and succeeded in putting many to death. Yet still the French were victorious, and one morning before day-break, taking the Indians by surprise, they put all they could meet to the sword, without respect to sex or age, burning and destroying all the possessions that they had left, and even their canoes, thereby cutting off all possibility of escape. Afrer all this, however, the Indians rose again three several times.

Some French planters mutinied against the proprietor, Mr. Parguet; and he having consumed the whole of his fortune, sold the island, in 1657, to the Count of Cerillac, of Paris, for 90,000 francs. This person sent to the government here a man of a tyrannical and brutish disposition, who was first deserted by the greater part of the inhabitants, and afterwards put to death. In 1664, the island was again sold to the W. India Company of France for 100,000 francs; although at that time it had no more than 150 colonists remaining of those who were in it at the time that the purchase was made by the count. In 1674, the company found it requisite to resign it to the king; and this change of masters tended only to its ruin; for, till within very late years, this island has produced no emolument whatever, notwithstanding that the Fathers Tertre and Labat speak so highly of it, affirming that it enjoys such a salutary air and so fertile a territory. The trees, as well those bearing fruit as those used for building, are more lofty, straight, and thick than those found in the other islands, save the coco tree, which here is not so large: the tree in greatest esteem is that called *latino*, which is very lofty, and has, instead of branches, large leaves similar to fans, and which serve for covering the houses.

This island abounds greatly in saline earths and in *armadillos*, the flesh of which is as good as that of the sheep, and affords the principal aliment of the natives, who are also particularly fond of turtle and lobsters. On the coast are some beautiful valleys, watered by various rivers, the which, for the most part, have their origin from a lake situate in the lofty part of a mountain in the centre of the island; and one of these rivers enters the sea in the *e.* part, where the coast is shoal, but of a sound bottom, the current, however, rapid. In various parts of the island are good bays and ports, where ships may ride safe at anchor or unlade; and some of these are fortified. The whole of the *e.* coast is clear and safe, and has the advantage of never being troubled with hurricanes; but what is most in its favour is, that its territory is capable of producing all the fruits peculiar to its climate. The principal of its productions are cattle in abundance, birds, grass-hoppers, sugar, ginger, indigo, tobacco, and millet. That part near the coast is chiefly inhabited; and here the country is mountainous; the whole of the other part of the island being a beautiful country, over which one may travel with equal convenience, either in a carriage or on horseback.

The port, which is called Louis, is in the middle of a beautiful bay on the *w.* side of the island, having a sandy bottom, and capable of receiving 1000 vessels, from 3 to 400 tons each, in perfect security against all weathers. Near to this port is another large cove divided from the port by a sand-bank, which, if the said bank could be removed, would contain more than 100 vessels. By reason of this bank, the large vessels have to pass at 80 yards distance from one of the two small mountains, which are at the entrance of the port, and half a mile from the other, there being on one of them a fort, which was built by a French engineer, having a half-moon and other regular stone fortifications: here is also another tolerable fort,

consisting of a wooden square, and being 25 feet in front, surrounded by a strong estacade of trees, and having at its two angles, that look to the sea, two small wooden pavilions, in one of which lives the commander. The first possessor, Mr. Parquet, lived in a very large forest which girts the mountain, near the port; and on the skirt of which are placed the storehouses for provisions and wood. The church, which is at a small distance from the fort, is poor, and built of canes fastened together. Originally all the *barracas* or cabins were of two stories, and thither the people who lived in the country used to retire in the night-time, by way of protection against the Caribes.

The natives of the island of Dominica have an establishment in this island of more than a mile long, four leagues to the *n.* of the fort, close upon a noble river, abounding in eels, trout, and other fish: in the thickets are quantities of partridges, pigeons, thrushes, parrots, &c. The people here are subject to obstinate fevers, which regularly terminate in dropsy. A third part of the island is uncultivated; and although the greater part of it consists in mountains almost incapable of receiving cultivation, yet industry and perseverance have already given, even to these parts, a very pleasing appearance.

The whole of this island is divided into six parishes, which are, De Saltadores, Del Pobre Grande, De la Playa de las Goyabas, Del Gran Marques, De la Tierra Baxa, and De Maigrin. [These six parishes are now known by different names, as follows: St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. Mark, and St. John; and its chief dependency, Cariacou island, forming a seventh. Besides St. George's, the capital, the other towns are inconsiderable villages, generally situated at the bays or shipping places. Besides Grenville or La Bay, is a port of entry, with distinct revenue officers, independent of St. George's.] Its produce, in 1770, amounted to 506,000*l.* sterling. It was neutral until 1763, and the English became its possessors by the peace of Paris. In the year 1771, it experienced a considerable loss by a fire which destroyed the capital, called St. George's; and this was scarcely rebuilt when another fire happened in 1775, destroying it altogether; the loss being estimated at 500,000*l.* sterling.

[Granada was discovered by Columbus in his third voyage, in 1498. It remained in obscurity, under its native possessors, as we have seen, till 1638, when the French first established themselves in it. Since its cession to Great Britain in 1763, it was taken by the French in the American war; and at the peace of 1783, it was restored to Great Britain.

The hurricanes in 1780, the insurrection in 1795, and perhaps other circumstances, have operated as an impediment to the progressive cultivation and produce, which a view of this rich country seems to promise. It annually sends home with its Grenadines 2,000,000 lbs. of cotton, besides coffee, &c.

In the report of the privy council on the slave trade, in 1788, the British property vested here is estimated at 89,000 taxed acres of patented estates, and the Negroes are computed at 20,000, at 50*l.* each negro.

Granada produced, of sugar,

In 1763,	11,000 hogsh.
1776,	16,000
1787,	13,500

By return to house of commons, 1806, the number of hogsheads of sugar, of 13 cwt. exported, was in the undermentioned years as follows:

In 1789,	15,000
1799,	12,000
1805,	14,000

The official value of the imports and exports of Granada were,

In 1809, imports	£439,453,	exports £189,800
1810,	388,936,	173,366

And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain were, in

	Coffee.		Sugar.		Rum.	Cotton Wool.
	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Galls.	Lbs.
1809,	2892	234	210,057	12	642,310	1,155,979
1810,	1193	—	215,622	263	546,895	588,362

[By report of the privy council in 1788, and by a subsequent estimate, the population of Granada amounted to,

Years.	Whites.	People of Colour.	Slaves.
In 1787	996	1125	23,926
1805	1100	800	20,000

By return to house of commons, March 18, 1790, the following was the slave trade from Africa to this island in the under-mentioned years:

Arrivals from Africa.				Negroes Exported.			Negroes retained for Cultivation.
Years.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total Number of Negroes imported.	To foreign W. Indies in for. Bot.	To foreign W. Indies in Brit. Bot.	Total exported.	
1787	13	1943	3713	257	279	536	3177
1788	30	4484	7436	945	1598	2543	4893

And the import of slaves into Granada, by report of privy council, 1788, at a medium of four years, and by a return to house of commons in 1805, at a medium of two years to 1803, was,

Average of	Imports.	Re-exports.	Retained.
Four years to 1787	2583	170	2413
Two years to 1803	1097	2	1095

Granada is 71 miles to the *n. w.* of Tobago, 77 to the *n.* of the continent of Nueva Andalucía, 123 *s. w.* of Barbadoes, and 140 of Martinica. In lat. 12° 21′ *n.* Long. 61° 43′ *w.*]

GRANADILLAS, or GRINADINES, a number of islands and dangerous rocks amidst the Caribee isles, where the largest channel is not more than three or four leagues wide. They are situate between lat. 12° 14′ and 13° 5′ *n.* and between long. 61° 7′ and 61° 40′ *w.* and in reality are nothing more than a string of isles dependent on Granada. It is an archipelago, the long. of which is 14 leagues, and consists of 23 islands, producing cotton, coffee, indigo, and sugar. The air is healthy, but there is no water in any of them. That of the most consideration is to the *n.* less than two leagues from St. Vincent, and is called Becoya or Bequia, although the French give it the name of Little Martinique: besides these, are some islands, called Mosquitoes, Canaovan, Fragata, and Union, lying between the islands Becouya and Caricuacou. Those of Diamante or Redonda are the two principal of the islands which lie in the space between Carivacou and Granada. [See GRANADA.]

GRANALA, Point of, on the coast of the province and government of Santa Marta, between this city and the point of Aguja: in it is a small fort, called San Antonio.

[GRANBY, a township in Essex county, Vermont.]

[GRANBY, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, *e.* of S. Hadley, about 90 miles *w.* of Boston; was incorporated in 1768, and contains 596 inhabitants.]

[GRANBY, a township in Hartford county, Connecticut, on the line which separates Connecticut from Massachusetts. It was formerly a part of Symsbury, and is 18 miles *n.* of Hartford.]

[GRANBY, a small town on the Congaree, in S. Carolina, about two miles below the junction of Broad and Saluda rivers. Here a curious bridge has been built, whose arches are supported by wooden pillars, strongly secured in iron work, fixed in the solid rock: its height is 40 feet above the level of the water. The centre arch is upwards of 100 feet in the clear, to give a passage to large trees which are always brought down by the floods. The ingenious architect has the toll secured to him by the legislature for 100 years.]

[GRAND Bay, on the *s. w.* coast of Newfoundland island, 19 leagues *n. e.* of N. Cape, in the island of Cape Breton.]

[GRAND FATHERS, several large detached mountains in the *s. e.* corner of Tennessee, in which are the head waters of French Broad and Cataba rivers.]

[Grand Isles are two large islands in lake Champlain; each about eight or 10 miles long, and each forms a township belonging to Vermont. See South Hero, and North Hero.]

[Grand Island, at the mouth of lake Ontario, is within the British territories, having Roebuck and Forest islands on the *s. w.* and the Thousand isles on the *n. e.* It is 20 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is four miles.]

[Grand Island, in lake Superior, lies on the *n.* side of the lake.]

[Grand Island, in Niagara river, is about six miles long and three broad. The *s.* end is four miles *n.* of fort Erie; and its *n.* extremity three miles *s.* of fort Slusher, and nearly 14 *s.* of Niagara fort.]

[Grand Lake, in the province of New Brunswick, near the river St. John's, is said to be 30 miles in length, eight or 10 in breadth, and in some places 40 fathoms deep.]

[Grand Manan Island lies six miles *s.* by *s. e.* of Campo-bello island, in the Atlantic Ocean, opposite to Passamaquoddy bay, on the *e.* border of the United States. Lat. 44° 48′ *n.* Long. 66° 43′ *w.*]

[Grand, a river which runs a *n. w.* course into lake Erie, 20 miles below the Forks, 80 miles *s. w.* of Presque isle.]

[GRANDE Seaux, an Indian nation, who inhabit *s.* of the Missouri, and can furnish 800 warriors.]

Grande, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Ica in Peru. It rises from the *cordillera* of the province of Castro Virreyna. It runs *w.* making many windings, and incorporates itself with the Guapiri a little before this runs into the sea.

Grande, another river, of the island of St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French. It runs *n. n. w.* in a serpentine course, and enters the sea in the *n.* coast, near Leogan.

Grande, another, of the same island of St. Domingo. It runs *n.* and enters the sea in the coast of this rhumb, between port Caracol and the shoal of Coque-vielle.

Grande, another, in the island and government of Trinidad. It runs into the sea on the *n.* coast and *e.* extremity, opposite the island Tobago.

Grande, another, of the island of Jamaica. It rises in the *e.* head, runs *n. n. w.* then turns *n.* and enters the sea between the river Suist and port Antonio.

Grande, another, in the kingdom of Brazil; which rises in the mountains of the interior, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the river San Francisco to the *n. n. e.* of the town of Goyaz.

Grande, another, of the province and *captainship* of Los Ilheos in Brazil. It rises near the coast, in the country of the Meribuces Indians, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the rivers Patiba and Santa Cruz.

Grande, another, of the *captainship* of its name in the same kingdom as the former, giving its name to the said *captainship*. It rises in the mountains of the Mariquitas Indians, runs *n. n. e.* for many leagues, and enters the sea between the cape Negro and the river Genibabú.

Grande, another, of the province and *captainship* of S. Vicente in the same kingdom. It runs *s.* and enters the sea in the channel formed by the coast and the island of Nuestra Señora.

Grande, another, of the province and *captainship* of Rey in the same kingdom, on the confines of Paraguay. It runs *e.* and forms the great lake of Los Patos: on its banks are several Spanish and Portuguese forts.

Grande, another, in the province and government of Louisiana. It rises in some extensive meadows lying between the rivers Missouri and Mississippi, runs *s.* and enters the former.

Grande, another, of New France or Canada, which runs *s. w.* between those of Malicon and Raisin, and enters the lake Michigasi.

Grande, another, with the addition of Meri, in the province and *captainship* of Rey, and kingdom of Brazil, which runs *w.* then turns *n.* and enters the Curitaba.

Grande, a *sierra* or *cordillera* of very lofty mountains, covered with snow, in the province and government of Sonora, and kingdom of Nuevo Mexico. They run from *e.* to *w.* from the river Salado to the Azul.

Grande, another *cordillera* of mountains, of the kingdom of Brazil, which run from *s.* to *n.* on the shore of the river Araguaya; bounded *s.* by the *sierra* Vermeja, and *n.* by the river Tocantines.

Grande, a bay on the coast which lies between the river La Plata and the straits of Magellan. It is in lat. 51° *s.* between port Santa Cruz and the bay of San Pedro.

Grande, another, on the *n.* coast, and at the *w.* head of the island of St. Domingo, and in the part possessed by the French; situate between that of Los Caimitos and the port of Jeremias.

Grande, a gulf in the coast of the country of the Patagonian giants, between the bay of San Pedro and the cape of Buen Tiempo; having in its front many islands.

Grande, an island of the river Mississippi, in

New France or Canada; situate in the space between the conflux of the river Ohio and the port and fort of Kaskakies.

GRANDE, another, near the *s.* coast of lake Superior, in New France or Canada, at the mouth of the river Hicamepeque.

GRANDE, another, in the S. sea, off the coast of Peru, and near the coast, in the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay.

GRANDE, another, near the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of San Vicente, close to that of Los Ingenios.

GRANDE, another, of the N. sea, near the coast of the province and government of Cartagena, and of the island Barú.

GRANDE, another, near the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeiro; situate between the islands Marambaya and San Sebastian.

GRANDE, an isle near the coast of the province and government of Santa Marta, called the Morro Grande, opposite the city.

GRANDE, a French settlement and parish, called Quartel Grande, in the island of St. Domingo, situate near the *n.* coast, on the shore of the river of its name.

GRANDE. See GREAT.

GRANEROS, Country of Los, a portion of the coast of the territory of the Patagones, at the straits of Magellan, between cape Monmouth and Giant's bay.

[GRANGE, Cape LA, or Cape MONTE CHRISTI, on the *n.* side of the island of St. Domingo. It is a high hill in the form of a tent, and may be seen by the naked eye at cape François, from which it is 14 leagues *e.* by *n.*: a strip of land joins it to the territory of Monte Christi, so that at a distance it seems to be an island. The cruisers from Jamaica often lie off here. This cape lies in lat. 19° 54′ 30″ *n.* and long. 74° 9′ 30″ *w.* from Paris, and with point De Dunes forms the mouth of the bay of MONTE CHRISTI,] which see.

GRANHAYA, a river of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea opposite the island of San Alexo.

[GRANVILLE, a fine township in Annapolis county, Nova Scotia. It lies on the *n.* side of Annapolis river, on the bay of Fundy, and is 30 miles in length; first settled from New England.]

[GRANVILLE, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, about 14 miles *w.* of Springfield. It was incorporated in 1754, and contains 1979 inhabitants.]

[GRANVILLE, a township in Washington county, New York, containing 2240 inhabitants, of whom 422 are electors.]

[GRANVILLE County, in Hillsborough district in N. Carolina, has the state of Virginia *n.* and contains 10,982 inhabitants, of whom 4163 are slaves. Chief town, Williamsburg.]

[GRANVILLE, a flourishing town in Kentucky.]

GRANXA, a port of the island of St. Domingo, on the *n.* coast, between the island of Monte Christi and the point of Manglar.

GRAPO, a small river of the province and colony of Surinam, or part of Guayana possessed by the Dutch; one of those which enter the Cuyuni.

GRASAMORIN, a settlement of the French, in the part which they possess in the island of St. Domingo. It was burnt by the Spaniards in 1691, and destroyed after a victory gained over the former.

[GRASS, a river in New South Wales.]

GRATES, Cape of, on the *e.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, one of those which form the mouth or entrance of the strait of Belleisle.

GRAVE. See SEDGER.

[GRAVE Creek, on the Ohio, 12 miles down the river from Wheeling. Here is a mound of earth, plainly the work of art, called an Indian grave: it is of a conical form, in height about 80 feet: it ascends in an angle of about 80°: the diameter at the top is about 60 feet, the margin enclosing a regular concave, sunk about four feet in the centre: near the top stands an oak, about three feet in diameter. It is said the Indians have no tradition what nation ever buried their dead in this manner. On examination, these mounds have been found to contain a chalky substance, supposed to be bones of the human kind.]

[GRAVESEND, Port of, is situated on the *s. w.* side of the island of Jamaica, in a large bay. It has two channels, the Leeward and the Main channel, and affords good anchorage for large vessels.]

[GRAVESEND, a small village in King's county, Long island, New York, seven miles *n.* by *e.* of the city. The township of its name contains 426 inhabitants.]

GRAVOIS, GROS, a bay of the *s.* coast, and in the part possessed by the French, in the island of St. Domingo, between the river Salado and the point of Feste.

[GRAY, a post-town in the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, 15 miles *n.* by *w.* of Portland. The township was incorporated in 1778, and contains 577 inhabitants.]

Gray, a settlement of the English, in the island of Barbadoes; situate in the *s.* part.

[GREAT Bank of Newfoundland. This noted fishing bank extends from *n.* to *s.* and is almost of a triangular shape. Between it and the island on the *w.* is a broad channel of deep water. It lies between lat. 41° and 50° 24′ *n.* and between long. 49° 45′ and 54° 45′ *w.*]

[Great Bear Lake, a water which runs *w.* and flows into M'Kenzie's river, in the *n. w.* part of N. America, not far from the arctic circle. Its mouth is 250 yards wide.]

[Great Alligator Dismal. See Dismal.]

[Great Barrington, a township in the *s. w.* part of the state of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, lying *s.* of Stockbridge, 150 miles *w.* of Boston, and 26 *e.* by *s.* of Hudson city, New York.]

[Great Famine, a river in New York, which rises in the mountains near the source of Oneida river, and flows *n. w.* by *w.* to lake Ontario. Its mouth is 10 miles *s. w.* from the mouth of Black river.]

[Great Egg Harbour, &c. See Egg Harbour.

[Great Island, in Piscataqua harbour, New Hampshire.]

[Great Kanhaway, a large river which flows through the *e.* bank of the Ohio, in lat. 39° 5′ *n.* nearly 500 yards wide at its mouth. The current is gentle for about 10 or 12 miles, when it becomes considerably rapid for upwards of 60 miles farther, where you meet with the first falls, when it becomes impossible to navigate it from the great number of its cataracts.]

[Great Works or Chadbournes River, in the district of Maine, rises from Bonnebeag pond, about 30 miles from its mouth. There are several valuable mills on it, within and above the town of Berwick.]

[Great Mecatina, an island on the Labrador coast. Its *s.* extremity lies in lat. 50° 43′ *n.*]

[Great Pelican Island. See Pelican.]

[Great Sodus. See Sodus.]

[Great Swamp, between Northampton and Lucern counties in Pennsylvania. This swamp, on examination and survey, is found to be good farm land, thickly covered with beach and sugar-maple.]

[Great Ridge, one of the ridges of the Alleghany mountains, which separates the waters of the Savannah and Alatamaha.

At the *s. e.* promontory of the Great ridge is that extraordinary place called Buffaloe Lick, distant about 80 miles from Augusta. It occupies several acres of ground. A large cane swamp and meadows, forming an immense plain, lie *s. e.* from it; in this swamp Mr. Bartram thinks the branches of the Great Ogeechee take their rise. The lick is nearly level, and lies between the head of the cane swamp and the ascent of the ridge. The earth, from the superficies to an unknown depth, is an almost white or cinereous coloured, tenacious, fattish clay, which all kinds of cattle lick into great caves, pursuing the delicious vein. Mr. Bartram could not discover any thing saline in its taste, but an insipid sweetness: horned cattle, horses, and deer, are immoderately fond of it, insomuch that their excrement, which almost totally covers the earth to some distance round this place, appears to be perfect clay, which, when dried by the sun and air, is almost as hard as brick.]

[Great Springs is an amazing fountain of transparent, cool water, situated near the road, about mid-way between Augusta and Savannah. It breaks suddenly out of the earth at the basis of a moderately elevated hill or bank, forming at once a basin near 20 yards over, ascending through a horizontal bed of soft rocks, chiefly a testaceous concretion of broken, entire, and pulverized sea-shells, sand, &c. constituting a coarse kind of lime-stone. The ebullition is copious, active, and continual, over the ragged apertures in the rocks, which lie seven or eight feet below, swelling the surface considerably, immediately above it: the waters descend swiftly from the fountain, forming at once a large brook, six or eight yards over, and five or six feet deep. There are multitudes of fish in the fountain, of various tribes, chiefly the several species of bream, trout, cat-fish, and gar, which are beheld continually ascending and descending through the rocky apertures. Bartram, from whose travels the above is taken, observes, that he crossed no stream or brook of water within 12 or 15 miles of this fountain, but had in view vast savannahs, swamps, and cane meadows, which he thinks are the reservoirs which feed this grotto.]

Great. See Grande.

[GREEN, a county in Washington district, state of Tennessee.]

[Green, a township in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Also a township in Washington county in the same state.]

[Green, a post-town in Lincoln county in the district of Maine; situated on the *e.* side of Androscoggin river, 14 miles *w.* of Pittstown, 34 *n.* of Portland, and 120 *n.* by *e.* of Boston, containing 639 inhabitants.]

[Green, a navigable river of Kentucky, which rises in Mercer county, has a gentle current, and is navigable nearly 150 miles. Its course is

generally *w.* and at its confluence with the Ohio is upwards of 200 yards wide. Between the mouth of Green river and Salt river, a distance of nearly 200 miles, the lands upon the banks of the Ohio are generally fertile and rich; but leaving its banks, you fall into the plain country, which is considered as little better than barren land. On this river are a number of Salt springs or licks. There are three springs or ponds of bitumen near this river, which do not form a stream, but empty themselves into a common reservoir, and when used in lamps, answer all the purposes of the best oil. Vast quantities of nitre are found in the caves on its banks, and many of the settlers manufacture their own gunpowder.]

[GREEN Bay, or PUAN Bay, a *s. w.* branch of lake Michigan. See MICHIGAN, PUAN, and WINNEBAGO.]

[GREEN, a small river which rises in the town of Marlborough in Vermont, and falls into Connecticut river above Deerfield, in Massachusetts.]

[GREEN BRIAR, a large and fertile county of Virginia, surrounded by Bath, Randolph, Harrison, Kanhaway, Botetourt, and Montgomery counties. It is about 100 miles long and 45 broad, and together with Kanhaway county, which was formerly a part of it, contains 6015 inhabitants, including 319 slaves. There is a large cave on Rich creek in this county, the earth at the bottom of which is strongly impregnated with sulphur: many such are to be found on Green Briar river. The chief town is Lewisburg. At Green Briar court-house is a post-office, 30 miles *w.* by *s.* of Sweet springs, and 103 *w.* of Staunton.]

[GREEN BRIAR River, in Virginia, runs a *s. w.* course, and falls into the *e.* side of New river, 74 miles before that river enters the river Ohio. Green Briar river has its mouth in lat. 37° 37′ *n.* and long. 81° 12′ *w.*]

[GREEN Island, or SERPENT Island, one of the Lesser Virgin islands, which is claimed by the Spaniards, and situated near the *e.* end of Porto-rico.]

[GREEN ISLAND Harbour lies on the *w.* end of the island of Jamaica. It furnishes good anchorage, having Davis's cove on the *n. e.* and Half-moon and Orange bays on the *s. w.*]

[GREENBURGH, a township and post-town in West Chester county, New York, containing 1400 inhabitants, of whom 122 are slaves, and 164 are electors.]

[GREENBUSH, a township in Renssalaer county, New York; 164 of its inhabitants are electors.]

[GREENCASTLE, a town in Franklin county, Pennsylvania; situated near the Cohegocheague creek. Here are about 80 houses, two German churches, and a Presbyterian church. It is 11 miles *s.* by *w.* of Chambersburg, and 117 *w.* by *s.* of Philadelphia.]

[GREENE, a county in Kentucky, extending from Ohio river on the *n.* to Tennessee state on the *s.* and bordering *w.* on the Mississippi river, and *e.* upon Hardin and Jefferson counties.]

[GREENE, a county in Washington district in the state of Tennessee, having 7741 inhabitants, of whom 454 are slaves. Greenville college has been established by law in this county. It is situated between two small *n.* branches of Nolachucky river, about 15 miles *n. w.* by *w.* of Jonesborough, and 54 *e.* of the mouth of French Broad river.]

[GREENE, a township in Tioga county, New York, on the *e.* side of Chenengo river.]

[GREENE, a county in the Upper district of Georgia, bounded *w.* by the upper part of Oconee river, *e.* by Wilkes county, and *s.* by that of Washington. It contains 5405 inhabitants, including 1377 slaves. Chief town, Greensborough.]

[GREENFIELD, a handsome flourishing town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, about four miles *n.* of Deerfield, and 75 *w.* by *n.* of Boston. The township lies on the *w.* bank of Connecticut river, was incorporated in 1753, and contains 1498 inhabitants. A company was incorporated in 1796 to build a bridge over Connecticut river, to connect this town with Montague.]

[GREENFIELD, a township in Saratoga county, New York; 380 of the inhabitants are electors.]

[GREENLAND, a town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, in the vicinity of the ocean, five miles *s.* from Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1713, and contains 634 inhabitants.]

[GREENLAND. This extensive country properly belongs to neither of the two continents, unless, as seems probable, it be united to America to the *n.* of Davis's straits. It is bounded by Davis's straits on the *w.* to the *n.* by some unknown ocean, or by the *n.* pole, *e.* by the Icy sea, and a strait which separates it from Iceland, *s. e.* by the Atlantic ocean, *s.* it terminates in a point called Farewell, in lat. 59° *n.* The *w.* coast, which is washed by Davis's straits, is high, rocky, bad land, which rears its head, close to the sea, in lofty mountains covered with snow and inac-]

[cessible cliffs, and meets the mariner's eye 40 leagues at sea. The Greenlanders, reckoned to amount to about 7000, live to the *s.* of the 62° of *n.* lat. or, as the inhabitants are wont to say, in the *s.*; but no Europeans live there, so that those parts are but little known. The European colonies have fixed themselves to the *n.* of lat. 62°.

The astonishing mountains of ice in this country may well be recorded among its greatest curiosities. Nothing can exhibit a more dreadful, and at the same time a more dazzling appearance, than those prodigious masses of ice that surround the whole coast in various forms, reflecting a multitude of colours from the sun-beams, and calling to mind the enchanting scenes of romance. Such prospects they yield in calm weather; but when the wind begins to blow, and the waves to rise in vast billows, the violent shocks of those pieces of ice, dashing one against another, fill the mind with horror.

As this country is covered, in most places, with everlasting ice and snow, it is easy to imagine that it must be extremely cold. Among the vegetables of this cold country, are sorrel of various sorts, angelica, wild tansy, scurvy-grass in great quantities, wild rosemary, dandalions in plenty, and various sorts of grass; wortleberries and cranberries grow here. Europeans have sown barley and oats, which grow as high and as thrifty as in warmer climates, but seldom advance so far as to ear, and never, even in the warmest places, to maturity, because the frosty nights begin too soon. Unfruitful as this country is, it affords food for some, though but few kinds of beasts, which furnish the natives with food and raiment. Of the wild game are white hares, rein-deer, foxes, and white bears, who are fierce and mischievous, seals, &c. The Greenlanders have no tame animals, but a species of dogs who resemble wolves. The Greenlanders believe in the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and have very singular and romantic notions concerning a future state.

West Greenland was first peopled by Europeans in the eighth century. At that time a company of Icelanders, headed by one Ericke Rande, were, by accident, driven on the coast; on his return he represented the country in such a favourable light, that some families again followed him thither, where they soon became a thriving colony, and bestowed on their new habitation the name of *Graenland* or *Greenland*, on account of its verdant appearance. This colony was converted to Christianity by a missionary from Norway, sent thither by the celebrated Olaf, the first Norwegian monarch who embraced the true religion. The Greenland settlement continued to increase and thrive under his protection, and in a little time the country was provided with many towns, churches, convents, bishops, &c. under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Drontheim. A considerable commerce was carried on between Greenland and Norway, and a regular intercourse maintained between the two countries till the year 1406, when the last bishop was sent over: from that time all correspondence was cut off, and all knowledge of Greenland has been buried in oblivion.

The colony, from its first settlement, had been harrassed by the natives, a savage people, agreeing in customs, garb, and appearance, with the Equimaux. (See NEW BRITAIN.) This nation, called *Schrellings*, *Skrælingues*, or dwarfish people, from their small stature, at length prevailed over the Iceland settlers, who inhabited the *w.* district, and exterminated them in the 14th century; insomuch that when their brethren of the *e.* district came to their assistance, they found nothing alive but some cattle and flocks of sheep running wild about the country. The Schrellings have a tradition that these were likewise exterminated, and affirm that the ruins of their houses and villages still appear. There are reasons, however, for believing that there may be still some descendants of the ancient Iceland colony remaining in the *e.* district, though they cannot be visited by land, on account of the stupendous mountains, perpetually covered with snow, which divide the two parts of Greenland; whilst they have been rendered inaccessible by sea, by the vast quantity of ice driven from Spitzbergen, or East Greenland. One would imagine that there must have been some considerable alteration in the *n.* parts of the world since the 15th century, so that the coast of Greenland is now become almost totally inaccessible, though formerly visited with very little difficulty. Numerous attempts have been made in the last and present century to discover the *e.* district, but they have all proved abortive. In these attempts ore has been found, every hundred lbs. of which yielded 26 ounces of silver; and sand, from which an eminent chemist extracted pure gold.

It is thought the only practicable method of reaching that part of the country will be to coast *n.* about in small vessels, between the great flakes of ice and the shore; as the Greenlanders have declared, that the currents continually issuing from the bays and inlets, and running *s. w.* along the shore, hinder the ice from adhering to the land; so that there is always a channel open, through which vessels of small burden might pass, especially if lodges were built at suitable distances on]

the shore, for the convenience and direction of the adventurers.

The Greenland fishery is productive, and chiefly engrossed by the British and Dutch nations. In 1785, the former employed 153 ships in the whale fishery, and the Dutch 65.]

[GREEN Mountains, a range of mountains extending *n. n. e.* to *s. s. w.* and dividing the waters which flow *e.* into Connecticut river, from those which fall *w.* into lake Champlain, lake George, and Hudson's river. The ascent from the *e.* to the top of the Green mountain in Vermont is much easier than from the *w.* till you get to Onion river, where the mountain terminates. The height of land is generally from 20 to 30 miles from the river, and about the same distance from the New York line. The natural growth upon this mountain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence it has always a green appearance, and on this account has obtained the descriptive name of *Ver Mons*, Green mountain. On some parts of this mountain snow lies till May, and sometimes till June. The chain extends through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and terminates in New Haven. Kellington peak, the highest of these mountains, is about 3454 feet above the level of the ocean.]

[GREENSBOROUGH, a very flourishing village or town in Georgia, in Green county, one of the most fertile in the state, and is 80 miles *w.* of Augusta, 43 from Washington, and seven from the Oconee river, the boundary line between the Creek Indians and white people. This town is very near to a large quantity of lands which the state has laid off and appropriated for the use of her public university, and which are now in such a state of cultivation as to afford a handsome revenue for that institution.]

[GREENSBOROUGH, a thriving village in Caroline county, Maryland, on the *w.* side of Choptank creek, about seven miles *n.* of Danton, and 22 miles *s. e.* by *s.* of Chester.]

[GREENSBOROUGH, a new township in Orleans county in Vermont. It adjoins to Minden on the *n. w.* and Wheelock on the *s. e.* and contains only 19 inhabitants.]

[GREENSBURGH, a post-town, and the capital of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. It is a neat pretty town, situated on a branch of Sewickly creek, which empties into Youghiogany river. Here are 100 dwelling-houses, a German Calvinist church, a brick court-house, and a stone gaol. It is 23 miles *s. e.* by *e.* of Pittsburgh, and 200 *w.* by *n.* of Philadelphia.]

[GREENSVILLE, a county of Virginia, encompassed by Brunswick, Southampton, and Sussex counties, on the *w. n.* and *e.* and by the state of N. Carolina on the *s.* It is about 24 miles long and 20 broad, and contains 6362 inhabitants, of whom 3620 are slaves.]

[GREENVILLE Court-House, in Virginia, stands on Hick's ford, 28 miles from Southampton, and 64 from Norfolk.]

GREENVILLE, a county in Washington district, S. Carolina. It is situate near the river Savannah, and is reputed to be the most useful and fruitful part of this province. Here a colony of Scotch established themselves under the direction of Lord Cardros; but afterwards abandoned their post through fear of the Spaniards in Florida. This county remained peopled by Europeans until 1732, when Mr. Purry, a Swiss, native of Newchatel, encouraged by the English government and by Carolina, undertook to establish a Swiss company; and in the same year transported hither 172 persons, who were afterwards followed by many others; so that in a very short time there was a population of upwards of 300. These established themselves on the *n.* shore of the river Savannah, where they founded a city called Purrisburg, 36 miles from the river's mouth. The portion of territory taken by Mr. Purry belonged to a country which was called Great Yamassee Bluff. The colony still continued to increase; and in 1734, its founder introduced 270 fresh Swiss people; so that in less than two years its whole population exceeded 600 souls. The engagement or proposal made by the founder to the assembly, namely, that he would settle the most *s.* part of the frontier with these brave and valorous Swiss, was thus in a great measure fulfilled; and the approbation of the undertaking was signified by an act passed in the year 1721, in which a gratuity of 400*l.* sterling was offered for each man who might settle here; provisions and instruments for 300 persons being forthwith provided by the assembly, and the expences being borne upon the duties arising from the imports on Negroes.

Purrisburg is one of the 11 divisions of which S. Carolina should be formed, agreeably with the 43d article of the instruction given by the king of England to the governor; in the which the former declares, that each of these districts should be formed of 20,000 acres or portions of territory, divided into squares of about 50 to each colonist. The territory of Greenville is watered by the river Mayo, which being united to the Cambage, forms with the sea the island of Edelano.

The territory on the banks of this river was formerly inhabited by a nation of Indians called Ves-

toes. Here is a very beautiful lake and an agreeable valley. The river of Port Royal runs 15 miles to the *n.* of the Mayo, with a good entrance, having 17 feet of water. The port is large, convenient, and secure for vessels, and runs up into a tract of country extremely pleasant and fertile, and certainly preferable to the other parts of Carolina. The river is divided into various branches: the port is 180 miles from the city of the Spaniards, San Agustin.

[Greenville is situated in the *n. w.* corner of the state; bounded *e.* by Spartanburg county, in Pinckney district; *s.* by Pendleton; *w.* by the state of Georgia, and that tract of country which the state of S. Carolina ceded to the United States; and *n.* by the state of N. Carolina. It contains 6503 inhabitants, of whom 606 are slaves. Taxes, 192*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The lands are mountainous and hilly, and well watered, and the climate healthy and agreeable.]

[Greenville, a post-town of S. Carolina, and chief town of Cheraws district; situated on the *w.* side of Great Pedee river, in Darlington county. It contains about 30 houses, a court-house, goal, and academy. It is 55 miles *e. n. e.* of Camden, 78 *n. e.* by *e.* of Columbia, 107 *n.* by *e.* of Charlestown.]

Greenville, another county of the above province, in the *n.* part; divided in some degree from Virginia by the river Roanoke: by this river there is a communication with the sea.

[Greenville, a post-town, and the chief town of Pitt county, N. Carolina; situated on the *s.* bank of Tar river, distant from Ocrecock inlet 110 miles. It contains about 50 houses, a court-house and goal; also a seminary of learning, called the Pitt Academy. It is 17 miles from Washington, 22 miles from Tarborough, and 65 *e.* by *s.* of Raleigh.]

[Greenville, a small post-town in Greene county, in the state of Tennessee; situated on the *w.* side of the *n.* easternmost branch of Nolachucky river, about six miles *n.* by *e.* of Greenville college, 26 miles *n. w.* of Jonesborough, 66 *e.* by *n.* of Knoxville.]

[Greenville, a fort and settlement in the N. W. territory, on the *s.* side of a *n. w.* branch of the Great Miami, six miles *n. w.* of fort Jefferson on the same branch, and about 23 miles *s. e.* of fort Recovery. It is a picketed fort, with bastions at each angle, and capacious enough to accommodate 2000 men. Here the American legion had their head-quarters in the late war with the Indians. It was established by the late Major-general A. Wayne in 1793, and here he concluded a treaty of peace with the Indian nations, on the 3d of August 1795.]

[Greenville Bay, or La Bay, a town and port of entry on the *e.* or windward side of the island of Granada. It has about 60 dwelling-houses, a church, and several rich stores of Indian and European goods, and plantation utensils. The situation is low, and rather unhealthy.]

[GREENWICH, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1754, contains 1045 inhabitants. It is 20 miles *e.* of Northampton, and 75 *w.* of Boston.]

[Greenwich, a township, the second in rank, in Gloucester county, New Jersey; situated on the *e.* bank of Delaware river, opposite to fort Mifflin, three miles *n.* by *e.* of Woodbury, and six *s. e.* of Philadelphia.]

[Greenwich, a township in Sussex county, New Jersey, on the *e.* side of Delaware river, in a mountainous country, about five miles *n. e.* of Easton, in Pennsylvania, and 31 *s. w.* of Newton, the shire town. It contains 2035 inhabitants, of whom 64 are slaves.]

[Greenwich, a town in Cumberland county, New Jersey, on the *n. w.* bank of Cohanzy creek, about three miles from its mouth in Delaware bay. Here are about 80 houses, and a Friends meeting-house. It is 15 miles *s. e.* of Salem, and 30 *s.* by *w.* of Philadelphia.]

[Greenwich, a maritime township in Fairfield county, Connecticut, and the *s.* westernmost of the state, lies about 50 miles *w.* of New Haven, and 40 *e.* of New York city. Its sea-coast on Long Island sound, and that of the township of Stamford on the *e.* has a number of isles and rocks bordering the inlets of the sea and mouths of the creeks. Byram river passes through this town, the largest of the small streams which water it, and only noticeable as forming part of the line between Connecticut and New York. This tract was purchased of the native Indians in 1640, and settled under the government of the New Netherlands, (now New York) and was incorporated by Peter Stuyvesant in 1665, who was then governor of the New Netherlands. This town falling within the bounds of Connecticut, was afterwards granted to eight persons by that colony.]

[Greenwich, in Rhode Island. See East Greenwich.]

[GREENWOOD, a township in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Also, a township in Mifflin county in the same state.]

[GREEN-WOODS, a vast forest of stately pines in Litchfield county, Connecticut, which cover the face of a part of that county. These are clothed

in green bearded moss, which being pendant from the boughs, screens many of the trees from the eyes, and gives to the whole a gloomy, wild, and whimsical appearance.]

GREGORIA, Capilla del Dona, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Córdoba, on the shore of the river Segundo.

GREGORIO, S. a settlement of the head settlement of Uruapán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It abounds particularly in pastures for large cattle, its territory being fertilized by an abundant stream, in which are caught many fish; although the inhabitants are few, owing to an epidemic disorder which carried off the greater part. This settlement is 18 leagues to the *s.* of its head settlement.

Gregorio, S. another settlement, that was held by the missions of the company of the Jesuits in the province of Topia, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya.

Gregorio, S. a bay on the *n.* coast of the straits of Magellan, between the point of Nuestra Señora de Gracia and the bay of the Eleven Thousand Virgins. It was taken possession of by Pedro Sarmiento, for the 13th time, for the king of Spain.

Gregorio, S. a cape or point of land on the coast of the same straits of Magellan, one of those which form the above bay.

[GREGSTOWN, a village in Somerset county, New Jersey, on the *e.* side of Millstone river, six miles *n. e.* of Princeton, and about nine *s. w.* of New Brunswick.]

[GRENADA. See Granada.]

[GRES, Cape au, a promontory on the *e.* side of the Mississippi in the N.W. territory, eight leagues above the Illinois river; and the tract of country so called extends five leagues on that river. There is a gradual descent back to the delightful meadows, and to beautiful and fertile uplands, watered by several rivulets, which fall into the Illinois river, between 30 and 40 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi, and into the latter at Cape au Gres. The distance from the Missisippi to the Illinois, across the country, is lessened or increased according to the windings of the former river; the smallest distance is at Cape au Gres, and there it is between four and five miles. The lands in this intermediate space between the above two rivers are rich, almost beyond parallel, covered with large oaks, walnut, &c. and not a stone to be seen, except upon the sides of the river. If settlements were begun here, the French inhabitants acknowledge that the Spanish settlements on the other side of the Missisippi would be abandoned; as the former would excite a constant succession of settlers, and intercept all the trade of the Upper Mississippi.]

GRIEGO, Juan, a port of the island Margarita, on the *n.* coast.

GRIFFIN, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes; situate on the *e.* coast, on the *s.* side.

Griffin, a bay on the coast of the river St. Lawrence, of the province of Nova Scotia or Acadia, between cape Des Rosiers and the river Renard.

GRIND, a rocky shoal or isle near the coast of Nova Scotia, within the great bay of Fundy, and in its most interior part.

GRISIN, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes; situate on the *s.* coast.

GRISON, a small island of the N. sea, one of the Granadillas. It lies between that of Diamante and that of Carivacou, and is desert through drought.

GRITA, a city of the government of Maracaibo in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, founded by Francisco de Cáceres in 1576, with the dedicatory title of Espiritu Santo and the name of Grita, this having been given to it by the natives in their battles. It was at first the head of the government; is of a very mild and healthy temperature. It used to produce abundance of *cacao*, which was the most prized of any in the kingdom for its fine flavour; but the greater part of the estates are at the present day destroyed, through the continual invasions of the Motilones Indians. Some *cacao* is, nevertheless, still found here, with great quantities of sugar, this being the principal branch of commerce. It also abounds in tobacco, maize, potatoes, *garvanzos*, figs, apples, vegetables, and an infinite variety of fruits. Here are large breeds of cattle of every kind, particularly in those places called the Pregonero and La Lobatera. It has a convent of monks of the order of San Francisco; and in its district are mines of copper, which are not worked, and of a blue stone in high request by painters. It lies between Pamplona and Merida, in the royal road, 67 miles from the former, and 46 from the latter. Lat. 7° 55′ *n.* Long. 71° 39′ *w.*

Grita, a river of the former province and government. It rises opposite the city, and runs *n. w.* in a serpentine course until it enters the Sulia. It has a wharf, named San Faustino, for merchandize.

GRIXALVA, a large river of the province and government of Tabasco in Nueva España, thus called from having been first discovered by Juan de Grixalva.

GROIS, an island near the *e.* coast of the island

of Newfoundland, between the islands of Fichot and Belleisle.

GRONDEN, an island of the N. sea, near the coast of Guayana, opposite the island of Maraca, close to the cape Del Norte.

[GROS Morne stands in the middle of the *n.* peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, between the mountain and the head waters of a river which falls into the sea four leagues to the *n.* and a league and a half *w.* of Port de Paix. It is equally distant, 11 leagues, *n. e.* of point Paradise, and *n. w.* of Les Gonaives. Lat. 19° 46′ *n.* Long. 75° 13′ *w.* from Paris.]

GROTES, San Juan de, a settlement of the head settlement of Amuzgos, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayan, in Nueva España. It contains 28 families of Indians, who employ themselves in the culture and commerce of cotton, *vainilla*, and tobacco. It is 22 leagues *w.* by *n.* of its head settlement.

[GROTON, a township in Caledonia county, in Vermont, is situated *w.* of, and adjoining to Ryegate township on Connecticut river, and nine miles *n. w.* of Stephen's fort on that river. It contains 45 inhabitants.]

[Groton, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 25 miles *n. w.* of Boston, and contains 1840 inhabitants.]

[Groton, a township in New London county, Connecticut, having Fisher's Island sound on the *s.* and Thames river on the *w.* which separates it from New London, to which it formerly belonged. It was incorporated in 1705, and consists of two parishes, containing 3946 inhabitants. In 1770, there were 140 Indians here; 44 of whom could read, and 17 were church members. On a height, on the bank of the Thames, opposite New London city, stood fort Griswold, memorable for being stormed on the 6th of September 1781, by Benedict Arnold, a native of Connecticut, after he had become a traitor to his country. Here 70 men, the flower of the town, were put to the sword, after they had surrendered themselves prisoners. The compact part of the town was burnt at the same time, and sustained losses to the amount of 23,217*l.* Fort Griswold defends the harbour of New London.]

[GROVE Point forms the *n.* side of the mouth of Sassafras river, in Chesapeak bay, five miles *s. s. w.* of Turkey point.]

[GROVET's Creek, in the state of Tennessee, lies seven miles from King's spring, and two from the foot of Cumberland mountain.]

[GRYALVA, a river in the province of Chiapa in New Spain, which is said to breed certain amphibious beasts not to be found in any other place. They resemble monkeys, and are spotted like tigers; they hide themselves generally under water, and if they see any man or beast swim by, they twist their tails about a leg or arm to draw them to the bottom; and yet it has never been observed that they eat them.]

[GRYSON, a new county of Virginia, taken from Montgomery, which bounds it on the *n.* It has the state of N. Carolina *s.*; Henry and Wythe counties on the *e.* and *w.*]

GUABA, a settlement of Hispaniola or St. Domingo; situate in a valley which gives it its name: bounded *w.* by the settlement of Inojuelo, and watered by the river Bayala, which passes through it.

Guaba, a river of the same island and valley, on the *n.* coast. It runs *w.* and enters the Guatemú.

Guaba, another, a small river in the same island, distinct from the former, but of the same name. It rises very near the *n.* coast, runs *n.* and enters the Jaques or Santiago, a little before this runs into the sea, near the mountain Christi.

Guabata, a small settlement of the *corregimiento* of the city of Velez in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; annexed to the curacy of Popaba. Its population is very small, comprising about 40 Indians. Its temperature is hot, and its productions few.

GUABIARE, a large and navigable river of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the *paramos* or mountains of Santa Fé, runs through the *llanos* of San Juan, collecting in its course the waters of the Tellas, Anari, Ariari, Ichucha, Guamuca, Guarisuveni, and various other smaller streams, and then enters in a large body into the Orinoco, first forming an island called Amanabeni. On its borders dwell some barbarous nations of Indians. Its mouth into the Orinoco is in lat. 4° 18′ *n.* Long. 68° 12′ *w.*

GUABIS, a river of the province and government of Paraguay. It rises near the settlement of Santa Ana in the country of the Chiquitos Indians, runs *e.* and spreads itself into some pools, which are equally replenished by the river Paraguay: from these rivers and the continual inundations, is also formed the great lake of Los Xareyes; on the shore of which are to be seen the ruins of a settlement or ancient establishment, and towards the *n.* is the *reduccion* of S. Rafael, being a conversion of the Guaranies Indians, transported thither by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in 1701.

GUACA, a settlement of the jurisdiction and government of Pamplona in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold temperature; but in its district are found hot climates, and it is not with-

out the productions peculiar to one and the other temperature; such as wheat, maize, *papas*, beans, tares, onions, plantains, and sugar-cane. It contains 100 Indians, and more than 200 white inhabitants. It is 24 leagues *s. e.* of Pamplona.

GUACA, an ancient province in the kingdom of Quito, between the settlements of Ipiales and of Chiles to the *n.* and of Angel to the *s.* the mountain of Chitalson to the *w.* and an unknown country to the *e.* At the present day it forms part of the *corregimiento* of the town of Ibarra. Its climate is somewhat cold, and the roads are rough and craggy. Here grows a plant called *fraylejones*, which burns the soles of the feet. Some vestiges are still remaining of an open passage made through the middle of the mountains by the Inca Huaina Capac, who conquered the province, and fixed in it the *n.* limits of the monarchy of Peru. Mr. de la Martiniere speaks of a natural bridge found upon the river Guaitará, and which he affirms the Indians call in their language *Lumichaca:* it ought, however, to be *Rumi-chaca*, since *rumi* and not *lumi* signifies stone.

GUACA, another, a small province *n.* of Antioquia, from whence it is distant 35 leagues, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It was discovered and subjected by the Mariscal George Robledo in 1542. It is of a healthy climate, and full of mountains and woods; in the which are many gold mines not worked for want of hands, the province being depopulated and uncultivated.

GUACA, an artificial mountain made by hand, of a conical figure, by the Indians in the time of their gentilism, and used by them as a burying place, where they had a custom of depositing with the corpse all the jewels and riches that belonged to the person whilst living. This account excited the avarice of the Spaniards, who set about opening the mountain in various parts, when some had the good luck, indeed, to find considerable wealth, whilst others only spent their fortunes in fruitless attempts: for the Indians noting the greediness of the Spaniards, hewed out several parts of the mountain, so as to resemble these receptacles of wealth; and so diligent were they in this practice, that a Spaniard might be at the trouble of opening thirty different parts before he found one to reward him for his labour. These places are called *guacas*, and the part where they are found in the greatest numbers is in the territory of Cayambe in the kingdom of Quito.

GUACA, a valley of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is at the foot of the mountains of Abide.

GUACABA, a small isle of the N. sea, near the coast of this rhumb of the island of Cuba.

GUACAI, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which enters the Paraná, between those of Capivari and Pirapopa.

GUACAIGAZU, a river of the same province and government as the former. It runs *n. n. e.* and enters the river Grande, of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brasil.

GUACAI-MINI, a river of the same province and government as the former, and running to the same rhumb. It also enters the Rio Grande.

GUACALCO, a settlement of the head settlement of Yautepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca, in Nueva España.

GUACALERA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district of the city of Xuxuy; situate on the shore of the river Laquiaca.

GUACAMAYAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a mild temperature, and produces all kinds of fruits; contains 100 housekeepers and 50 Indians; and is 32 leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

GUACAMAYO, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in the *serranias* of Guamoco, on the shore of a river.

GUACAMAYOS, Port of the, in the bay of Tolú, of the province and government of Cartagena. It is large, convenient, and secure, and one of the constant places of resort for vessels of contraband traders.

GUACANA, a settlement of the head settlement, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cinagua, in Nueva España. It contains 22 families of Indians, who employ themselves in breeding of large cattle and sowing maize. It is 10 leagues to the *n.* of its capital.

GUACAPA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Suchitepéc in the kingdom of Guatemala; situate on the coast of the S. sea, *e.* of the port of Acazutla.

[GUACARAS, a settlement of Indians, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on a branch of the Parana, about 10 miles *e.* of Corrientes. Lat. 27° 27′ 31″ *s.* Long. 58° 35′ 12″ *w.*]

GUACARES, a barbarous nation of Indians, inhabiting the woods at the source of the river Cunuris. They are but little known; bounded by the country of the Amazonas: and it is said of them, that once a year they pay these women a visit; and leaving them pregnant, return back

again to their own country, when, should the progeny in the next year prove to be males, they take them with them, leaving the females to their mothers. With regard to this practice, which we account fabulous, see what is further said in article MARANON.

GUACARI, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

GUACARUGAI, a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on the shore of the river Quaquacuyuti.

GUACASMA, a large and beautiful bay of the coast of the N. sea, in the province and government of Atacames or Esmeraldas, in the kingdom of Quito.

[GUACASMA, a cape or point of land in the province of Raposo, in the kingdom of Quito. Lat. 2° 29′ *n.* Long. 78° 21′ *w.*]

GUACAYA, a mine of silver, very abundant in former times, and at present abandoned, in the district of the settlement of Sicchos, of the jurisdiction of Tacunga in the kingdom of Quito.

GUACHANAMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito.

GUACHAVES, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

GUACHE, a river of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises *s.* of the city of Tucuyo, at the foot of the *paramo* of La Rosa, and running *s.* with an inclination to *s. e.* enters the river of La Portuguesa.

GUACHETA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on a level, of a cold temperature, and near the settlement of Chiquinrá. It produces much wheat, maize, *papas*, and other fruits of this climate; contains upwards of 300 housekeepers and 180 Indians. Very near it are some exceedingly lofty rocks, from whence it was a custom to throw down the children that were sacrificed to the sun, and to this luminary a temple was dedicated. When the Spaniards entered this place with Gonzalo Ximinez de Queseda, they named it, it being then very populous, San Gregorio el Magno, from their having arrived at it on the day of this saint, after having endured much from hunger and fatigue. It is 13 miles *s. w.* of Tunja, and 47 *n.* by *e.* from Santa Fé.

GUACHI, or GUABO, a small river of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises *n.* of the city of Merida, between the city and the Great lake, runs *n.* and empties itself into the lake, opposite the entrance of the same.

GUACHI, a fertile and delightful spot of the province and *corregimiento* of Ambato in the kingdom of Quito, between its capital and the settlement of Mocha. It produces in abundance French beans of the best quality, the same being much esteemed at Quito.

GUACHINANGO, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldia mayor* of Teguantepeque in Nueva España.

GUACHINERA, a settlement of the missions that were held by the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of La Sonora.

GUACHIPA, a valley of the kingdom of Peru, in the *corregimiento* of Cercado, three leagues *n. e.* of Lima. It is large, fertile, and beautiful, and in it are the ruins of an ancient and large town of the Incas.

GUACHIPAI, a small and poor settlement of the jurisdiction of the city of Palma, and *corregimiento* of Tunja, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; of a hot temperature, and producing the fruits of the same, as also cotton, maize, plantains, and *yucas*.

GUACHIPE, a river of the province and government of Tucumán; it rises in the monntains of the valley of Calchaqui, runs *s. e.* and enters the Grande del Salado, between those of Quebrada and De las Piedras.

GUACHI-YACU, a large and abundant stream of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the valley of Paute, runs *e. s. e.* irrigating the country and territory of the Xibaros Indians, and enters by the *w.* shore into the river Morona, in lat. 3° 37′ *s.* and long. 76° 57′ *w.*

GUACHO, or HUACHO, a port of the S. sea, on the coast of Peru, between the island of San Martin to the *n.* and that of Callao to the *s.* It is small, and of little depth, and to be entered only by small vessels, in lat. 11° 14′ *s.*

GUACHUCAL, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

GUACHUNELA, a settlement of the missions that are held by the religious order of San Francisco, in the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. It is 27 leagues *w. s. w.* of the *real* of the mines and town of San Felipe de Chiguagua.

GUACICOS, a barbarous nation of Indians,

who dwell in the mountains *e.* of Bogotá, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, at the entrance of the *llanuras* of Cazanare and Meta. These barbarians are few, and their customs are not well known.

GUACIMAL, Arm of the, is a large branch of the river Apure, by which it communicates with the river of La Portuguesa.

[GUACOCKINGO, a town in New Spain, 30 miles *s. e.* of Mexico.]

GUACOMAN, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Motines in Nueva España. It contains 52 families of Indians.

GUACOTETEC, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of San Salvador in the kingdom of Guatemala.

GUACURAI, a river of the kingdom of Brazil, in the territory of the Cayapos Indians. It rises in the mountains, runs *s. s. e.* and enters by the *n.* side into the Grande of Paraná, between the Cururay and the Verde.

GUADA, a settlement of the Nuevo Reyno de Leon; situate to the *n. n. w.* of the capital of Monclova.

GUADALABQUEN, a district and territory of the Indians, of the kingdom of Chilé, comprehended in the province and *corregimiento* of Valdivia. It had this name in the time of the Indians.

GUADALAXARA, one of the three districts or audiences of Nueva España in N. America; situate upon the *s.* coast. It extends from lat. 18° 50′ to 24° 50′ *n.*; towards the *n. e.* it is bounded by San Luis, and *s. e.* by Valladolid; towards the *n.* it has Durango, and to the *w.* it is washed by the sea and gulf of California, extending itself along the coast upwards of 200 leagues, from *n. w.* to *s. w.* The interior of the country is very irregular, and particularly towards the *n.* and the widest part. It comprehends seven provinces, which are, that of its own name, which is the principal, Xalisco, Chiametlán, Zacatecas, Nueva Vizcaya, Culiacán, and Cinaloa. It enjoys different climates, according to the variety of its situation; some part of it being in the torrid zone, and others in the temperate. It is, however, for the most part milder than the rest of Nueva España, and reputed healthy; for, indeed, it is not uncommon to see persons whose age exceeds 100 years: nevertheless it is much infested with musquitoes, bugs, and other insects. The territory is for the most part mountainous and full of woods, having the appearance of a desert, and it is said that the Spaniards have taken the precaution of leaving it in this abandoned state, in order that strangers who visit it may not be encouraged to settle. It has many silver mines, and some of gold of immense value have lately been discovered; this precious metal being carried to Mexico on mules over the most craggy roads, in order to avoid the risk of any interception by strangers from sea. The rest of the country is most fertile, and produces wheat and maize in such abundance that the former yields 100, and the second 200 fold, although the crops are sometimes destroyed by the locust, as are the olives by the ants. The abundance of the finer sorts of European fruits, herbs, and roots, is incredible, and particularly of the sugar-cane and cochineal: the honey also, made by bees, said to have no sting, is remarkably fine. The meadows abound in all kinds of cattle, and the woods in animals of the chase, in pines and oaks; but they are, at the same time, full of wolves, snakes, and scorpions. Here grows a kind of medicinal pepper, which cures wounds, also a green stone, which we are assured is a specific remedy against the disease of the stone. Here are flowers of exquisite fragrance, fine drugs, and rich mines of silver, copper, and lead, and on the coast a pearl fishery. The Indians are cunning, treacherous, and weak: they use for arms bows and arrows, and their manner of attacking the Spaniards is by ambuscade, save when they are regularly headed by one of their caciques. The Spaniards of distinction live by commerce, and are masters of the mines; and the inferior sort give themselves up to the pursuits of agriculture and breeding cattle. In each settlement are two Spaniards and one cacique, whose business it is to regulate the government, and maintain good order amongst the natives: these are very indignant at affronts, and pride themselves on their valour: they are indolent and lazy, and never labour but for great wages. Their clothing consists of a shirt and a square cotton mantle made fast in front by two buttons, and their small-clothes are of the same. They sleep upon mats made of reeds, and they adorn their necks, legs, and arms, with beads of green stones. Their principal diversion is dancing to the sound of a hollow piece of wood. Horse-flesh and broth of maize are esteemed by them as delicious aliments, and chocolate and a *chicha* of maize their favourite drinks.

GUADALAXARA. The province which gives its name to the abovementioned district, and which is, as we have before said, a part of the same, is bounded *e.* and *s.* by the province of Mechoacán, *n.* by that of Xalisco, a corner of which is washed by the S. sea. Notwithstanding its situation, being under the torrid zone, it is healthy, temperate, and fertile, producing not only excellent woods for

building vessels, but much wheat and maize, as also other fruits of America and Europe, besides the rich treasures that are extracted from its mines. It is 50 leagues long, and nearly the same wide.

[Guadalaxara, Intendancy of. This intendancy, a part of the kingdom of Nueva Gallicia, is almost twice the extent of Portugal, with a population five times smaller. Its greatest breadth is 100 leagues, from the port of San Blas to the town of Lagos; and its greatest length is from *s.* to *n.* from the Volcan de Colima to San Andres Teul, 118 leagues.

Guadalaxara is crossed from *e.* to *w.* by the Rio de Santiago, a considerable river which communicates with the lake of Chapala, and which one day (when civilization shall have augmented in these countries) will become interesting for interior navigation from Salamanca and Zelaya to the port of San Blas.

All the *e.* part of this province is the table-land and *w.* declivity of the *cordilleras* of Anahuac. The maritime regions, especially those which stretch towards the great bay of Bayonne, are covered with forests, and abound in superb wood for ship-building. But the inhabitants are exposed to an unhealthy and excessively heated air. The interior of the country enjoys a temperate climate, favourable to health.

The Volcan de Colima, of which the position has never yet been determined by astronomical observations, is the most *w.* of the volcanoes of New Spain, which are placed on the same line in the direction of one parallel. It frequently throws up ashes and smoke. An enlightened ecclesiastic, who has made several very exact barometrical measurements, Don Manuel Abad, great vicar of the bishopric of Mechoacán, estimated the elevation of the Volcan de Colima above the level of the sea at 2800 metres (or 9185 feet). This insulated mountain, as is stated by M. Abad, appears only of a moderate height when its summit is compared with the ground of Zapotilti and Zapotlan, two villages of 2000 varas (or 5505 feet) of elevation above the level of the coast. It is from the small town of Colima that the volcano appears in all its grandeur. It is never covered with snow, but when this falls in the chain of the neighbouring mountains from the effects of the *n.* wind. On the 8th December 1788, the volcano was covered with snow for almost two-thirds of its height; and from the best meteorological considerations, we are induced to assign nearly 3200 metres (10,498 feet) for the total height of the Volcan de Colima. In the beginning of 1791, the above gentleman made the tour of the volcano by Sayula, Tuspan, and Colima, without seeing the smallest trace of snow on its summits.

According to a manuscript memoir communicated to the tribunal of the Consulado of Vera Cruz, by the intendant of Guadalaxara, the value of the agricultural produce of this intendancy amounted, in 1802, to 2,599,000 piastres, equal to 13,644,750 francs, or 568,531 *l.* sterling, in which there were computed 1,657,000 fanegas of maize, 43,000 cargas of wheat, 17,000 tercios of cotton, (at five piastres the tercio), and 20,000 pounds of cochineal of Autlan, (at three francs the pound). The value of the manufacturing industry was estimated at 3,302,200 piastres, (17,336,550 francs, or 722,351 *l.* sterling).

The province of Guadalaxara contains, according to the latest accounts, two cities, six towns, and 322 villages. The most celebrated mines are those of Bolaños, Asientos de Ibarra, Hostiotipaquillo, Copala, and Guichichila near Tepic.

The most remarkable towns are, Guadalaxara, Compostella, Aguas Calientes, Villa de la Purificacion, Lagos, and Colima.

The population, in 1803, amounted to 630,500, and the extent of surface in square leagues was 9612, the number of inhabitants to the square league being 66.]

Guadalaxara, the capital of the former province, and of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia; founded in 1531 by Nuño de Guzman. It is of a somewhat hot temperature, great, populous, and handsome, through the symmetry of its buildings, squares, and streets, which are all straight, long, and wide, some being as much as 12 or 14 yards across. The houses are, for the most part, only one story high, so that they cover proportionably more ground. It has eight *plazas*, (public places), which are La Mayor, that of Santa Maria de Gracia, Santo Domingo, Del Carmen, the small place of San Francisco, where the custom-house is, that of La Palma, and that of the parish of Sagrario, besides another of Nuestra Señora del Pilar. The temples are as follows: Oratorio de San Felipe Neri, convents of monks of St. Domingo, of the observers of San Francisco, of La Orden Tercera, of San Antonio, of San Agustin, of Nuestra Señora de la Merced, a house of entertainment of the barefooted Carmelites, a college which belonged to the regulars of the company, and hospitals of San Juan de Dios and of Bethlemites, monasteries of the nuns of Santa Maria de Gracia and of Jesus Maria, both Dominicans, of Santa Mónica, of the barefooted Carmelites, and the Beaterio de San Diego, which is a receptacle for female children. Besides these it has two col-

leges, the one of San Joseph, which is the seminary of the cathedral, and another of San Juan Baptista, which was a house for studies belonging to the regulars of the company, where there were professors of writing and of the Mexican language. The population of this city is greatly increasing, and consists of from 8 to 9000 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, without those of the Indians who inhabit the wards and settlements of its precinct. It is the head of a bishopric, suffragan to Mexico, and erected in 1548; and in it resides the tribunal of the royal audience, established in the same year. It is situate on the shore of the river Barnaja or Esquitlán, which rises from the lake of Mechoacán, running with great rapidity to the *s. w.*; and at the distance of four leagues it has a very large fall, after which it enters the S. sea between Xalisco and Chiametlán. The cathedral is magnificent; and the extensive plain on which it is situate is watered by various streams and fountains besides the aforesaid river: and all these tend to render the territory fertile in grain, herbs, and pastures. Five leagues distant from the city is a mountain of an extraordinary height, and so steep that its ascent is impracticable for loaded horses; the other mountains surrounding this are covered with pines and oaks. The natives of this city are excellent mechanics, and excel particularly in making articles of tortoise-shell. It enjoys delightful and salutary waters, which enter it on the *w.* through some aqueducts of good workmanship, and in which no expence was spared; the same having been under the superintendency of Don Juan Rodriguez de Alboerne, Marquis of Altamira, *oidor* of the audience, then taken up by the Marquis del Castillo de Aiza, the president, and finished by Don Martin Blancas, who was also *oidor*. Streams also fertilize the environs of the town, and many cultivated estates, gardens, and orchards. The natives are for the most part of a peaceable disposition, handsome, and industrious. [The population, according to the latest accounts, and as estimated by Humboldt, amounts to 19,500 souls.] The city is 150 leagues *w.* with some inclination to *n. w.* of Mexico. Lat. 21° 8′ *n.* Long. 103° 5′ *w.*

Bishops who have presided in Guadalaxara.

1. Don *Fr.* Antonio of Ciudad Rodrigo, of the order of San Francisco, native of the city of his title in Estremadura, one of the 12 who founded the province of Mexico, and its second provincial; he returned to Spain on business touching religion, and was presented to be first bishop of Guadalaxara, but refused the dignity.

2. Don Juan de Barrios, native of Sevilla; he passed over to Nueva España; elected to be protector of the Indians; and promoted, in reward for the zeal he manifested, to the bishopric of Guadalaxara; but he did not take possession, from his death having taken place before he was consecrated.

3. Don Pedro Gomez Maraver, native of Granada, a man of apostolical character, having been continually engaged in the visitation of his bishopric, and converting, in great numbers, the Indians to the faith; he also converted the Indian chief or cacique of the settlement of Tlajamulco, and gave him his own Christian and surname; and from him are descended the Maraveres Indians, heard of at the present day; he died in 1552.

4. Don *Fr.* Pedro de Ayala, of the order of San Francisco, native of Guadalaxara in Castilla; elected bishop in 1535; he assisted at the second council of Nueva España, as prelate of Xalisco, in 1565; laid the first stone of its cathedral, and died in 1569.

5. Don Francisco de Mendiola, native of Valladolid, *oidor* of the royal audience of Guadalaxara; and elected bishop of its holy church in 1571; he was most pious and charitable to the poor, dividing amongst them what he possessed, not even excepting his own bed, which he carried himself to a sick Indian; he died in 1576, and his body, even to this day, remaining uncorrupt, is a reasonable proof of his just claims to beatification.

6. Don. *Fr.* Domingo de Arzola, of the order of preachers, vicar-general and visitor in his religion, of the provinces of Peru and Nueva España, native of Mondragon, presented to this bihopric in 1579; he founded the convent of St. Domingo and the college of Jesuits, assisted at the third Mexican council of 1585, and died whilst at the visitation of the settlement of Atoyan, in 1590.

7. Don *Fr.* Juan de Truxillo, of the order of San Gerónimo; elected bishop in 1591; but he did not take possession.

8. Don *Fr.* Pedro Suarez de Escobar, native of Medellin in Estremadura, of the order of San Agustin, of the province of the name of Jesus de Mexico; elected in the same year; a man of singular literature, as his works attest; he died before he was consecrated.

9. Don Alonso Fernandez de Bonilla, native of Córdoba, fiscal of the inquisition of Mexico, and dean of that holy metropolitan church; elected bishop of the same, and sent from thence to be visitor of the royal *hacienda* of Lima in Peru, and from thence presented to the bishopric of Mexico, in 1592.

10. Don Francisco Santos Garcia, native of Ma-

drigal, inquisitor of Mexico, and chanter of its holy church; elected bishop of this, which he took the charge of, in 1597; he lived till he was very infirm, and having passed over to Mexico, in order to be reinstated in health, died in that city.

11. Don Alonso de la Mota, native of Mexico, curate of the parish of Chiapa; he passed over to Spain, and returned, having been made dean of Mechoacán; and from thence he was promoted to be deacon of La Puebla, and afterwards that of Mexico, where he formed a most intimate friendship with the venerable Gregory Lopez; he did not accept the bishopric of Nicaragua, and was elected to this church in 1601; he visited the whole bishopric, pacified the barbarous Indians of the *sierra* of Topia, and was promoted to the bishopric of La Puebla de los Angeles in 1607.

12. Don *Fr.* Juan del Valle, native of San Miguel de Aragon, of the order of San Basilic, abbot of its monastery of Valladolid; presented to the bishopric of this church in 1607. He made a general visitation, and returned to Spain, where he renounced the dignity, and died at Madrid in 1620.

13. Don *Fr.* Francisco de Rivero, native of Alcalá de Henares, theological doctor and professor of that university, provincial of the province of Castilla; the 38th general of his religion; elected bishop of Guadalaxara through the renuciation of his predecessor, in 1618; he founded the convent of his order. In his time the bishopric was divided, and that of Durango erected, and he was removed to Mechoacán in 1630.

14. Don Leonel de Cervantes Carvajal, native of Mexico, archdeacon of Santa Fé, provisor and vicar-general of its bishopric, commissary of the holy office, and of the holy crusade; he was presented to the bishopric of Santa Marta, promoted to that of Cuba, afterwards to this of Guadalaxara in 1631, and from thence to that of Oaxaca in 1635.

15. Don Juan Sanchez, Duke of Estrada, native of Santa Cruz, near to Talavera de la Reyna, collegiate of the Mayor of Cuenca, curate of Fuencarral, canon of the church, collegiate of San Justo, and pastor of Alcala, professor of theology in its university; presented to this bishopric in 1636; he died in 1641.

16. Don Juan Ruiz Colmonero, native of the town of Budia, of the bishopric of Sigüenza, collegiate-major of San Ildefonso de Alcalá, professor of arts in its university, magisterial canon of Ciudad Rodrigo; he renounced the bishopric of Nochera in Nápoles, to which he was presented, and afterwards preferred to that of the church of Guadalaxara in 1647; he reduced many Indians to the faith, was much persecuted from being the defender of the ecclesiastical immunity, and died in 1663.

17. Don Francisco Berdin y Molina, penitentiary canon, provisor, and vicar-general of Murcia; he took possession of this bishopric in 1666, and was promoted to that of Mechoacán in 1674.

18. Don Manuel Fernandez de Santa Cruz, native of Palencia, collegiate of the Mayor of Cuenca in Salamanca, magisterial canon of Segovia; elected bishop of Chiapa, and before he embarked, promoted to Guadalaxara, where he entered in 1675; promoted to the bishopric of La Puebla in the following year, 1676.

19. Don Juan de Santiago Garabito, native of the town of La Palma in Andalucia, collegiate-major of Cuenca, in the city of Salamanca, professor of philosophy in that university, magisterial canon of Badajoz; elected bishop of Puertorico, and promoted to this holy church in 1677; he visited the whole of his bishopric, suffered much through the defence of the ecclesiastical immunity, and died in 1694.

20. Don *Fr.* Felipe Galindo y Chaves, native of the port of Vera Cruz; he took a monk's habit in the convent of Santo Domingo of Mexico, where he was prior, provincial of its province, apostolical missionary in the *sierra* Gorda, where he founded eight missions; nominated bishop of Guadalaxara, of which he took possession in 1696; he built the sacristy, the treasury, and the portico of the cathedral, twice visited the bishopric, and died in 1702.

21. Don Diego Camacho y Avila, native of Badajoz, collegiate-major of Cuenca, theological doctor and professor of philosophy in the university of Salamanca, magisterial canon in his country, preacher to the king, bishop of Manila; promoted to this bishopric in 1707; he died in 1712.

22. Don *Fr.* Manuel de Mimbela, of the order of San Francisco, native of Fraga in Aragon; he passed over to the province of Zacatecas as missionary apostolic, where he was lecturer of theology, and twice guardian of its convent; he returned to Spain as general, and was elected bishop of the churches of Panamá and Oaxaca, and promoted to that of Guadalaxara in 1714; he died in 1721.

23. Don Pedro Tapis, native of the town of Andosilla in Navarra, abbot of the parish church of Santa María del Burgo, of the city of Alfaro, vicar-general of the said city and district of Agreda, bishop of Durango, and promoted to Guadalaxara, when he had already died, in 1722.

24. Don *Fr.* Juan Baptista Alvarez de Toledo, of the order of San Francisco, native of the city of San Salvador, in the kingdom of Guatemala; presented to the bishopric of Chiapa, promoted to that of Guatemala, and from thence to that of Guadalaxara, in 1723; and this he afterwards renounced, through a weight of years and infirmities, in 1726.

25. Don Nicolas Carlos Gomez de Cervantes, native of Mexico, collegiate of the chief college of Santos, doctor of sacred canons, professor of Clementine constitutions, retired legal dignitary in that university, curate of Sagrario, *medio-racionero* and canon, inspector of the accountant and notary offices of that capital, bishop of Guatemala, promoted to this in 1725; visited the whole of the same, made the greater part of the convent of monks of Jesus Maria, and gave immense sums to that of Santa Monica; he died in 1734.

26. Don Juan Gomez de Parada, native of Compostela in the diocese of Guadalaxara, collegiate of the Mayor of Los Santos of Mexico, theological doctor and professor of philosophy in the university of Salamanca, canon of the metropolitan church of Mexico, the cabildo of which sent him to Spain on business of great weight; he was elected, in 1716, bishop of Yucatan, passed from thence to the bishopric of Guatemala, and promoted to the church of Guadalaxara in 1735; he visited the greater part of the bishopric, and died in 1751.

27. Don *Fr.* Francisco de Buenaventura Martinez de Texada Diez de Velasco, native of Sevilla, and religious *recoléte* of San Francisco, lecturer of philosophy and theology, guardian of the convent of Nuestra Señora de Loreto of that city, auxiliary bishop of Cuba, with the title of Tricoli; he was promoted to the bishopric of Yucatán, and from thence to this, in 1752; he was humble and sparing in the expences of his establishment, supporting himself by alms; he twice visited the bishopric as far as the most distant province of Texas, where he contracted the illness of which he died, in 1760.

28. Don Diego Rodriguez Rivas de Velasco, native of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito, doctor in both laws of the university of Alcalá, collegiate of the renowned college of Los Verdes, titular archdeacon of the holy church of Guatemala, sent by its cabildo to the court of Madrid on business of importance; elected bishop of Comayagua, and promoted to Guadalaxara in 1762; he died in 1772.

29. Don *Fr.* Antonio de Alcalde, a monk of the order of San Francisco; elected in 1773.

GUADALCANAL. See SALAMON.

GUADALCAZAR, a province and *alcaldía mayor* and *real* of the mines of the kingdom of Nueva España, and bishopric of Mechoaca; bounded by the windward coasts, the Nuevo Reyno de Leon, San Luis de Potosi, and the jurisdiction of the town of Valles, with which it joins between an *e.* and *s.* direction. It is more than 100 leagues long and 30 wide; very fertile and pleasant, on account of its being irrigated by many rivers. The greater part of it is uncultivated; inhabited by infidel Indians; for the reduction of whom to the faith have been established many missions by the religious order of San Francisco. In its district are three mines of gold and silver, so abundant that they might, at a comparatively small expence, be made useful; but that the want of means in the inhabitants renders the advantages offered unattainable; these mines are in consequence abandoned and left unworked. The capital is the town of its name, founded by the order of the viceroy the Marquis of Guadalcazar, in 1614. It is small, of a cold and moist temperature, inhabited by 100 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, whose only commerce is derived from the short crops of maize, and in breeding some large and small cattle and horses. It is 210 miles *n.* by *w.* of Mexico, in lat. 22° 46′ *n.* long. 100° 13′ *w.* The other settlements of this jurisdiction are,

San Antonio de Tula,	Santa Maria,
Santa Cecilia de las Palmas,	Santa Ana de Naola,
	San Joseph de la Laxa,
San Juan Baptista de Jaumave,	Los Palmillas,
	Santa Rosa,
Santa Rosa de Monte Alverne,	Santa Clara,
	El Valle del Maiz.

GUADALCAZAR, with the dedicatory title of Santiago, a city of the province and government of Tucumán, founded by Captain Martin de Ledesma in 1628, with a good castle for its defence against the infidel Indians: these, nevertheless, destroyed it entirely at the end of the last century.

GUADALUPE, an island of the N. sea, one of the Larger Caribes or Antilles, called the Leeward: thus called by Christóval Colon, who was the first that discovered it, from the resemblance its mountains bore to some in Spain of the same name. The Caribes called it Curquera and Carriceura. Its discoverer with his Spanish followers were saluted upon their landing on this island with a shower of arrows shot by women, who immediately fled back with terror at hearing the fire-arms of the Spaniards. These immediately sacked and burnt the

cabins of the Indians, finding a great quantity of honey, wax, iron, bows and arrows, cotton, spun and unspun, hammocks, looms for weaving, a great quantity of fruit resembling *ananas*, incense, aloes, sandal wood, ginger, a kind of cinnamon tree, and various fruits and herbs distinct from those of Europe; also large parrots, partridges, tortoises, nightingales, and falcons. The houses were better and more furnished than those discovered in the other islands.

This island is 30 miles long, and nearly the same wide. It is 13 miles *n. w.* of that of Marigalante, and 73 *n.* of Martinique. The Spaniards kept it till 1635, when they ceded it to the French. The English took and sacked it in 1691: they again became masters of it in 1703, commanded by Admiral Walker, and in 1759 under General Barrington. It is one of the largest and most useful that the French possess in America. It is divided into two parts by a canal of a league and an half long, and near 30 yards wide, the which is called the river Salado, navigable for vessels of 50 tons burthen. It runs from *n.* to *s.* and communicates with the sea at both extremities, and at each of these is a good bay. The *e.* part of this island is called La Gran Tierra; the other, which is properly Guadalupe, is divided by a chain of mountains into Cabesterre on the *w.* and Basseterre on the *e.* It is 13 leagues and an half from *n.* to *s.* seven and an half at its greatest width, and 35 in circumference towards the *s.* point. In the mountains there is one which rises to an exceeding height, its top being out of sight: the same is called Del Azufre. It is a volcano, and vomits from a mouth of 100 feet wide a thick and black smoke, mixed with flakes of fire discernible at night.

The whole island is divided into 22 parishes, 14 in Guadalupe and eight in La Gran Tierra: in this latter there is no water. The river Salado is 50 toises, or 300 feet, wide at its entrance by the Grand bay of the N. and then by degrees becomes so narrow, as to be in some parts only 90 feet across. Its depth also varies in the same manner; for in many parts it is navigable for vessels of 500 tons, and in others will scarcely admit of those of 50. It has a smooth and clear current from one bay to the other, which is shadowed at intervals by the mangrove trees, which are upon its shores. The air here is temperate and healthy, and the water is equally good as the soil is rich, well cultivated, and by no means inferior to that of Martinique. This island is well fortified, and its productions are almost the same as those of the island last mentioned. Its commerce in sugar is very great, not to mention that of indigo, cotton, and other vegetable productions with which it also abounds; such as *cazava*, tobacco, *bananas*, rice, and *papas*: some of the mountains are covered with trees, and at their feet extend spacious *llanuras*, irrigated by many streams and various springs of warm water. In the two bays quantities of fish are caught.

The forts in this island are Louis, in La Gran Tierra, to the *e.* of the smaller bay, to defend the vessels which lie at anchor there; near it a redoubt of six cannons, which has been built to command the shore. From this fort may be discovered not only the greater part of La Cabesterre, the large bay and many islands of the small one, but also, on a clear day, the mountains of Dominica. This fort belongs to the parish of Gosier in La Gran Tierra, where there are certain abysses, as Father Labat describes them, of which we have treated in that article.

When the French established themselves here in 1635, as we have already observed, they began to attack the Caribes, who then possessed the island; and to this war, which lasted three years, succeeded a terrible famine, in which the greater part of the colonists perished: then followed the invasions of its enemies, the disputes between the principal planters, and other disasters, which threatened the entire ruin of the colony; until that, after 60 years, the French court began to form a just idea of its importance. Its prosperity, however, cannot be dated till after the peace of Utrecht. At the end of the year 1755, it contained 9624 white colonists and 41,000 slaves, 334 sugar presses, 15 plantations of indigo, 46,840 *cacao* trees, 11,700 tobacco plants, 2,257,725 of coffee, and 12,748,447 of cotton; 4940 horses, 2924 mules, 125 asses, 13,716 bulls and cows, 11,162 sheep and goats, and 2455 pigs: again, in the year 1767, all the above articles are acknowledged to have been greatly increased; so that the product of this island is now computed at 46 millions of lbs. of sugar, 21 of coffee, 320,000 of cotton, and 8000 of *cacao* annually.

[An attack was made on this island by the troops under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Beckwith on the 3d February 1810, at midnight; which led to its capture, and subsequently to that of the whole of the French possessions in the W. Indies.

The official value of the imports and exports of Guadalupe in 1810 were, imports 526,274*l.*; exports 100,850*l.* And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain in the same year were, of coffee of British plantation, 376 cwt.; of foreign plantation, 21,712 cwt.; of sugar of foreign plantation, 279,071 cwt.; of rum, 764 gallons; and of cotton wool, 42,570 lbs.]

GUADALUPE, a settlement of Nueva España, in

the *corregimiento* of Mexico; situate on a mountain of a dry and barren soil, celebrated for the magnificent temple and sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, who appeared in the year 1531 to Juan Diego, a Mexican Indian. It is of most beautiful architecture, and endowed with great riches, owing to the singular devotion in which it is held by the whole kingdom. The population of this settlement is composed of 60 families of Spaniards and *Mustees*, and 110 of Indians. It is one league from Mexico, to which place there is a causeway of a yard high, having at certain distances pyramids of marble, on which are engraved the mysteries of the rosary, adorned with the effigies of various saints; also in three arches stand the statues of the kings Philip IV. and Charles II. in whose time the same pyramids were constructed. At the egress towards Mexico is a bridge of the same name as the settlement.

GUADALUPE, another settlement, of the province and *corregimiento* of Saña in Peru, and of the bishopric of Truxillo. It is situate in the valley of Pascamayo, and is annexed to the curacy of Chepén. In its church is venerated a miraculous image of the Virgin, to whom the settlement is dedicated; which image is a copy of that which was in Estremadura, and was placed here and richly endowed by the Captain Don Francisco Perez Lezcano, who gave for the building of the church and the convent all his fortune and property, the same being very considerable, on account of his having been liberated, by devoutly entreating the Virgin to pray in his behalf, from a shameful and ignominious death. Her festival is celebrated on the 8th of December; and formerly no less than 8000 persons in the district used to assemble here, though of late the numbers have greatly diminished.

GUADALUPE, another settlement, of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

GUADALUPE, another, of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas, of the kingdom of Quito. It stood on the shore of the Marañon, between the rivers Yavari and Casiquin, close to a lake, but it is at the present day no more, having been destroyed.

GUADALUPE, another, of the missions which were held by the same regulars of the company in California; situate near the coast, opposite the island of La Asuncion.

GUADALUPE, another, of the province and government of Cinaloa in Nueva España; situate on the shore of the river Mayo, between the settlements of Cedros and Canamoa.

GUADALUPE, another, of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil; situate on the coast, at the mouth of the river Fermoso.

GUADALUPE, another, of the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, distinct from the other of its name. It lies on the shore of the river Conchos.

GUADALUPE, another, of the *alcaldía mayor* of San Luis de Potosi, and bishopric of Mechoacán, in Nueva España. It contains 28 families of Indians, and a magnificent temple dedicated to the Virgin. It is one of the most ancient settlements in the kingdom, 43 miles *s. e.* of Zacatecas.

GUADALUPE, another settlement, of the missions that are held by the religious order of San Francisco, in the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate at the distance of 10 leagues, between the *s.* and *s. e.* of the *real* of the mines Chiguagua.

GUADALUPE, another, of the head settlement of Tlapacoya, and *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas, (Four Towns), in Nueva España. It contains 26 families of Indians, who occupy themselves in the cultivation of *cochineal*, seeds, fruits, and cutting wood, all of which form branches of their commerce. It is two leagues *w.* by *n.* of its head settlement.

GUADALUPE, another, of the island of this name, where the French have a good castle; situate at the *s.* head.

GUADALUPE, another, of the missions that were held by the Jesuits, in the province and government of Cinaloa.

GUADALUPE, another, of the missions that were held by the regulars of St. Francisco of Nueva España, in Nuevo Mexico, called also with the additional title of Paso.

GUADALUPE, another settlement, of the same missions; situate on the shore of the river of Las Juntas, in the same kingdom as the former.

GUADALUPE, a river of Nueva España, which rises in the mountains or *serranias* to the *w.* of Mexico. It runs *e.* and enters the lake of that capital, and at the entrance of this lake is a bridge of the same name.

GUADALUPE, another, of the province and government of Texas in Nueva España, which runs into the bay of Mexico, and bay or lake of St. Joseph.

[GUADALUPE, a small island on the coast of California, in lat. 90° 5′ *n.* Long. 118° *w.*]

GUADIANA. See DURANGO.

GUADIANILLA, or San German el Nuevo, a town of the island and government of San Juan de Puertorico. It has a convent of the religious order of St. Domingo, and is 33 leagues from its capital.

GUADUAS, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the town of Honda, in the Nuevo Reyno de Grenada. It was at its origin a convent of the religious Franciscans, of the Recoletan order of San Pedro de Alcantara. It is situate in the road lying between Honda and Santa Fé, being a place of such traffic, that people came eagerly to settle here; and the present number of inhabitants accordingly exceeds 300. It is one of the most benign temperatures in the whole kingdom: its territory is fertile, and abounding in many vegetable productions. It is 41 miles to the *n. w.* of Santa Fé, and 14 to the *s. e.* of Honda.

GUAHIUAS, a river of the province and government of Los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the country of the Indians of of this name, runs *n.* and enters the Meta.

GUAIBAI, a river of the province of Gaira in the government of Paraguay. It runs nearly due *n.* and enters the Ibay.

GUAIBARE, a large river of the kingdom of Peru, which enters the Marañon.

GUAIBAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, to the *e.* of Santa Fé, at the entrance of the *llanos* of Cazanare y Meta. They are a vagabond race, and much given to theft, although they are naturally docile and pacific. They are allies of the Chiricoas, with whom they were routed, in 1669, in the battle of Guayapege, by the Achaguas. They were first reduced, in part, to the faith in the year 1650, and in 1664 many of them settled together in a town. In 1668, however, they again fled to the woods, and a short time after arrived the missionaries, who formed them into a settlement, which is seven leagues distant from that of Pauto.

GUAICAMA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; situate in the valley of Catamarca.

GUAICARES, or Guascures, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province and government of Paraguay, to the *e.* of Concepcion. They are ferocious, inconstant, treacherous, and irreconcilable enemies to Europeans; and notwithstanding the missionaries of the company of the Jesuits reduced some to the faith and to a civilized life, by causing them to live in a town, they have invariably done immense mischief by their incursions, and have destroyed whole towns, taking them by surprise, and most particularly in the vicinity of Santa Fé.

GUAICAVAR, a settlement of the government of Maracaibo, and province of Venezuela; situate on the coast, at a small distance from the city of Coro.

GUAIGUASCOCHE, a lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamachuco in Peru, out of which rises the river Moche.

GUAIGUAZA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the sea-coast, to the *e.* of port Cabello.

GUAIHACOA, a settlement of the same province and government as the former; situate near the *e.* coast, one-fourth to the *n.* of the city of Coro.

GUAILAS, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded *n. n. e.* and *e.* by the province of Conchucos, *s. e.* and *s.* by that of Caxatambo, and *w.* by that of Santa. It is 45 leagues long from *n.* to *s.* and 16 at its widest part. The temperature of the middle of the province is for the most part benign, and at either side cold, especially towards the *e.* part, which is that where runs the *cordillera*. It is watered by streamlets, which, being connected, form a river of some note, and which running towards the *n.* and receiving at the end of the province some waters from the province of Conchucos, turns *w.* and enters the sea with the name of Santa Fé. This province is sufficiently fertile, and affords wheat and other grain. Much sugar is made here, and from this many conserves, which are carried to Guanuco and Tarma, and to Lima. As the temperatures here are various, so the productions are those both of the *sierras* and of the valleys; but what is most remarkable is, that the whole year round there are crops of wheat, so that the grain is putting into the ground in one place, whilst in another it is ripe and ready to cut. It is the same with the fruits, which are very many and various. It abounds in cattle, of the wool of which is made the cloth of the country in the different manufactories. This province has always been rich in mines, as is proved by the remains of 30 mills, which were used to grind the metals of gold and silver, some of which are still extracted. Here is one mountain of load-stone, and some of alum and copper, in a place which is called Yuramarca. Its *repartimiento* was 140,000 dollars, and its *alcavala* used to amount to 1120 per annum. The population consists of 30 settlements, and the capital is Huaraz. The others are,

Requais, Marca,
Olleros, Ichoca,

Pampaï,	Cotaparazo,
Huambo,	Tanacochas,
Carhuaz,	Cochapeti,
Yungai,	Malvas,
Caraz,	Hallancahuambo,
Huailas,	Pararin,
Macate,	Pampas,
Lacramarca,	Pira,
Aija,	Llacllin,
Hicayán,	Caxamarquilla,
Sudcha,	Huallon,
Coris,	Huanchay.
Huaccllán,	

GUAIMAMA, a river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía. It rises in the country of the Parecas Indians, runs in a serpentine course, and enters the Itari.

GUAIMI, an ancient province and nation of the Indians, of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, forming at the present day part of that of Veragua. It lies in the *cordillera*, is of a most uneven territory, and of a moist temperature, owing to the constant rains which prevail here. It produces fruit and vegetables without cultivation, some which resemble *yucas*, also potatoes, *auyamas*, *otoes*, and *ñames*, some maize, and grain in very small quantities, but abundance of *pixibaes*, which were the common aliment of the natives; the juice of the tree served them for wine, and the wood, which was very solid, for darts and arrows. In the mountains are lions, tigers, foxes, deer, little Peters (*pericos ligéros*), monkeys of three kinds, white, red, and black, *zaynos*, squirrels, pea-hens, partridges of two kinds, parrots, and many other birds, and also many venomous snakes. The Indians of this province used to adore a mountain, which is here called Nubu. They all, men and women, went entirely naked, and were reduced to the faith in 1624, by Father *Fray* Andrian de Ufeldre, of the order of Santo Domingo. They are at the present day all extinguished, and nothing but a small village remains.

GUAIMOCO, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of San Miguel in the kingdom of Guatemala; situate on the shore of the S. sea, to the *e.* of the settlement of Sonsonate.

GUAIMORETO, a settlement of the coast of the province and government of Honduras, between the cape of this name and the port of Castilla.

Guaimoreto, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná; situate on the coast, close to the cape Codera.

GUAINAMOTA, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepic in Nueva España. It contains 90 families of Indians, who cultivate in the farms of the district many fruit trees. It is 10 leagues to the *n.* of its capital.

GUAINAPUTINA, a volcano of the kingdom of Peru; situate on the top of a very lofty mountain, near the city of Arequipa. It has burst several times, and, particularly, once in 1600, when it did infinite mischief.

GUAINARIMA, a large territory of the kingdom of Peru, 12 leagues to the *w.* of Cuzco; celebrated on account of the division and repartition of the tributary Indians having been made here by the Licentiate Pedro de la Gasca, and Don *Fray* Gerónimo de Louisa, archbishop of Lima; which event was published in the city of Cuzco on the 24th of August 1548.

GUAINI, a river of the province and government of Cumaná. It rises in the *sierra* of Imataca, runs *n.* and enters the sea on the *e.* coast, on the side of the point and river of Barima.

GUAIPANACUAR, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme.

GUAIQUE, a river of the province and government of Venezuela. It rises *n.* of the valley of Tucuyo, runs *n.* and enters the sea to the *w.* of the point of Hicacos.

GUAIQUIRARO, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *w.* and enters the river La Plata.

GUAIQUIRIES, a barbarous nation of Indians, in the vicinity of the shores of the river Orinoco, to the *s.* and near the source of the Caura. It is very numerous, and dwells amongst the Mediterranean Caribes. These Indians began to be reduced to the faith by the Jesuits in 1732.

GUAIRA, [or, as some French writers improperly spell it, Goayre], a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, founded by the governor of the same, Don Diego Osorio, in 1588. It has a celebrated port, defended by a castle, and much frequented by every kind of vessel, so that it carries on all the traffic and commerce of that province. It was attacked in 1739 by three English men of war, who were obliged to sheer off, owing to the great damage they received, and the very vigorous defence made against them. They left behind them an anchor, which is still preserved here as a trophy. Also, in 1743, it was besieged by 17 vessels, under the English Admiral Charles Knowles, who however, after experiencing great mischief, was obliged to desist from his enterprise.

[If the port of Caravallada had not been abandoned by its inhabitants, Guaira would never have been but a small fishing town. The difficulty of restoring to Caravallada its population, obliged them to choose another place to serve as a port to Caracas; and the ground on which Guaira now stands was selected for the purpose. This change was not advantageous; for the sea is here rougher than it is in any other place.

The city or (according to the Spaniards, who do not give the name of city, but where there is a *cabildo*), the town of Guaira is so surrounded with mountains, that the stones which fall from them often occasion the most serious injuries. There is no visible horizon but that formed by the sea to the *n.* This accounts for the great heat experienced here for nine months in the year. The thermometer of Reaumur constantly rises to between 25° and 28°. Every year the months of July, August, and September, are marked by putrid and malignant fevers, which generally terminate fatally when they attack the new-comers from Europe.

The streets of Guaira are narrow, badly paved, and out of a straight line; and the houses are meanly built. Nothing but the batteries that defend the town can be considered curious or regular; it being the only object of government to make of this place a military post and an out-port to the capital. There are very few merchants resident here; all the business being transacted at Caracas. The trader sometimes comes to Guaira to receive a cargo, purchased or shipped for him from Europe; but the goods are sent for sale to Caracas. Nothing is suffered to remain at Guaira but what may be for the consumption of the inhabitants. All goods exported are also brought and warehoused at Caracas, and are only sent to Guaira to be shipped.

The road between the two places is steep, but good in dry weather. It becomes very bad in the rainy season. The distance is five leagues, which is performed by the loaded mules in five hours. The saddle-mule performs it without altering his usual pace in three hours and a half. In leaving Guaira one ascends, according to the measurement made by Humboldt, about 684 fathoms, and descends 234 in arriving at Caracas. It is seldom that a traveller crosses the mountain in one journey. At the elevation of 576 fathoms there is an inn, called by the Spaniards *Venta*, where the traveller and his beast generally stop to rest.

The water drunk at Guaira is from a small river, or rather rivulet; the source of which is on the mountain, at two leagues from the sea. This water, not very agreeable to drink, because it is always tepid, contracts, in passing over the strata of sarsaparilla, an antivenereal virtue, which is not altogether useless.

The town of Guaira is governed by a commandant, who is also a civil judge; that is to say, he is invested with the right of judging in the first instance all civil matters, subject to appeal to the royal audience. His principal duty is to render an account every day to the captain-general of the occurrences in the roadstead. He cannot permit a stranger to go to Caracas without having first the order of the captain-general, which however is easily obtained, provided the alleged motives of the newly arrived person appear legitimate.

The usual garrison of the place consists of a company detached from the regiment of Caracas. In time of war it is reinforced by other troops of the line and the militia of Caracas.

The population of Guaira is 6000 souls, of which 130 are employed on board the gun-vessels, and 711 form the garrison, and man the *guarda-costas*, or coast-guarding vessels. The almoner performs all the clerical functions; and the town has only one parish church, in which a curate officiates.

Since this article was prepared for press, we have to insert some particulars respecting the dreadful calamity with which the unfortunate city of Guaira has been visited. On the 26th March 1812, a most dreadful shock of an earthquake was felt here: it lasted about two minutes. The city was laid in ruins, and numbers of the inhabitants were killed and buried in them. The city of Caracas, we understand, has experienced a still worse fate, and has been totally abandoned by the unfortunate inhabitants. The rocks and mountains were rent asunder; and it is impossible for pen to describe the devastation occasioned by this horrible explosion. Hundreds of the inhabitants of Guaira were seen mixed with heaps of ruins, and many of them still yet alive with their heads out, imploring assistance from their fellow-citizens, who, instead of affording them aid, were throwing themselves prostrate before images, beating their breasts, and imploring for themselves the protection of their saints. When the alarm had in some degree subsided, the bodies of the dead were sought for; but we have not been able to ascertain the extent of the loss which this hapless city has sustained.

Guaira is seven miles *n.* of Caracas. Lat. 10° 48′ *n.* Long. 67° 2′ *w.*]

GUAIRA, a province of the government of Para-

guay, discovered in 1550; bounded *n.* by the unknown lands of Brazil, *e.* by the *captaincy* of St. Vicente, of the same kingdom, and *s.* and *w.* by Paraguay, the river Paraná running between them. It is 147 leagues long from *e.* to *w.* and 132 wide *n. s.* The territory is moist, the climate unequal, and the air unhealthy; but it is fertile in all kinds of pulse, roots, maize, and other plants, which require little cultivation. It abounds greatly in tigers, vipers, snakes, and crocodiles, and in all kinds of animals. It produces many pomegranates and bitter dates, cedars, pines, and sabines, and in the hollows of these trees is found a great quantity of honey and wax. This country is irrigated by many rivers, and the most considerable are the Parapane, which collects many small tributary streams, the Tibajirá, Itahua, Guatay, and Paraná, the shores and woods of which are inhabited by birds of every description. At a tolerable depth from the surface of the ground are found certain stones, enveloped in a kind of very hard crust, of an oval figure: it is said that when they come to their perfection the crust breaks with an explosion similar to that of a bomb, and discovers a stone, which is transparent and of great brilliancy, being most commonly of a red colour, although not unfrequently green and even violet. Their figure is by nature so curious and so various that it is almost impossible to believe them not to be the work of art: suffice to say, they appear precisely the same as the French stones: the Spaniards first thought that they were emeralds, amethysts, and carbuncles, but were shortly undeceived. There are in this country many trees which distil balsamic gums. The couriers established by the Mamelucos and the Paulistas of Brazil obliged the Spaniards to abandon it, when they destroyed the Villa Rica and the Ciudad Real, which had been founded by the latter. Here grows a kind of fruit called *quembe*, which is of an oblong figure, pointed at the extremities, full of some small yellow grains, which are very sweet when sucked, but which when masticated fill the mouth with an insupportable acrid juice. The plant which produces this fruit is a kind of reed, which attaches itself to trees, and grows to a great height: it is also asserted, that if any of the seed should fall upon any rotten bark, it immediately throws downwards roots which fix themselves in the earth, and produce plants of the same species. Of the dates of which we have just spoken is made wine, and a drink which is very nutritive. The palms on which these dates grow, and which are found in all parts, afford a very acceptable repast to travellers when short of victuals, since their pith is very nutritious and wholesome. The wild boars here have their navels on their loins, and it has been found necessary on killing the animal to cut away the same, since if this be not attended to the whole body would become corrupt. The honey is of excellent quality, but the wax could never be whitened. The Fathers Miguel de Ortega, and Tomas Filds, of the extinguished company of the Jesuits, entered in 1588 to preach to these Indians, and succeeded in establishing some flourishing and well governed missions, but which were delivered over to the clergy in 1767. The capital is the settlement of Nuestra Señora de Loreto.

GUAIRA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, of the jurisdiction of Xuxuy; situate on the shore of the river Laquiaza.

GUAIRAICAC, a small river of the province and colony of Surinam, in the part of Guayana possessed by the Dutch. It rises in the extremity of the *sierra* of Rinocote, runs *w.* and enters the source of the Caroni.

GUAIRE, a small river of the government of Maracaibo, and province of Venezuela. It rises in the *sierra*, and runs *n.* until it enters the sea opposite the city of Coro. Some geographers call it Guairi, and fix its course to the *e.* making it to empty into the cape Codera.

GUAIRIA. See GUYRIA.

GUAITACASIOS, a barbarous nation of Indians of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Los Ilheos; they dwell in the woods and in the mountains towards the *w.*; they are cruel and ferocious; but all that is known of them is, that they are implacable enemies of the Portuguese, and that these have never been able to enter their country.

GUAITECA, a desert island of the S. sea, near the coast of Chiloe, to the *s.* It is full of wild trees, and on its coast is found most exquisite shell-fish and many sea-wolves.

GUAITO, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *n.* and enters the Mbotetei.

GUAJARA, a volcano of air, of the province and government of Tucumán, of the kingdom of Peru, in the district of Xuxuy. It is constantly vomiting air with such impetuosity as to be a cause of great terror to travellers, and particularly to their horses.

GUAJIARA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Peru in Brazil. It runs *n.* and enters the Marañon.

GUAJICO, a settlement of the head settlement of Coxcatlán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles, in

Nueva España. It is annexed to the curacy of Tampolon, and is much reduced, since it contains no more than 15 families of Mexican Indians, who dwell by the pass of the river of the Desague or waste-water of Mexico, being four leagues distant from thence: they call this spot the Paso de la Canóa, and they sow here some grain and seeds for their subsistence. It is 19 leagues *s.* of its capital.

GUAJIROS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province and government of Santa Marta, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the vicinity of Pamplona and Merida. They dwell in the settlement of Bozonata, and are dependent on the cacique, who, since their insurrection, has been uniformly nominated by the king. They are warlike and valiant, and proved themselves of those who gave most trouble to their conquerors. This nation was originally so numerous that they amounted to above 70,000, and now they do not exceed 20,000: they employ themselves in taking pearls from the river Hacha, and in making fine woven cotton stuffs: they journey on horseback, and have many of these animals, which from their velocity they call *aguilillias*. They have a great commerce with the English and Dutch, and by these they are supplied with different articles of merchandise, slaves, fire-arms, and ammunition, with which they are very dexterous. They differed from the other Indians, in as much as they were laborious, and carried on merchandise, this permitting them to be sumptuously clothed, and to live in great wealth: the women wear a cloak sewed in the form of a large upper petticoat; and the men a short shirt and a cloak, with the ends thrown over the shoulders, also some breeches reaching down to the middle of the leg. They are continually eating the herb *hayo*, in Peru called *coca*, which gives them vigour and force, and they always carry with them a wallet. They proceed slowly in their journeys, having before them the wife loaded with her children, the fuel, and the different articles that they are carrying for sale. When they declare war with another nation, they all proceed on horseback; and having come in front of the enemy, they cut the legs of the animals, lest any of their party should have the means of flying from the attack. The Sr. Monroy, bishop of Santa Marta, made noble but ineffectual exertions to reduce these barbarians to the Catholic faith; his zeal was followed up with unabating ardour by Don Juan Nieto del Aguila and Don Joseph Xavier Arauz, but with as little success. In 1749, the king ordered four monks of the order of the Jesuits to undertake their conversion, and they were about to proceed to the calling, when they were countermanded by his Majesty, and in their stead were sent some monks of the order of the Capuchins, who were at that time occupied in the reduction of the Chimilas Indians, and who, in fact, have the charge of the same at the present day, though even their labours are but uselessly bestowed. It is not many years since that the cacique Don Cecilio, assisted by a gentleman of the name of Andaluz, proposed to this court (of Spain) the conquest of the Guajiros, and the project having been laid before the viceroy of Santa Fé, was approved, but never put into effect; from all which it should seem that some superior cause stood in the way of bringing about any reduction of this nation to the faith.

GUAJOMULCO, San Buenaventura de, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca in Nueva España; situate on the eminence of a mountain, three leagues from its capital. It contains 80 families of Indians.

GUAJOYA, San Pablo de, a settlement of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas, of the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Napo.

GUAJUAPA, the *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of Nueva España, in the bishopric of La Puebla de los Angeles; it is also called Misteca Baxa, and is divided into *partidos* or districts, which are this, and that of Tonalá. It is of a warm and moist temperature, abounding in cattle of the goat kind, of the hides and tallow of which consists the principal branch of commerce, not to mention some proportion of seeds and cochineal, and the manufacture of some mats of reed put together with much ingenuity, and held in great estimation in the other jurisdictions. This jurisdiction contains many estates and *ranchos*, where is grown a sufficient quantity of wheat, maize, and other vegetables and fruits, and where also there are some breeds of large cattle. The district consists of 12 principal settlements, and that of Tonolá, which is joined to it; of 15 others, situated at proportionate distances, and all consisting of Mexican and Mistecos Indians. They are,

San Pedro de Tequisistepec,	Tuctla,
Chametla,	Xuzistlahuaca,
Mistepéc,	Xuchitepéc,
Guanapa,	Tezuatlán,
Zuchitlapilco,	Tonalá,
Xuchitepec,	Tlapanalá,
Guejolotitlan,	Atoyaque,
	Tlapalzingo,

Zalacayoapán,	Zacatepéc,
Aeiquaya,	Incuyachi,
Caleguala,	Huelotitlan,
San Gerónimo,	Tlachichilco,
Guastepec,	Igualtepéc.
Aguatlan,	

The capital is the settlement of its name, enjoys a mild temperature, and its population consists of 300 families of Indians, and as many others of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. It has a convent of the religious order of St. Domingo, and to this order the curacy formerly belonged. It is 50 leagues *s. e.* of Mexico.

GUAJUCO, Valle de Santiago de, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the province and government of the Nuevo Reyno de Leon in Nueva España; situate between two mountains, which form a valley spacious and pleasant, and diversified by a variety of fine trees. The district is very abundant in seeds, and there is sufficient of these not only for this jurisdiction, but for others also: it likewise produces much sugar-cane, and of this are made sugar and honey. It is nine leagues to the *s.* one quarter to the *s. w.* of its capital.

GUALACEO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of a small river of the same name. It is 15 miles *n.* by *e.* of Cuenca, in lat. 2° 53′ *s.* and long 78° 34′ 30″ *w.*

GUALBERTO, Sierras de San Juan, a *cordillera* of very lofty mountains of Nuevo Mexico, which run from *e.* in 33° of latitude, until they reach the shore of the Rio Grande, Colorado, or Del Norte, near where it enters the sea in the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortés.

GUALCAS, a small river of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru, which runs *w.* parallel to that of Saura, and enters the Piurá.

GUALEA, a settlement of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito. It is of a warm and moist climate, situate between two rivers, and in the middle of a thick wood, near the old road which led from Quito to the port called Del Embarcadero, in the river of Esmeraldas. The plantains which grow in its district pass for those of the most delicate flavour in all America. It is 23 miles *n. w.* of Quito, in lat. 5′ *n.* and long. 78° 34′ *w.*

[GUALEGAICHU, a town of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on a river of the same name, about 90 miles *n.* of Buenos Ayres, in lat. 32° 59′ 15″ *s.* Long. 58° 27′ 8″ *w.*]

GUALEGUAS, San Nicolas de las, a settlement of the missions that are held by the religious order of St. Francis, in the Nuevo Reyno de Leon of N. America, five leagues *n.* of the town of Cerralvo.

GUALEGUAY, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which rises between those of Paraná and Uruguay, runs *s.* many leagues, then turns its course *e.* and enters the last river by two mouths, forming an island.

[Gualeguay, a town of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on a river of the same name, about 95 miles *n. w.* of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 33° 8′ 19″. Long. 59° 28′ 10″.]

GUALI, or Guedi, a rapid river of the province of Los Marquetones in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the mountains of the city of Mariquita, runs *e.* passing through the town of Honda, and then enters the grand river of La Magdalena. On all the settlements situate on its shores, the inhabitants are subject to the epidemic disorder of *cotos* or tumors on the throat, and this is attributed to the waters, which contain certain minerals, and in as much as those who abstain from drinking them are not afflicted with this malady. Its mouth is in lat. 5° 15° *n.* Long. 74° 53′ *w.*

Guali, a settlement of the province and government of Mariquita in the same kingdom; situate near the source of the former river, and from which it takes its name.

[Guali, some *sierras* in the same province and government as the former.]

GUALLAGA, a large and copious river of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanuco in Peru, formed from that of the Pilgomayu, which rises from the lake of Bombón in the province of Tarma, and from that of Visacaca, which has its origin in the mountains of the province of Guamalies. These two rivers united pass near the city of Leon de Guanuco, bending their course to the *n.* and form the Guallaga, which afterwards collects the waters of those of Paloyacu, Santa Maria, Tacumi, Arapi, Aguanos, Apena, and of the lake Túratini. At the mouth of this river, and on one of its shores, dwell the two numerous nations of the Aguanos and the Barbadoes Indians, the latter thus named from their wearing beards, a feature which distinguishes them from all the other Indians of America: they are of a very dark colour, owing to their always going exposed to the inclemency of the weather; the women, who assist in the *rancherias*, are fair and ruddy. They formerly occupied upwards of 150 leagues of territory. This river, which was the same along

which the tyrant Lope de Aguirre proceeded, enters the Marañon on the *s.* side; its mouth is 30 leagues from the Pongo, or narrow pass so called, in lat. 7° 16′ *s.*

GUALMATA, a settlement of the province and government of Pastos, in the district and jurisdiction of the presidency of the kingdom of Quito.

GUALPI, a small river of the province and government of Atacamos or Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito. It enters the Mira a little before this runs into the sea.

GUAMA, a rapid river of the kingdom of Peru, to the *n.* of Lima, in the province and *corregimiento* of Cercado. It waters and fertilizes an extensive *llanura*, to which it gives its name; is dangerous to be forded, and as it enters the sea, forms a small bay.

Guama, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the shore of the river Yaraqui, at its source, to the *e.* of the city of Barquisimeto, between this city and the town of San Felipe.

Guama, another settlement, in the island of Cuba, on the *s.* coast.

Guama, another river, of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil. It runs *e.* and enters the arm of Los Amazonas, which forms the island of Marajo, just at its entrance into the sea.

GUAMACHUCO, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded *e.* by the province of Caxamarquilla, *n. e.* by that of Chachapoyas, the river Marañon running between, *n.* by Caxamarca, *n. w.* and *w.* by that of Truxillo, and *s.* by that of Conchucos. It is 30 leagues long *e. w.* and 10 wide; it was separated from that of Caxamarca, and was made a *corregimiento* in 1759, the Count de Superunda being viceroy. It is not wanting in vegetable productions, such as maize, wheat, barley, *papas*, and fruits of the *sierra* and the valleys, in as much as it enjoys some good temperatures, though it is for the most part cold; and in this view only does it differ from the province of Caxamarca, its productions as well as commerce, in all other respects, corresponding with those of that province. Here are breeds of all sorts of cattle, particularly sheep, of the wool of which much country cloth is made in the great manufactories that are found here. Here are mines of gold and silver, and some of the silver ones are worked, together with those of the mountain of Algumarca, of San Joseph de Achocomas, and of the *real* De Carangas; others of gold are worked also, though but few of them. In the mountain of Aupillán is a good vein of iron, and in other parts are found sulphur and load-stone. This province is watered by certain rivers, the most considerable of which is the Tablachaca, which rises in the vicinity of a lofty snowy mountain to the *s. e.* at the end of the province, &c. called Pallagatos: this river receives those of Angasmarca and Guachaca, and, running *w.* through the confines of the province of Conchucos, enriches the stream of the Santa, flowing with its whole waters into the same. The other river of note is that which is called Guamachuco, and rises from a lake close to the settlement, and which, following a *n.* course, receives other smaller streams, and then incorporates itself with the river of Las Criznejas, of the province of Caxamarca, which river enters the Marañon by an *e.* course, as do those of Chusgon, Santisbamba, Iracapampa, and others. Here are few settlements, but many estates well peopled, and having for the most part workshops and buildings, and even churches. The inhabitants amount to 11,000: its *repartimiento* was small. The capital is the settlement of the same name, situate on a very cold spot; the other settlements are,

Sinsicapa,	Malin,
Otusco,	Huancai,
Estancias,	Santiago de Chuco,
Usquil,	Haxabamba.
Lucma,	

It contains 28 churches, divided amongst the different districts of Mollepata, Jurubamba, Marcabal, and Chuquisongo.

GUAMAL, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, in the district of the town of Mompox; situate on the shore of the grand river Magdalena.

Guamal, a point of land on the *s.* coast of the island of Cuba, opposite the island of Pinos.

GUAMALIES, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded *n.* by the province of Pataz, *e.* by the mountains of the infidel Indians, *s. e.* by the province of Guanuco, *s.* by that of Tarma, *s. w.* by that of Caxatambo, and *n. w.* and *w.* by that of Conchucos. Its length is 82 leagues *n. s.* and its width 30 *e. w.* being in other parts no more than 12. This province is nothing more than an extensive valley, through which runs the Marañon, which river rises six leagues beyond the *s.* boundary of the province, from the lake Lauricocha, of the province of Tarma: its waters are increased by various other rivers and streams, which enter it on either side; and some of these are very considerable. The temperature is cold towards the *s.* and elsewhere it is for the most part benign. To the *n.* however, in the curacy of Huacaibamba, are found some *estancias* of such intense

heat the whole year round, that it is to this cause that the dark colour, which renders the inhabitants here distinct from those of the other provinces, is attributed, and that they are called Zambos. Here is grown an abundance of seeds and fruits: there are large breeds of cattle, from the wool of which is made a considerable portion of country cloth, the same being the principal article of commerce. This province produces some *coca;* and some few years back were discovered some silver mines, which promise well, as also another of quicksilver, in the mountain called Chonta. Near the settlements of Aguamira and Baños are fountains of hot water; and in the vicinity of the latter settlement are seen the vestiges of a stone road made by art, some similar to which are found in other provinces, as in those contiguous with Conchucos, Tarma, and others, the direction of the same being *s.* of Caxacarca, and the route by which the Incas used to travel. Some say that this road led as far as Quito: be that as it may, it gives proofs of a very sumptuous work; and not far from it are discovered some monuments of antiquity, such as a palace for bathing, in the building of which the stones are so neatly knit together that the union is scarcely visible; also the ruins of a temple and a fortress on the top of a mountain, towards the side which is laved by the river Marañon; there is likewise a castle at some distance from the fort. In this province is found the stone called Ætites, or of the eagles; also there are several kinds of wood peculiarly adapted for building, amongst which the cedar particularly abounds, the same being cut on the mountains towards the *e.* The settlements of its jurisdiction are,

Baños,	Llacta,
Bondos,	Puños,
Cosma,	Miraflores,
Chupán,	Zinga,
Quipai,	Punchao,
Chuquis,	Pariarca,
Jesus,	Tantamayo.
Xivin,	Hacas,
Huanerin,	Xipán,
Choras,	Chipao,
Pachas,	Monzon,
Sillapata,	Huaicabamba,
Llamas,	Rundabamba,
Aguamira,	Huariganche,
Coascahuac,	Llanos,
Chavinillas,	Querin.

GUAMAN, Santiago de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo in Peru; situate in the valley of Chimo. It was formerly well peopled, but at present reduced to a very scanty number of Indians, who live by cultivating some sorts of grain and garden herbs, which they carry for sale to the city, from whence this settlement is distant half a league to the *s. e.* It has a beautiful grove of poplars, and a good church, which was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1759, and which has not since been repaired. In this church is an image of the humility and patience of Jesus Christ, which is held in particular veneration by the inhabitants.

GUAMANGA, or Huamanga, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Peru; bounded *n.* and *n. e.* by the province of Guanta, *s.* by that of Vilcas Huaman, and *w.* by that of Castro Virreyna. Its jurisdiction is so limited that it has no more than two settlements, though some others have been separated from it. Its territory lies high, and its temperature is cold. It abounds in excellent pastures, in which breed many herds of cattle, the wool of which is esteemed the finest of any in Peru. Much wheat grows here, and the best in the low lands. This province was conquered and united to the empire by the Inca Viracocha, eighth emperor.

The capital is the city of the same name, founded by Francisco Pizarro, in 1539, in an extensive and beautiful plain, which is watered and fertilized by a river rising in the mountains. It has also the names of San Juan de la Victoria, in memory of the retreat of Manco Inca, after that he had well nigh conquered the Spaniards in a bloody battle; and also of San Juan de la Frontera, although no one calls it by any other name than that of Guamanga. Its temperature is so benign that it is never incommoded either by heat or cold, and enjoys a constant spring. There is no town in Peru that can compare with it in buildings: these are all of stone, very handsome and convenient, and having gardens and orchards annexed, both for recreation and use. The public places and squares are grand, and the entrances to the city adorned with rows of trees. It has two parishes, with four curacies, a college, which is a royal seminary, with the title of San Christóval, and enjoying the privileges of an university; some convents of the religious orders of Santo Domingo, San Francisco, San Agustin, La Merced, San Juan de Dios; and a college which belonged to the regulars of the company of Jesuits; also two monasteries for nuns, one of Santa Clara, and another of Carmelites; three religious houses of entertainment, called San Francisco, De Paula, De San Agustin, and De Agonizantes, called De la Buena Muerte; and a curacy entitled Santa Maria Magdalena, composed of In-

dians, who live in different wards of the city. It abounds in grain, fruit, and cattle, and from the skins of the latter are made soles for shoes, belts and other sorts of leather, by which a great trade is carried on. In its territory is a fountain, the water of which, when congealed, is converted into a white and transparent stone, of which are made glass for windows, figures, and articles of ornament. It has also mines of silver, gold, and load-stone, but few of them are worked. It is the head of a bishopric erected by Paul V. in the year 1609, and suffragan to Lima. It comprehends eight provinces, which are, Guanta, Vilcas Huaman, Andraguailas, Guancabelica, Angaraes, Castro Virreyna, Parinacocha, and Lucanas. The natives are courteous, affable, liberal, and conversant as well in the sciences as in matters of business. This city contains many noble and rich families, and not a few descended from the first conquerors. It is the native place of the most illustrious Señor Don Manuel Gerónimo de Romani, canon of this holy church, bishop of Panamá and Cuzco; also of the Marquis of Valdelirios, actual counsellor, chamberlain of the royal and supreme council of the Indies, and of Doña Maria Teresa Cruzategui y Munivi, Marchioness of Feria, a lady of singular talent and education, possessing a knowledge of Latin and philosophy, the belles lettres, and different languages. This city is 188 miles *s. e.* of Lima, 176 *n. w.* from Cuzco, and 134 *n. e.* from Pisco. Lat. 12° 56′ *s.* Long. 73° 57′ *w.*

Bishops who have presided in Guamanga.

1. Don *Fr.* Agustin de Carvajal, of the order of San Agustin, native of Cáceres in Estremadura, prior of the convent in Valladolid, assistant general of the order; promoted from the church of Panamá to this, in 1611; he governed until 1620, when he died.

2. Don Francisco Verdugo, native of Carmona in Andalucia, collegiate in the college of Maese Rodrigo de Sevilla, professor of canons and laws, advocate of the inquisition of Sevilla, and fiscal of that of Murcia, afterwards inquisitor of Lima; elected bishop of Guamanga in 1622; he was a model for charitable and just prelates, five times visited his bishopric, and died in 1636, having been promoted to the archbishopric of Santa Fé.

3. Don *Fr.* Gabriel de Zarate, of the order of Santo Domingo, native of Lima; he was prior in four convents of his religion, twice provincial, *calificador* of the holy office, and presented to this bishopric in the same year of 1636; he died the following year.

4. Don *Fr.* Antonio Conderina, of the order of San Agustin, native of Bilbao; promoted from the bishopric of Santa Marta to this, in 1645; on his arrival, however, he became mad, and in his stead was nominated,

5. Don Antonio de Castro del Castillo, who did not accept the dignity.

6. Don Andres Garcia de Zurita, native of Sevilla, collegiate and rector in the royal college of San Felipe and San Marcos of the university of Lima, curate in the bishopric of Quito, canon and afterwards dean of the holy church of Lima, coadjutor to the bishopric of Guamanga, and then bishop, and from thence promoted to the bishopric of Truxillo, in 1650.

7. Don Francisco Godoy, canon of the churches of Buenos Ayres and Arequipa, and dean of this church, professor of arts; elected bishop of Guamanga in the same year, 1650.

8. Don *Fr.* Cipriano de Médina, of the order of Santo Domingo, native of Lima, professor of arts, *difinidor* and procurator-general; elected bishop of Guamanga, the cathedral of which he finished, and who died the same day that he was preceeding to make the visitation.

9. Don Vasco de Contreras, native of Lima, collegiate of the college of San Martin, and of his university, treasurer of that holy church, bishop of Popayán, from whence he was removed to this bishopric.

10. Don Sancho Pardo de Andrade y Figueroa, who was promoted to the bishopric of Quito, in 1688.

11. Don Diego Ladron de Guevara; he passed from the church of Panamá, in 1699; was promoted to that of Guamanga, and from thence to that of Quito, in 1703.

12. Don Diego Deza y Ulloa, native of Mexico, who died in 1719.

13. Don *Fr.* Alonzo Roldan, of the order of San Basilio, native of Villarobledo in La Mancha, master in sacred theology, synodical examiner of the archbishopric of Toledo, *calificador* of the holy tribunal of the inquisition, abbot of his church of Alcalá and of the monastery of Madrid, *difinidor*, provincial, and vicar-general of the provinces of Castilla and Andalucía; presented to the bishopric of Guamanga in 1723; he governed with singular integrity his church for 17 years; and although oppressed with years and persecutions, he endeavoured to renounce the mitre, yet was not this permitted him.

14. Don *Fr.* Francisco Galeano, of the order of La Merced, native of Lima, first professor of writing in the university of San Marcos, auxiliary bishop of that capital, with the title of Rosaliense,

and promoted to that of Guamanga in 1741; he died in 1743.

15. Don Miguel Bernardo de la Fuente Roja, native of Lima, promoted from the church of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in 1744; but he died before he could take possession.

16. Don Francisco Gutierrez; elected in 1745; he died in 1749.

17. Don Felipe Manrique de Lara, native of Lima, of the illustrious family of the Marquises of this title, dean of that holy metropolitan church; elected bishop of Panamá, which dignity he renounced, and then of Guamanga, in 1750; he died in 1765.

18. Don *Fr.* Joseph Luis de Lila, of the order of San Agustin, native of Panamá; elected in 1766; he died in 1769.

19. Don Miguel Moreno y Ollo, native of Panamá, dean of its holy church, and bishop; from whence he was promoted to the bishopric of Guamanga in 1771; he died in 1782.

20. Don Francisco Lopez, abbot of Motril; elected bishop of Guamanga in 1782.

GUAMANI, a *cordillera* of mountains, very lofty and covered with snow, which is united to the grand *cordillera* of the Andes, in the kingdom of Quito.

GUAMANTANGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru. It is small, but celebrated for the continual pilgrimages which are made hither from different parts, by people who come to visit the effigy of Christ, which is highly venerated in one of the churches; and upon the celebration of the festival, which is on the day of Pentecost, the concourse of visitors from the other provinces is immense.

GUAMANTLA, or Huamantla, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlaxcala in Nueva España. It contains more than 100 families of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and *Mustees*, who occupy themselves in making bits for bridles, stirrups, and many other nice works in iron, with such neatness, that these articles are in high estimation throughout the kingdom, and form the principal branch of commerce. It has a convent of the religious order of San Francisco; situate 15 miles *e.* of Tlaxcala, 27 *n. e.* of Puebla, and 48 *w.* by *s.* of Xalapa.

GUAMANZANA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo in Peru; situate near the river Morin, and the mountain of Pelagatos.

GUAMARA, an abundant river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil. It runs many leagues to the *n. n. e.* and enters the sea close to the point of Colta.

GUAMARO, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena; situate on the shore of the river of La Magdalena.

GUAMARU, a settlement of the missions that were held by the Carmelite fathers of Portugal, in the country of Las Amazonas; situate on the shore of the Rio Negro.

GUAMAS, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

Guamas, another settlement, in the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; situate on the coast of the gulf of California.

GUAMAZAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito.

GUAMBA, an ancient and very fertile province in the territory of the province of Popayán, of the Nuevo Reyno de Grenada, discovered by Sebastian de Benalcazar in 1536. Its natives were ferocious and cannibals.

GUAMBACHO, a port of the S. sea, on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Santa in Peru.

GUAMBIA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

GUAMBOS, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru. It rises in the valley of Tlayabamba, runs inclining to *s. s. e.* and enters the Moyobamba.

GUAMES, San Diego de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pastos in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river of the Lake.

Guames, a river of the same province and *corregimiento*, which runs *e.* for many leagues, collecting the waters of many other rivers, and of the lake Mocoa, when it enters with a very abundant stream into the Putu-mayu. It has a very handsome bridge of willow twigs.

Guames, another river, in the province and *corregimiento* of Tacunga, and of the same kingdom. It rises near the settlement of Pilláro, runs *e.*; and united with others, enters the Curaray in the country of the Canelos.

GUAMINI, a mountain of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, near the coast of the Patagones.

GUAMO, a settlement of the jurisdiction of Ibagué in the government of Mariquita, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; annexed to the curacy

of the settlement of Cuello. It is of a hot temperature, fertile, and abundant in the vegetable productions of its climate, and contains 400 housekeepers.

GUAMO, a small river of the province and government of Maracaibo, which rises *n.* of the city of Mérida, between this city and the Great lake. It runs *n.* and empties itself into the said lake.

GUAMOCO, a city of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is rich, and abounds in mines of silver of the purest kind; is situate on the shore of the river Alara, in the midst of some extensive *sierras*, from which it has taken its name, the same abounding in washing places of gold, found amongst the *quebradas* or broken and uneven grounds which abound here: these washing places are called San Francisco, Bijagua, Platanár, Ariza, Trinidad, San Pedro, La Cruz, Tupe, Espolon de Sabalo, Ambulama, Saltillo, Encarnacion, Santa Margarita, Santa Isabel, San Lorenzo, Cultura, Caceri Grande, Cacerito; and there are many others, which have produced an infinite quantity of gold, causing the city to increase in fame, commerce, and population. Since, however, the decay of the mines, it has been reduced to a miserable state, and is merely the ruins of what it formerly was. [It is 32 miles *n. e.* of Antioquia. Lat. 7° 9′ *n.* Long. 74° 57′ *w.*

GUAMOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the *llanuras* of the Orinoco, to the *n.* and to the *e.* of the river Apure, near which they dwell amongst the woods: bounded *s.* by the nation of the Paes, and *e.* by that of the Palenques. They are very numerous and valorous.

GUAMOTE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito.

GUANABACOA, a town of the island of Cuba.

GUANABO, a small river of the island of Santo Domingo, near the coast of the *e.* head. It runs into the sea at the mouth of the great bay of Samaná, close to the cape of San Rafael.

GUANACAS, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded on the confines of that of Quito, by the regulars of the company, in 1620, when they entered the kingdom to reduce to the faith the Paeces Indians.

GUANACAS, a *paramo* or desert mountain, which is very lofty and covered with eternal snow, in the same province and kingdom as the former settlement, on the skirts of which it is situate. It lies in the direct road in going down from the kingdom of Quito, and many travellers have been frozen in their journey, through the intense cold which prevails here.

GUANACATI, a river of the province and government of Panamá in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, *e.* of the settlement of Chepo. Its shores are very fertile, and adorned with numerous cultivated estates and gardens. It runs into the S. sea, on the *w.* of the river called Cheminá, in lat. 8° 53′ *n.*

GUANACEVI, a settlement and *real* of the silver mines of the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate on the shore of the river of Las Nasas, 15 leagues to the *n. n. w.* of the capital Guadiana.

[GUANACHES, several lakes of the kingdom of La Plata; situate about 55 miles to the *n. e.* of Mendoza in the kingdom of Chile. Into these lakes run the rivers De Mendoza, O'Tamiya, and Blanco, and several others: the largest of these lakes is called Lag. Grande, which is about 54 miles long, out of which lake runs the river Desaguadero or Colorado, and empties itself into the sea between the river Plata and the peninsula De San Josef.]

GUANACOCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river Mendoza.

GUANAGUANA, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate in the interior of the *serranía*. It is one of the missions that belong in that province to the Aragonese Capuchin fathers.

GUANAHANI, or SAN SALVADOR, or by the English called Cat Island, one of the Bahamas; in the ocean, and the first land of America discovered by Admiral D. Christopher Columbus in 1492. He gave it the name of St. Salvador, since he had already considered himself as lost, and since his people had threatened to kill him, unless, as he had promised them, they might find land. Lat. 24° 15′. Long. 75° 40′. [See ST. SALVADOR.]

GUANAHUCA, a volcano of the kingdom of Chile, in the mountains of the *cordillera*, near that of Osorno. Lat. 40° 50′ *s.* Long. 71° 45′ *w.*

GUANAJA, a settlement of the island of Cuba, on the *n.* coast, 62 leagues from the point of Hicacos.

GUANAJIVE, a river of the island of San Juan de Puertorico, which rises *n.* of the town of San German, runs *w.* and enters the sea between port Frances and the river Mayagues.

GUANAJUATO, an *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It is for the most part of a cold temperature, since its situation occupies the *sierra* Madre. Its

productions are gold, silver, and copper, of which metals there are very abundant mines, the which at the present day are dug to a great depth, and are much troubled with water, so that their expence of working is very great. Within its district also are other mines, called the *Real* de San Nicolas, three leagues to the *n.* that of Peregrino, San Lorenzo, La Trinidad, El Realejo, four leagues to the *w.* with those called La Puerta, La Ovejara, La Mora, San Bernabé, El Rosario, and La Medalla, all of gold and silver; but all yielding sparingly, through the scanty means of working them possessed by the natives. Besides these there are in the *sierras* those of Peregrina, La Sirena, Las Bayas, Santa Ana, and La Ataláya, each forming a moderate village, having its church and chaplain for the administration of the sacraments. The same is the case in 43 estates in which the silver is manufactured. These estates lie in certain glens, in which reside hordes of labourers, who consume annually more than 100,000 load of maize, 18,000 sheep, 5000 oxen, and 18,000 load of meal, the same being used in the aforesaid 16 villages, and in the settlement and head settlement of Irapuato, which is united to this jurisdiction. The capital is Santa Fé.

GUANAMBI, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena; situate between the sea-coast and the Dique, which communicates with the Rio Grande de la Magdalena.

GUANAMBU, or JUANAMBU, a large and rapid river of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasto in the kingdom of Quito. It runs from *e.* to *w.* and after having collected the waters of the Mayo, unites itself with the Guaitara; when these, united, join the Patia with such rapidity, as neither to admit of vessels to pass, or any bridge to be built upon it. It is consequently passed *en taravita*, by a sling, which consists of a strong cable attached on either shore to some stout trees. On the cable is hung, by large iron rings, a large basket; and this, in which are placed the persons and burthens that are to be brought over, is drawn backwards and forwards by horses on either shore, by cords attached to the basket. This river empties itself into the Patia, in about lat. 1° 26′ *n.* Long. 77° 25′ *w.*

GUANANAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of Paraguay, who inhabit the vicinities of the river Paraná. They are being reduced by degrees to the faith, and are forming themselves into settlements. They are of a docile nature, laborious, and fond of agriculture.

GUANANDO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito.

GUANAPA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guajuapa in Nueva España, containing 100 families of Indians.

GUANAPA, a river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucia. It runs *n.* inclining to the *e.* and enters the Aruy, near the city of Real Corona.

GUANAPALO, a river of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which rises in the mountains of Bogotá. It abounds in delicious fish, and is navigable by canoes; runs from *n.* to *s.* and enters by the *n.* into the Meta, near the settlement of San Francisco Regis.

GUANAPALO, another river, of the province and government of Maracaibo. It rises to the *e.* of the town of St. Domingo, runs inclining to the *e.*; and forming a curve of very great extent, enters the river of La Portuguesa.

GUANAPATO, a river of the province and government of La Guayana, which enters the Meta according to Mr. Bellin. No doubt, he meant the former river, and has mistaken the name.

GUANAPAY, a river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *e.* and enters the Paraná, between those of Iluci and Yagui.

GUANAPE, a port in the S. sea, in the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo in Peru; little frequented, from its insecurity and exposure. It is 10 leagues to the *s. e.* of its capital, which is the nearest of any population or town. It has been rendered very desolate, from want of water, and the whole of its inhabitants are comprehended in about a dozen *ranchos* of Indians, who live by fishing, and by helping vessels to unload which come here and are pressed for time.

GUANAPE, FARALLONES DE, four small isles; one larger than the rest, opposite the former port. They are desert and barren.

GUANAPO, a river of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná. It rises in the mountains not far from the coast, runs *e.* and enters the Unare.

GUANAPU, a river of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil. It rises in the mountains, and empties itself by the *s.* into the mouth of Las Amazonas.

GUANARE, a settlement of the missions that are held by the Capuchin fathers, in the province and government of Guayana; situate on the shore of the river of its name. [Guanare received from its founders, in 1593, the civil and religious institutions given at that period to every village then

[established; that is, a *cabildo* and a curate. Those who selected the situation deserve praise for the wisdom of their choice. In the first place, a river, which has given its name to the town, furnishes the inhabitants with good water, for drinking as well as for the purposes of culture, and for the use of their flocks. In the next, there is nothing to prevent the winds circulating well through the town, and refreshing the atmosphere.

If one considers the situation of Guanare with respect to rural works, it will be seen that the lands in the *e.* part are fertile, and fit for every description of produce; and that to the *s.* and *e.* the pasture of the immense plains are evidently destined by nature for the propagation of cattle. It is in this speculation that the inhabitants are chiefly engaged. Their greatest wealth is in cattle, the number of which is infinite. They sell a number of oxen for the consumption of the province, and also a number of mules for its use. The surplus is exported from Coro, Porto Cavello, or Guayana. Formerly very good tobacco was cultivated in the valleys of Tucupio and Liporora, as well as on the banks of the river Portuguesa; but since the government monopoly, these plantations have suffered the fate of all those that unfortunately were not within the jurisdiction designed by the ministers for the cultivation of tobacco on the king's account. The population of Guanare amounts to 12,300 persons. The streets are in a line, broad, and formed by houses, if not magnificent, of a very passable construction. There is an hospital with a very pitiful revenue; but the parish church is large, handsome, and ornamented in a superior manner. It owes a part of its splendour to the possession of Our Lady of Comoroto, whose virtues and miracles oblige us to give an account of her apparition, and of the causes of the great concourse of people which she attracts from the neighbouring provinces. It was ascertained by an investigation made by D. Carlos de Herrera, rector (cure-rector) of the cathedral of Caracas, that in 1651, an inhabitant of the name of John Sanchez made a journey from the town of Espiritu Santo to Tucuyo, by a road which led over some dry *savannas*. A Caciqne stopped him to acquaint him that a woman exceedingly beautiful had appeared to him in a ravine which he pointed out to him, and that she had told him to go with his people, and find the whites, who would make him throw water on his head, as the only means of securing his way to heaven. Sanchez, being in a hurry, deferred the examination of the matter until his return, which was in eight days. The Cacique was punctual in repairing to the same spot at this period, continuing as much affected with what the woman had said to him as he was on the first day. The *alcaldes* were informed that the whole Cacique nation would repair to the church to receive baptism. This was punctually executed, and in less than one hour more than 7000 souls were put into the way of salvation.

After this solemnity, all the daughters and children of the baptized Indians beheld the woman in the ravine where she had made her first appearance. As it was the place where they went to fetch water, they always stopped longer than their errand required, and were often scolded and beaten by their parents. The same fault and the same chastisement were repeated every day, until at last the children declared that a woman appeared to them, under so beautiful a form that they could not weary themselves with admiring her.

No adult could see her; but on the report of the children, prodigious virtues were attributed to the waters in this ravine. What carried their belief to its height was the bishop Diego de Baños having sent some of this water to Madrid in 1699; as it arrived there, after a voyage of ten months, as fresh as if it had been just taken from the ravine. The governor D. Nicholas Eugenio de Ponce sent some to his wife, at the Canary islands. It arrived equally fresh.

People who are in want, repair with a lighted lamp to bathe in the ravine. Every where they send for this water. Even the flint stones have become relics, and are worn about the neck. What is very singular, is that every body had an entire faith in these miracles, excepting the very Cacique who had given the information to Sanchez. He persisted in an invincible unbelief.

On the 8th of Sept. 1652, they wished to force him to assist at the divine ceremonies; he refused, and retired to his dwelling, which was two leagues off. He was no sooner arrived there than the Virgin appeared to him arrayed in a splendour which shone as bright at midnight as the meridian sun. Immediately the Cacique saw her, he said to her, "O madam! dost thou come here also, thou mayest as well return, I am not more disposed to obey thee; owing to thee, I find myself in trouble; I wish to retire to the woods, which I have to repent having ever left." The Indian's wife said to her husband, "Do not insult the woman, be not of a bad heart." He then took his bow and arrow to shoot the Virgin; but she approached near enough to him to prevent it. He wished to seize her, she vanished, and the room was again in darkness. In]

[the same time the Cacique felt something in his hand. They lighted a fire, and discovered it to be a figure of the Virgin, which he had concealed in the thatch of his cottage: he fled into the woods, and died of a bite of a serpent.

A child of 12 years old found this little figure; he attached it to the relic which he wore about his neck. But this event was no sooner known than the people went to find it in a procession. They carried it to the church, and soon raised a temple more worthy of her, where all the faithful continually present her the homage of the most profound veneration. To vie with Our Lady of Loreto, she only wants the wealth of the Italian Virgin, for she is quite as much venerated, and quite as powerful.

Guanare is in lat. 8° 12′ *n.* and long. 69° 15′ *w.* It lies 193 miles *s. s. w.* of Caracas, 64 *s. e.* of Truxillo, and 70 *n. e.* of Varinas.]

Guanare, a town of the province and government of Venezuela, founded by Captain Juan Fernandez de Leon in 1593, by order of the governor D. Diego de Osorio, near the river from whence it takes its name, and also near another which surrounds it; each of these rivers abounding in fish. It is of a healthy temperature, though extremely hot. Here are large breeds of cattle, owing to the fine pastures of its extensive *llanuras* and *sabanas*. Here also are produced great quantities of *cacao*, tobacco, fruits, and garden herbs. In its church is venerated a miraculous image, with the dedicatory title of Nuestra Señora de Comoroto, which appeared here in 1652; and very numerous are the pilgrimages made to this shrine from all the immediate provinces. This town is 20 leagues to the *s. e.* of the city of Tucuyo. The aforesaid river rises from the aforesaid town, and enters the Portuguesa.

GUANARITO, a river of the province and government of Venezuela, which rises in the *paramo* of La Rosa, to the *n.* of the city of Truxillo, and runs *e.* forming an extensive curve, until it unites itself with the Tucupio to enter the Portuguesa.

GUANAS, Cerros de, some mountains of the province and government of Chaco in Peru, running along the shore of the river Paraguay.

GUANAVAL, a river of the province and government of Nueva Vizcaya in N. America.

GUANAXA, an island of the N. sea; situate near the coast of the province and government of Honduras, opposite the bay of Truxillo.

[GUANAXUATO, a province, wholly situated on the ridge of the *cordillera* of Anahuac, and the most populous in New Spain. The population is also more equally distributed here than in any of the other provinces. Its length, from the lake of Chapala to the *n. e.* of San Felipe, is 52 leagues; and its breadth from the Villa de Leon to Celaya, 31 leagues. Its territoral extent is nearly the same as that of the kingdom of Murcia; and in relative population it exceeds the kingdom of the Asturias. Its relative population is even greater than that of the departments of the Hautes-Alpes, Basses-Alpes, Pyrenees Orientales, and the Landes. The most elevated point of this mountainous country seems to be the mountain De los Llanitos, in the *sierra* de Santa Rosa. Its height above the level of the sea is 2815 metres, or 9235 feet.

The cultivation of this fine province, part of the old kingdom of Mechoacán, is almost wholly to be ascribed to the Europeans, who arrived there in the 16th century, and introduced the first germ of civilization. It was in these *n.* regions, on the banks of the Rio de Lerma, formerly called Tololotlan, that the engagements took place between the tribes of hunters and shepherds, called in the historians by the vague denominations of Chichimecs, who belonged to the tribes of the Pames, Capuces, Samues, Mayolias, Guamanes, and Guachichiles Indians. In proportion as the country was abandoned by these wandering and warlike nations, the Spanish conquerors transplanted to it colonies of Mexican or Aztec Indians. For a long time agriculture made more considerable progress than mining. The mines, which were of small celebrity at the beginning of the conquest, were almost wholly abandoned during the 17th and 18th centuries; and it is not more than 30 or 40 years since they became richer than the mines of Pachuca, Zacatecas, and Bolaños. They are also infinitely richer than those of Potosi ever were, and afforded, from 1796 to 1803, near 40,000,000 of dollars in gold and silver, or very near 5,000,000 of dollars annually; that is, somewhat less than one-fourth of the whole quantity of the gold and silver from New Spain; yet these mines, productive as they were, did not employ more than 5000 workmen of every description.

There are in the intendancy of Guanaxuato three cities, viz. Guanaxuato, Celayo, and Salvatierra; four towns, viz. San Miguel el Grande, Leon, San Felipe, and Salamanca; 37 settlements, 33 parishes, 448 farms (or *haciendas*), 225 individuals of the secular clergy, 170 monks, and 30 nuns; and in a population of more than 180,000 Indians, 52,000 subject to tribute.

The hot wells of San Jose de Comangillas are in this province. They issue from a basaltic opening. The temperature of the water, according to]

[experiments made by Humboldt and M. Roxas, is 96°.3 of the centigrade thermometer, or 205°.3 of Fahrenheit.

The population of this intendancy, in 1803, was 517,300; the extent of surface in square leagues 911, and the number of inhabitants to the square league 586.

The most remarkable towns of this intendancy are the following: Guanaxuato the capital, Salamanca, Celaya, Villa de Leon, San Miguel el Grande.]

[GUANAXUATO, or SANTA FE DE GUANAJUATO, the capital of the above province. The building of this city was begun by the Spaniards in 1554. It received the royal privilege of town in 1619, and that of city the 8th December 1741. Its present population is, within the city - - - - - 41,000

In the mines surrounding the city, to which the buildings are contiguous, at Marfil, Santa Ana, Santa Rosa, Valenciana, Rayas, and Mellado - - 29,600

70,600

Among whom there are 4500 Indians. Height of the city at the *plaza mayor* 2084 metres, or 6836 feet. Height of Valenciana at the mouth of the new pit, 2313 metres, or 7586 feet. Height of Rayas at the mouth of the gallery, 2157 metres, or 7075 feet. More properly GUANAJUATO, which see; also FE, SANTA.]

GUANCABAMBA, a river of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the *serrania* to the *w.* of the city of Loyola, runs *s.* and then turning its course to *e.* enters, united with the Sinanchi, into the Marañon.

GUANCABELICA, a town and capital of the province of Angaraes in Peru, the head of the government; founded in 1572 by the viceroy of that kingdom, Don Francisco de Toledo, second son of the Count of Oropesa, in whose memory he gave it the title of Villa Rica de Oropesa. It is situate in a broken and uneven glen, formed by the *cordillera;* is one of the grandest and richest cities in that kingdom; it is also populous, and the temperature is extremely cold, and the weather constantly changing, as it is not uncommon to expeperience in the same day rain, frost, hail, and tempests of thunder and lightning. The buildings are of stones, more or less porous, which are indurated by certain streams of warm water found in that neighbourhood. This settlement is watered by a stream, which in the rainy season swells to a considerable size, from being joined by several others flowing down from the neighbouring mountain: it is crossed in various parts by bridges, and one of these is of stone, and has three arches; and another of two stones put together in their rough or undressed state. This town is the residence of the governor, who originally was always an *oidor* of the audience of Lima, by commission, and with him two royal officers, an *alguazil mayor*, and the procurator of the town. It has been much noted for its great mine of quicksilver, discovered in 1563 by Enrique Garcés, a Portuguese; and this is the only one which is worked throughout all America; not that there are wanting many other fine mines of this metal, but that the quantity produced from this is found sufficient for working the metal of all the silver mines of Peru. The mode of using this metal was discovered by Pedro Fernandez de Velasco, in 1571. The aforesaid mine is farmed and worked by a company of 40 miners, which number is not always complete; and with these the king fixes upon a price that he shall pay for each quintal of quicksilver; when the whole extracted from the mines is regularly poured into the royal coffers. In the working of these mines, a vast number of the inhabitants of the settlement assist, as do also the Indians. The appointment to this labour is called *mita*, and very many are those that perish in the employ. This mine does not produce so much metal at the present day as it formerly did, owing to the great depth it has acquired, as also from a fire which happened in 1760, and which threatened to render it useless: however, this only led to the discovery of other mines; and the fire has been by great labour extinguished. The town has in its vicinity 124 kilns for doing the business of the mine; and the mouth of the mine is one league distant from the town. In 1735, the king took away the government from the *oidors* of the audience of Lima, and ordered that in their place should be elected men intelligent in affairs of mineralogy. [It is 53 miles *w.* from Guamanga or Huamanga, 140 *s. e.* from Lama, 86 *s.* by *e.* from Tarma, and 87 *e.* from the nearest part of the coast. In lat. 12° 56′ *s.* Long. 74° 51′ *w.*]

GUANCAY, a silver mine of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamachuco in Peru. It is on the shore of the river Chicama, which divides on this part its jurisdiction from that of Caxamarca.

GUANCAYO, a large, rich, and commercial settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Xauxa in Peru; situate in an extensive and fertile *llanura*, near the river of its name: this river has at its entrance a beautiful stone bridge. The settlement contains two parishes, and abounds

in exquisite fruits. It is eight leagues from its capital.

GUANCHACO, a settlement and port of the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo in Peru. It is poor and scanty, and the natives maintain themselves by catching fish and carrying their spoil to a market at the capital, or other place in the vicinity, also by assisting vessels or by directing the boats making the port. This, although it is but little sheltered from the winds, is much frequented by vessels coming from Lima and Panamá; and these would suffer imminent hazard of being wrecked upon the bar of sand and rocks which lies at the entrance of the port, but for the practice and cunning of the natives. The church is large and beautiful, and being built on a lofty eminence, serves as a direction and land-mark to vessels. In it is venerated an image of Nuestra Señora del Socorro, held in great devotion. M. de la Martiniere says, that this port of the S. sea is in Brazil, forgetting that the coasts of Peru and Chile are exactly on the opposite side of America to those of Brazil. This settlement is in lat. 8° 5′ *s.* Long. 78° 58′ *w.*

Guanchaco, a point of land on the coast of the same province and *corregimiento* as the former settlement.

GUANCHANAMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito.

GUANCHES, a river of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme; it runs into the N. sea, to the *w.* of the city of Portobelo.

GUANDARO, a settlement of the province and government of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huamantanga.

GUANDES, a river of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito. It rises between those of Ubay and Guapaire, runs nearly due *n.* and enters the Baures.

GUANE, a large settlement of the province of Velez in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of an hot and disagreeable temperature, and the little water that there is, is bad: it contains 150 Indians, whose habits are most perverse, and who are great drunkards and idlers, also 30 white inhabitants. In its vicinity is found a flat stone two yards and an half long, and as many wide, encased in the earth, and having engraved upon it in bass-relief three human figures, with garments carved in the same manner; the middle figure has sandals and a beard, and at the foot of the whole are five lines, written in letters that no one who has looked at them can make out. Close to the same stone runs a *quebrada*, or broken and uneven territory, called De los Santos.

GUANEROS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, to the *n. e.* at the foot of the mountains of Bogotá, and to the *n.* of the river Apure. They are of a docile and pacific nature, and many of them have been reduced to live in a settlement.

Guaneros, a river of the province and government of Maracaibo. It rises in the *sierra* Nevada, runs *s.* and inclining to the *s. e* enters the Apure.

GUANGO, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid in Nueva España, and of the province and bishopric of Mechoacán; situate in the bottom of a hollow. It is of a cold temperature, inhabited by 12 families of Spaniards and Mulattoes, and 82 of Indians. It has a convent of monks of the order of San Agustin; and in its district are various cultivated estates, in which reside 33 families of Spaniards, 20 of *Mustees*, and 66 of Mulattoes, all of whom are employed in agriculture. It is 14 leagues *s.* of the capital, Pasquaro.

GUANICA, a port of the island San Juan de Puertorico, on the *s.* coast.

GUANICO, Sierras de, some very lofty and long-extended mountains of the province and government of Santiago de Veragua, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. They run from *e.* to *w.* in the extremity washed by the S. sea, being eight leagues distant from the same.

GUANIMORO, a settlement of the head settlement of Tuxpán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio, in Nueva España, and of the bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 18 families of Indians, and lies half a league to the *n.* of its head settlement.

GUANIPA, Mesa de, a lofty promontory of land, in the province and government of Cumaná. Its skirts consist of a long stretch of hilly country, and of broken, uneven, clayish grounds. It is from 35 to 40 leagues across, and in some parts 50. Its top is all level, forming a continued flat plain; the soil is sandy, parched, and lacking water. On the sides of the Mesa are, however, large openings or chasms, and in the centre of these are woods of palms resembling those of dates, called here *moriche*. From these chasms issue out water, in such quantities as to form some considerable rivers.

Guanipa, a river of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná. It rises in the former table-land, and enters into the Guarapiche.

GUANO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito; situate on a delightful spot, abounding in the most exquisite of the European fruits, besides those peculiar to the region. It is of a benign and healthy climate, celebrated for its good manufactures and woollen stockings made by the Indians, and with which article a great trade is maintained with the provinces of Popayán, Chocó, and Barbacoas. In its district is a rich country estate called Elén. The settlement is seven miles *n. e.* of Riobamba, on the shore of the river of its name; in lat. 1° 34′ *s.* and long. 78° 28′ *w.*

GUANO, a small island of the S. sea, near the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru, to the *s.* of this town, and *n.* of the settlement of Atacama; in lat. 20° 19′ *s.*

GUANOAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, on the confines of the province and government of Paraguay, to the *n.*; amongst whom dwell many refugee Spaniards. Of these Indians we know nothing more than that they are very idle, and lead a loitering life through the woods, and on the shores of the rivers, maintaining themselves by fishing and the chase. This nation is above 100 leagues distant from the settlements of the missions of Paraguay.

GUANOZAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the bank of a stream which enters the river Girón.

GUANTA, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded *n.* and *n. w.* by the province of Xauxa, *n. e.* and *e.* by the mountains of the Andes, and *s.* and *s. w.* by the province of Angaraes, and partly by the jurisdiction of Guamanga and that of Castro Virreyna; on the *s. e.* it touches upon the provinces of Andahuailas and Vilcashuaman: it extends in length, from the province of Xauxa to that of Andahuailas, 60 leagues in a direction from *n. w.* to *s. e.* being 40 leagues wide. Its situation is, for the most part, on heights or mid-lands, where the cold is considerable; the rest consists of *quebradas* or broken glens, of a good and even warm temperature, although it is altogether scarce of *llanuras.* In this province are cultivated all kinds of fruits and seeds, nor is it without sugar-cane grounds. Towards the part bounded by the mountains, are gathered tolerable crops of coca and other fruits. Here are breeds of all kinds of cattle, although not in the greatest abundance; also various estates belonging to the settlements of San Pedro de Guanta and San Juan de Tambos, where the quantity of coca is the greatest, the crops being gathered three times a year, and regularly exceeding 88,000 *arrobas*, of 32 lbs. each, and the same being carried to Guancabelica, and other parts where there are mines, and sold at eight dollars the *arroba:* this, indeed, forms the greater part of the commerce of this province. In the woods are found many curious things, such as dragon's blood, cinnamon, bees honey, which is found in the trunks of trees; and some of these are so large that eight men, with their arms extended, cannot encompass them. Here are likewise bees which breed under ground, tigers of more beautiful skin than those of Africa, mountain-cats, hedge-hogs, bears, wild boars, cows, and wild horses, turkeys, doves, partridges, also a tree called *pilco*, the shade of which causes an universal itching over the whole body to those who come near its influence, and lastly, many rare herbs, which would afford much occupation and amusement to the botanist. There is scarcely any silver mine here worth mentioning; but there are mines of lead and of salt so abundant, that of this latter article large quantities are taken to the immediate provinces for working the silver. Amongst the rivers of the province, the largest is that which flows down through the province of Xauxa, and which rises in the province of Tarma from the lake called Cinchaicocha, the same preserving the name of the Marañon, which was given it by the Spaniards, although amongst the Indians it still preserves the name of Angoyaco. This river divides this province from that of Angaraes; and making an inflexion from *s. w.* to *e.* forms a peninsula called the island of Tayacaxa: it abounds in many delicate sorts of fish, and has, for a pass into the aforesaid province, a strong bridge, the same being the route by which lays the royal road leading from Cuzco, and called the Bridge of Iscucacha. There is also another bridge, called Criznejas, on the other side of the island, in the settlement of Mayoc. The inhabitants amount to 10,000, of all sexes and ages. The principal settlement is San Pedro de Guanta, six leagues from the city of Guamanga. Its *corregidor* used to have a *repartimiento* of 119,200 dollars, and it paid an *alcavala* of 953 dollars yearly. The population consists of the following settlements, divided into 12 curacies:

S. Pedro de Guanta,
San Juan de Tambo,
S. Juan de Guamanguilla,
Seque,
Huaillay,
S. Juan de Chilcas,
S. Miguel,
San Salvador de Osno,
S. Marcos de Chilua,
Pasayata,
Macachacre,

Huaichao,	Tongos,
Vinchos,	Huachicolpa,
Quinoa,	Socos,
Tambillo,	Paccha,
Ticllas,	Piccha,
Churcampa,	Locroja,
Corai,	Hunchor,
Colcabamba,	Anco,
Ocoro,	Acostamba,
Huallisa,	Salcabamba,
Roccha,	Ila,
Surcobamba,	Santiago,
Nequehuaicondor,	San Pedro de la Sal,
Vinchos de la Sal,	Mayóc,
Acocra,	Paucarbamba,
Ayari,	Santa Clara de Cosme,
Paucarbambilla,	Tocllacuri,
Santiago de Tucuma,	Huaribamba,
Anchâe,	Santiago de Piechos,
S. Pedro de Pampas,	Ayacacha.

GUANTANAMO. See CUMBERLAND.

GUANTAR, a river of the province and government of Cumaná.

GUANUCO, or HUANUCO, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded *n.* and *e.* by the province of the infidel Indians, *s. e.* and *s.* by the province of Tarma, and *w.* by the *s.* part of the province of Guamalies. Its temperature is benign and healthy, its territory fertile and abounding in fruit and seeds. In it is gathered a tolerable quantity of pepper and cotton, and here are good breeds of cattle; also at the entrance of the mountainous part much coca, which is usually carried to Tarma. The district is, as it were, situate in a valley, which begins at Tarma, and ends in the mountains. This province is watered by two rivers, the one called Pilcomayo, which flows from Tarma, the other Visacaca, in the limits of the province of Guamalies: these rivers unite at a small distance from the city of Guanuco, and run *n.* through the mountains. Contiguous to this province are the Panataguas Indians, amongst whom there were formerly good *reducciones;* but these have been lost through the natives having retired to the mountains, after having killed their pastors of the religious order of S. Francisco. At present, however, there are existing other missions, which are kept up by the monks of the college of Ocopa; such is the settlement of Nuestra Señora de la Rosa, and such are many others which have not yet acquired any very great perfection. La Martiniere, following the errors in the descriptions of Juan Laet, says that this province is watered by the river Marañon, although the same is 22 leagues to the *w.* in the province of Tarma. It has only three settlements with curacies, and 14 others annexed: the which are,

S. Miguel de Huacár,	Cairán,
Santa Marta del Valle,	Pillao,
Churubamba,	Conchamarca,
Pachabamba,	Cani,
Pachacoto,	Acomayo,
Pumacucho,	Churubamba,
Chinchác,	Llacon,
Nayota,	Panao.
Chaulán,	

Its *repartimiento* was 50,000 dollars, and it used to pay an *alcavala* of 400 yearly.

Of the same name is the capital of this province, founded by Gomez de Alvarado, in 1539, with the title of Leon de Guanuco de los Caballeros. It was afterwards re-established by Pedro Barroso, in 1540, and then finally perfected by Pedro de Puelles in 1542. Its first inhabitants were principally those who followed the royal standard in the wars of Pizarro and Almagros. Shortly after its first establishment in the spot called Guanuco el Viejo, it was removed to where it now stands, by order of the Licentiate Vaca de Castro, governor of Peru. In the time of the viceroy the Marquis of Cañete, there was given to it the title of Most Noble and Most Loyal, and a shield for its arms. It was a very populous and large city, of an handsome plant and beautiful edifices; its *cabildo*, which consisted of officers and corresponding employments, was much distinguished, and the *corregidor's* jurisdiction extended to the provinces of Conchucos, Guamalies, Caxatamba, Chinchaicocha, Tarma, and Guailas; and even after that there were made separate *corregimientos*, there was reserved to this the authority of chief judge of appeals in the first instance. At present it is reduced to a miserable village. It stands in the royal road of the Incas; and every here and there are to be seen the ruins of some of their superb edifices, and most conspicuous amongst the rest the royal palace and temple of the sun. It is near the river Pilcomayo, which passes by, united with the Visacaca. Its territory is pleasant and fertile in all kinds of fruit of excellent quality, and of which are made conserves much esteemed at Lima and in the other provinces. The parochial church, as well as its three convents, are extremely poor; so also are its inhabitants, although they are composed of some of the most noble families; indeed, the only mark of grandeur remaining to it is the privilege of receiving in its *cabildo* the *corregidors* and ministers of the five provinces aforesaid, which were formerly subject to its jurisdiction. It is in lat. 10° 6′ *s.* and long. 75° 36′ *w.*

GUANUCO, a settlement of the province of Guamalies, called Guanuco el Viejo, which was formerly the capital of the former province; founded by Juan Gomez de Alvarado, in 1539.

GUANUJO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

GUAPACHOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province and government of Tucumán, upon the confines of Paraguay. They dwell between the rivers Bermejo and Salado, amongst the woods, just like wild beasts, and beyond this their customs are but little known.

GUAPAIG, an abundant river of the province of Charcas in Peru. It runs 12 leagues off from the capital, and enters the river Plata.

GUAPAIRE, a river of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito. It rises between the rivers Ubay and Baures, runs *n.* inclining to *n. n. w.* and enters the last of the two rivers aforesaid.

GUAPAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito.

GUAPANOYA, SAN JUAN DE, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Metepec in Nueva España. It contains 20 families of Indians.

GUAPARATI, a river of the province and *captainship* of Sergipe in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the sea between the grand river of San Francisco and that of Sirugipá.

GUAPAY. See MADERA.

GUAPE, an abundant and noted stream of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which rises in the *cordillera* of Peru, runs for many leagues, collecting the waters of other rivers, traverses the province of San Juan de los Llanos, and enters the Orinoco.

GUAPETUBA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil. It runs *n. n. e.* and enters the sea between the point of Daniel and the river Gororasu.

GUAPI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pacages in Peru.

GUAPIRI, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Ica in Peru. It rises in the *cordillera*, runs *w.* and enters the sea opposite the rocks of Nasca.

GUAPIS, or GUAIPIES, a barbarous nation of Indians, divided into different tribes, who dwell in the woods and mountains of Fosca, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. The greater part of them have their habitations on the shores of the river Papamene, and they are bounded on the *e. n. e.* by the nation of the Macos. Hernan Perez de Quesada discovered the Guapis in 1542. The climate of their country is extremely cold.

GUAPO, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, one of the four which enter the Cuyuni by the *n.* side.

GUAPO, another river, of the province and government of Venezuela. It rises in the *sierra* which divides this province from that of Cumaná, runs *n.* and enters the Tuy, a little before this enters the sea.

GUAPORE, a river of the country and province of Las Amazonas, in the territory of Matogroso, belonging to the Portuguese. See ITENES.

GUAPULO, a settlement of the province and jurisdiction of Quito, in the district of Las Cinco Leguas de la Capital, lying two leagues distant from Quito. It is small, and situate on a narrow *llanura*, lying between the mountains, and watered by the river Machangara. It is celebrated for a miraculous image of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, which, bearing also the name of the settlement, is venerated in the church here, and held in particular reverence by the inhabitants of Quito, who look upon it as their protectress; and consequently, in times of epidemic disorders, bad seasons, earthquakes, or explosions of volcanoes, cause it to be carried to the city in a long procession by the two *cabildos*, and to be placed in the cathedral there. The temple of this settlement is magnificent and of beautiful architecture, having a superb cupola, and being richly adorned with many valuable jewels, which have been deposited there by many of the faithful. It is also used as a place of holy retreat by some devout priests. In lat. 10′ 17″ *s.*

GUAQUECHULA, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Atrisco in Nueva España. It contains a convent of the religious order of St. Francis, and 1030 families of Indians, and 60 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, including those of the wards of its district.

GUAQUILPA, SAN MARCOS DE, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcoco in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of Capulalpa.

GUARA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate nearly *e.* of the city of Barquisimeto, half-way between this and the city of San Felipe.

GUARABE, a settlement of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Cinaloa.

GUARABI, a river of the island of St. Domingo, rising near the *n.* coast. It runs *n.* and enters the Jaques or James.

GUARACAPONOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, *n.* of the river Apure, bounded by the Agnalos and Guaneros. They are quiet, pacific, and docile.

GUARACAYO, a narrow pass of the river Marañon or Amazonas, in the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito. It is before you come to La Grande del Pongo.

GUARACHI, an island of the river of Las Amazonas, at the mouth of the Tocantines.

GUARACHITA, a settlement of the head settlement of Zanguio, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zamora, in Nueva España; situate on a swampy plain. It is of a mild temperature, and contains 11 families of Indians. It is five leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

GUARAGUEY, a large and abundant river of the island of St. Domingo. It rises in the valley of Guaba, near the *n.* coast, runs *n. n. w.* and enters the sea opposite the shoal of the Coque Vielle.

GUARAHU, a river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil, between the river Perpura and the rock of Porcelados.

GUARAICUS, a barbarous nation of Indians, who dwell in the woods to the *w.* of the river Putumayu. They live a wandering life, without any fixed habitation, and are divided into various tribes of different names.

GUARAIGUAZU, a river of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil, also called Rio Roxo, and Rio de San Antonio el Grande, to distinguish it from another called De San Antonio el Chico. It runs *e.* and enters the Atlantic, forming a bay, called Port Calvo, in lat. 9° 28′ *s.*

GUARAMAS, a small river of the province and government of Venezuela, which rises near the town of San Sebastian, runs *w.* and enters the Guarico.

GUARAMBARE, a settlement of the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the shore of the river Itapucaguazu. [It consists of Indians, and lies a little from the *e.* bank of the Paraguay, about 15 miles *s. e.* from Asuncion, in lat. 25° 29′ 48″ *s.* and long. 57° 30′ 16″ *w.*]

GUARAMBARE, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs parallel with the Xexuy, and enters the Paraguay, between the Xexuy and the Mboeri.

GUARANA, a port of the coast of the province and government of Venezuela, in the peninsula of Paraguana, opposite the *w.*

GUARANACACOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, but little known, who inhabit the mountains on the borders of the river Marañon, above the mouth of the river Cayari.

GUARANDA, a large settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chimbo in the kingdom of Quito. Its population consists almost entirely of Indians and *Mustees*, there being very few Spaniards. It is of an extremely cold temperature, and a place of great traffic and commerce, from its being situate at the entrance of the province of Guayaquil, and lying in the direct road to Quito. In the winter, however, all communication by this route ceases, since the roads are then impassable. In its vicinity is the *páramo* of Chimborazo, and many estates for breeding of horses, where also mules are kept, the greater part of the inhabitants of this settlement following the occupation of carriers. It is the residence of the *corregidor*, and although the capital of the province is of the same name as the province itself, yet in realty is this the capital, as well from its natural advantages as from its population. In lat. 1° 37′ *s.*

GUARANIS, or GUARANIES, a nation of Indians, of the province and government of Paraguay, towards the *e.* in the territory irrigated by the river Uruguay. It reaches on the *n. w.* as far as the river Parana, and on the *s. e.* as the Ilbicuy, *n.* as far as the Iguazú, and *s.* as far as the Negro. These Indians are very valorous, agile, and robust. The Jesuits in their missions formed of them a flourishing Christian republic, the history of which has been written in Italian by the celebrated Muratory. See articles URUGUAY and PARANA, [also additional matter respecting the history and state of Brazil.]

GUARAPICHE, a river of the province and government of Cumaná in Nueva Andalucía. It rises in the most lofty part of the *serranía*, in the place called Cocoyar; and running *s.* according to Don Joseph Diguja, and *e.* according to the Exjesuit Coleti, with many windings through the mountains and unknown countries inhabited by barbarian nations, receives the waters of the Colorado, Guatatar, Guayuta, Punceres, and Caripe, incorporates itself with the Areo and others of less note, and flows down to the *llano* by the missions of San Felix and Caicara; and here it begins to flow round the mountain in so formidable a stream, from the number of streams it has collected, that it is navigable for bilanders and other small craft, until where it enters through the Areo into the Caño

de Teresen; and to this spot are brought the cattle which are conveyed through the back of this province from the provinces of Caracas and Barcelona. It should be observed, that some vessels have been known to have arrived from the abovementioned spot as far as the lake of Areo. From the mouths of the Areo, it was usual to navigate as far as the mission of Caicara or Guayuta; but this practice has been put a stop to, through the excessive thickness of the trees and shrubs on either bank of the river. It is thought, however, that these, as well as all other rubbish that might have collected, would have been cleared away by the contraband traders in cattle, but for some further difficulties arising in the number of shoal places, such as to oblige them to cause the cattle to pass by means of fording or swimming; and this more especially near the aforesaid mission of Caicara: from thence they proceed to the settlement of Punceres, and in the place which is called the Caño or channel, they form certain rafts, for which the number of trunks of trees found here afford every facility. All the valleys on the shores of this river are most fertile in *cacao;* but they are peopled only by the missions of the religious Capuchins of Aragon. It enters the sea in the gulf of Paria, between the point of Paria and the mouths of the Orinoco, in lat. 10° 8′ *n.*

GUARAPINANGA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil; situate on the shore of a small river of the same name.

Guarapinanga, another settlement, of the province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeiro in the same kingdom; situate on the shore of the river Espiritu Santo.

GUARAPO, a large arm of the river Apure, by which this communicates with the Portuguesa.

GUARAQUE, a settlement of the jurisdiction of La Grita, in the province and government of Maracaibo. It is very scanty and poor, although of a good temperature and fertile soil.

GUARARE, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Natá, in the government of Panamá and kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate on the shore of a river of the coast of the S. sea, on a strip of land near the town of Los Santos.

Guarare, a small isle of the S. sea, near the coast of the former *alcaldía mayor;* two leagues from the coast and the former settlement.

GUARAUNO, Canos de, the arms or channels formed by the river Orinoco and some islands; the one and the other taking their names from the Indians.

GUARAUNOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, inhabiting the isles formed by the Orinoco at its mouth or entrance. At the time of the highest rising of the river the islands are completely overflown; and then the barbarian inhabitants betake themselves to the tops of trees, where they make themselves huts capable of containing a family of six or seven persons, and maintain themselves by fish and roots dried until they are reduced to a flour.

GUARAYOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, descended from the Moxos, inhabiting the spacious *llanuras n.* of the Paraguay, between the rivers Iraibay and Ubay. These barbarians extend their hostile incursions as far as the river Guabis and the lake of Los Xarayes. To them belong the tribes of the Araaybaybas and the Carabares. They are ferocious and warlike, and cannibals; lead a continually wandering life, and give as a reason for their often quitting their place of abode, that they hear the cries of those they have eaten.

GUARCO, a port of the S. sea, on the coast of Peru, and of the jurisdiction of the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete, from whence it lies two leagues to the *w.* It is convenient only for small vessels, and but little screened from the winds. In lat. 13° *s.*

Guarco, a delightful and fertile *llanura* of the province in which is the former port. Its climate is excellent, and it was formerly well peopled with Indians, although at present very thinly inhabited. In it are still to be seen the remains of a fortress which belonged to the Incas, standing on an eminent situation on the sea-coast, and from it were stairs cut in the solid rock, leading down into the sea. In this castle were kept many treasures, which, it is said, were, upon the arrival of the Spaniards, thrown into the sea, that they might not fall into their hands.

GUARENAS, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate near the sea-coast, to the *e.* of Guaira.

GUAREY, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *w.* and enters the Uruguay, between the rivers Covoyama and Guatuy.

GUARIA, a lake of the province and country of Las Amazonas, formed by a *desague* or waste-water of the Madera, upon the shore of this river, and between the rivers Pirajauguara and Aricoria.

GUARICHICO, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises *s.* of the Apure, and running *n.* enters the same, opposite the mouth of the Santa Lucia.

GUARICO, a city of the *n.* part of the island of St. Domingo, one of the Antilles, in the French ter-

ritory. It is nearly half a league in length, and contains from 14 to 15,000 inhabitants, who are Europeans, Creoles, Negroes, Mulattoes, and other casts. It has a very good parish church, a beautiful *plaza*, a college which belonged to the Jesuits, a convent of monks of the religious order of San Francisco, another of nuns, and an hospital. The city lies open, without other defence than a simple rampart, but within it is well garrisoned. Its territory is in the highest state of cultivation. The whole of the drudgery is done by the Negroes, and many are the French families who have realized large fortunes here by merchandise. Here are numerous plantations of sugar-cane, tobacco, indigo, and coffee; and of these the product is so large that there is an annual exportation to France of 30,000 tons. It is a colony much prized, not so much from what has been just stated, as from the circumstance, that not less than 160 vessels, of from 150 to 500 tons each, arrive here annually, loaded with rich merchandise and provisions, by each of which is returned in favour of France a sum of more than 40,000 dollars in specie; so that it produces, for the mother country, more than a million of dollars, besides its natural productions. This city not being able to consume even a fourth part of the effects which enter it, carries on a very great trade with the other Spanish ports of the Havana, Santa Marta, Cartagena, Tierra Firme, Nicaragua, and Honduras. The Spaniards, under the command of the president of St. Domingo, Don Francisco Segura y Sandoval, took possession of it in 1691, after having gained a complete victory against the French. Lat. 19° 48′ *n.* Long. 72° 13′ *w.*

GUARICO, a large and abundant river of the province and government of Venezuela, which rises in the mountains *s.* of the lake Tacarigua, and making a grand bend, with many inflexions, enters the Orinoco, and forms at its mouth an isthmus, which, but for the small and narrow strip by which it is united to the mainland, might well be considered an island. Before its entrance into this river, it receives the waters of several others.

GUARICOS, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo; situate to the *s.* at a small distance from the city of Tucuyo, on the shore of the river of this name.

GUARICURA, an island of the river of Las Amazonas, near its entrance into the sea; formed by an arm of the Yarauca. Mr. Bellin, in his description, calls it Guajiara.

GUARIMINA, a settlement of the province of Guayana, and government of Cumaná; one of the missions held there by the Capuchin Catalonian fathers; and in the district of which these hold, for their subsistence, an estate of neat cattle of about 160 head; the which continue to multiply in an extraordinary manner, through the goodness of the water, pastures, and temperature.

GUARINA, a spacious, extensive, and fertile *llanura* of the kingdom of Peru, near the lake Titicaca; celebrated for the famous battle which was fought here, in 1547, between Gonzalo Pizarro and Diego Centeno, the latter having commanded the king's troops, and experienced a rout.

GUARINO, a river of the province of Los Marquetones in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It runs *e.* and enters the Magdalena above the city of Mariquita.

GUARINUMAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, who inhabit the woods in the vicinity of the river Cayari, to the *s.* of the Marañon, in the country of the Amazonas. It is a warlike nation, and maintains itself by fishing and the chase. Some call them the Garinomas.

GUARIPO, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is small, runs *e.* and enters the Orinoco by the *w.* side.

[GUARISAMEY, some very old mines on the road from Durango to Copola in Nueva España. Population, 3,800.]

GUARISIPA, a large island of the river Orinoco, near its entrance into the sea, opposite the city of Santo Tomé de la Guayana.

GUARISTEMBA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Xaltocán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepic, in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, contains 50 families of Indians, whose commerce is in cotton, maize, and fruit; and in its district are many *rancherias*, or temporary habitations, for the use of labourers. It is ten leagues *s. e.* of its head settlement.

GUARITICA, a lake of the province and government of Cumaná. It lies on the shore of the river Orinoco, from the waters of which it is formed when this river throws out its arms to enter the sea.

GUARIVE, San Juan de, a settlement of the province of Piritú in the government of Venezuela. It has ceased to exist since its destruction by the Caribes, in 1680.

GUARMEY, or Guarmay, as some will have it, and is called by the Indians Hualmi, a large settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Santa in Peru; situate on a spacious plain, which

gives it its name, on the coast of the S. sea, with a port, which, although small, is much frequented by vessels, owing to the place being the residence of the *corregidor*, who used to reside at Santa. It had a fort for its defence, the ruins of which still remain, from the time of its destruction by the Dutch pirate, George Spilberg, in 1615. Lat. 10° 6′ *s.* Long. 78° *w.*

GUARMICOCHA. See Huarmicocha.

GUAROCHIRI, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; commencing *w.* five leagues from Lima, where the *corregimiento* of Cercado terminates. It is bounded *n.* by the province of Canta, *n. w.* by that of Tarma, and *e.* by that of Xauja. It is 30 leagues long from *n. w.* to *s. e.* and 14 wide. The temperature is for the most part cold, from its lying nearly altogether close to the *cordillera*, and particularly so in those parts towards the *w.*; but in the *quebradas* it enjoys a mild climate; and here are gathered in abundance seeds, fruits, and vegetables, which are carried for sale to Lima, when, through the fickleness of the seasons there, they stand in need of supplies. In the market of this city are bought *paltas*, pomegranates, strawberries, *guayabas*, *pallillos*, pears, &c. Its rivers are few, although there are various streams which irrigate it, and which owe their origin to the rains and the snow with which the mountains are continually covered. In the settlement of Yauli are found fountains of hot medicinal water, good for the cure of many infirmities. The river which passes through Lima rises in this province; and some of its waters flow into the province of Cañete, passing through the province of Mala. It is stocked with fish, with which the province is supplied, and the surplus of which is carried to be sold on the coast. This province has many silver mines, which were formerly abundant; and a few, at the present day, are worked, which afford only moderate profit. The mine called Nuevo Potosi has been celebrated for the abundance of metal and riches which it has yielded. The population consists of the 52 following settlements. The capital is

Guarochiri;
San Lorenzo de Quinti,
Olleros,
Chorrillo,
Cochahuaico,
Carampoma,
Calahuaya,
Huancaire,
Tautarancha,
Quinti,
Carhuapampa,
Larao,
Huanza,
Santa Inés,
Pachachac,
Chacapalpa,
Sisicaya,
San Pedro de Casia,
Matara,
Chayacancha,
Langa,
Lahuaitambo,
Huamansica,
San Juan de Inis,
Huchupampa,
S. Miguel de Viso,
Pomacocha,
Huaihuay,
San Cosme,
Matucana,
Sicasica,
Chontay,
Sunicanche,
Tupicocha,
Santiago de Tunia,
Chauca,
Otao,
Pomacancha,
Carahuancra,
Collapampa,
Santa Olaya,
Huanchor,
Soquicanchi,
Panán,
Chaclin,
Xicamarca,
Collata,
Surco,
Mama,
Pucará,
Hauricuchis.

Guarochiri, the settlement and capital of this province. It has a great trade by collecting and carrying snow to Lima for the supply of that capital, from whence it is 57 miles distant. Lat. 11° 58′ *s.* Long. 76° *w.*

GUAROMINO, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river Espiritu Santo.

Guaromino, a bay of this province and kingdom, near the former province and settlement.

GUAROPARI, some islands near the coast of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil.

GUAROPAY, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river of its name.

Guaropay. This river runs *e.* and enters the sea opposite a small island, which is also of the same name.

GUARPES. See Cuyo.

GUARU, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía. It rises *w.* of the lake Icupa, runs *s.* and enters the Paragua by the *e.* side.

GUARUAPO, Cano de, a large arm of the river Orinoco, which communicates with the Zaiguin.

GUARUMBA, or Dezar, a river of the kingdom of Brazil, which runs *n. n. e.* collecting the waters of other smaller streams, and enters the Parana-iba.

GUARUNOS, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo; situate in the road which leads down from the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

GUARUPABA, Punta de, a point on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, between the bay of Briguera and the island Aboreda del Sur.

GUASAGA, or Huassaga, a large river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It runs from *n.* to *s.* through the territories and wood of the Xibaros and Muratas nations, is navigable as far as the height of Andoas; and near to it, and at the source of the Balsayacu, which enters this river, dwell a nation of Indians of its name. It empties itself into the Pastaza by its *w.* shore, in lat. 3° 24′ *s.*

GUASAPUINA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil. It runs *n.* and enters the sea between the Iosari and the Camueip.

GUASCA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Guatavita in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold but healthy and delightful temperature, and abounding in the vegetable productions peculiar to its climate. It contains more than 200 housekeepers and 100 Indians; and it was in the time of its gentilism the great city of the princes of Guasca-ytocou, but was taken by the Spaniards in 1537. It is near the settlement of Taravita, and eight leagues *n.* of Santa Fé.

GUASCAZALOYA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tulanzingo in Nueva España. It contains a convent of the religious order of San Agustin, and 102 families of Indians. It is three leagues *n.* of its head settlement, Atotonilco.

GUASCO, or Huasco, a settlement of the kingdom of Chile, with a celebrated port, on the coast of the S. sea, of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapó, from whence it lies 79 miles to the *s.* It was formerly much frequented by trading vessels, and had a large population, but is at present nothing but a set of fishermen's huts. Its territory is very fertile, and it has large breeds of cattle, and an incredible quantity of partridges. It is fertilized by a river of its name, and which enters the S. sea. Mr. La Martiniere, from some source, which we have not been able to discover, asserts that the city of Santiago de la Estramedura (the capital of the kingdom) was founded on this spot. The father Alonso de Ovalle, who wrote the history of Chile, the chronologist Antonio de Herrera, and the Inca Garcilaso, say nothing of this sort; and no doubt the great author of whom we speak, took this apocryphal intelligence, as he did much other, from Juan Laet, although even here we have not been able to discover it. The port of Guasco is in lat. 28° 29′ *s.* Long. 76° 6′ *w.*

Guasco, a river of the former province and kingdom, formed by others which flow down from the *cordillera*, and run through two valleys, with the names of Alto de Españoles and Baxo de Indios, through two settlements, and which, after uniting themselves, run into the sea.

Guasco, a settlement, called Alto de Españoles, in the same province; the territory of which is very fertile in vines, from which much fine wine is made.

Guasco, another, called Baxo of the Indians, in the same province, founded at the mouth of the river which gives it its name, in lat. 28° 30′.

GUASECO, a large settlement of the district and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate at the foot of the mountains of Bogota, at the entrance of those *llanos*. Its climate is hot, but salutary and fertile, and abounding in dates and other fruit.

GUASINA, a port of the island and government of Trinidad, on the *e.* coast.

GUASPALTEPEQUE, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa in Nueva España.

GUASPI. See Anope.

GUASU. See San Ignacio.

GUASUNTOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chimbo and Alausi in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of a river of the same name, and which it takes from a nation of Indians. It belongs to the district of Alausi, is of a very fertile soil, and produces many fruits in the estates of Castillo del Inca, Seteléc, Sincayán, and Savanác. It is in lat. 2° 13′ *s.*

GUATAHUACAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, to the *n. e.* of the province of Guanuco in Peru. They are few, and bounded by the Pantaguas and the Nindasos.

GUATAMU, a river of the island of St. Domingo, which rises in the valley of Guaba, near the *n.* coast, runs *s.* and enters the Neiba in the valley of Banica.

GUATAPORI, a large and abundant river of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the *cordillera* of the *sierra* Nevada, runs into the *llanos* of Upár, and unites itself with the Cesare or Pompatao, near the city of Los Reyes, to enter the Magdalena.

GUATAQUI, a settlement of the district and jurisdiction of Tocaima, in the government of Mariquita, and Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a very hot temperature, very poor and small, and annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Las Piedras. It produces the fruits of a hot climate, and is much infested with long-legged *musquitoes*, and other venomous and troublesome insects; but it is otherwise cheerful and pleasant, being situate on the shore of the grand river Magdalena, and enjoying a continual traffic by means of the vessels which navigate this river. This was the spot

where Gonzalo Ximinez de Quesada built the brigantines, in which he embarked after having conquered that kingdom to drop down to Cartagena, and afterwards to return to Spain. It is 50 miles *s.* of Honda.

GUATAQUIRI, a small river of the island of Cuba, which rises near the *s.* coast, runs to this *rhumb*, and enters the sea between the cape Bonze and the port of La Sabána del Mar.

GUATAVITA, a settlement and capital of the *corregimiento* of this name in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a healthy and pleasant, though cold temperature; situate on a beautiful plain abounding in wheat, maize, *papas*, and other vegetable productions. It was a conversion of the religious order of St. Francis, and in the time of the Indians was one of the most opulent and rich cities in that kingdom, and a court of a prince of the Mozca nation. It was one of the best supplied and best defended garrisons when it was taken by Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesada in 1537; and he gave it the name of Espiritu Santo, having arrived there on this festival. In sacking it, the Spaniards obtained great wealth, from its having been the residence of the greater part of a very opulent nobility. In its public square still stands one of the idols adorned by the Indians. These were very powerful and great, not only from the considerable commerce that they carried on in salt, but from their being well acquainted with the art of founding metals and of working jewels, this being peculiar to them in contradistinction to all the other Indians of the same kingdom: indeed, several stoves or furnaces, used no doubt for the above purposes, have been since discovered. When *Fr.* Pedro de Tobar was curate here, there was also discovered a large flat piece of marble which shut up the entrance of a tomb, in which was deposited the remains of a giant. The *doctrinal* curate of the Indians here was the *Fr.* Juan Ladrada, of the order of St. Domingo, afterwards bishop of Cartagena. Its population at the present day may amount to 200 Indians, and as many other Spaniards. It is eight miles *n.* of Santa Fé.

GUATAVITA, a lake of the above province and kingdom, celebrated for the immense riches which were thrown into it by the Indians, by way of adoration which they were accustomed to offer it, and from whence no inconsiderable part has been extracted by the industry of the Spaniards. It lies amongst some snow-clad mountains, which from it have the appearance of a large bowl of a league in circumference. It is very deep, and the water crystal and pure, since whatever is thrown into it, it regularly throws on shore. On its bank stood one of the finest temples of those celebrated in the times of the Indian gentilism. Hernan Perez was the first who discovered a plan of draining it, for the purpose of extracting its wealth, when he recovered as much as was equal to 4000 dollars. This example was followed by Antonio de Sepulveda, who was equally successful, besides finding an emerald of excessive value. Subsequently to these, various attempts have been made, and always with very great profit. It is 15 leagues *e.* of Tocaima.

GUATAVITAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, to the *n. e.* of Santa Fé. They are descended from the ancient Moscas, are very pusillanimous and timid, but excellent gold and silver smiths. The greater part of them are already Christians, and reduced to settlements.

GUATEMALA, and not GOATEMALA, as some will have it, a name derived from that of Quauthemallan, which is the name given to this kingdom by the Indians. It is a kingdom of N. America, bounded *w.* by the province of Oaxaca of Nueva España, *n. e.* by that of Yucatán, *s. e.* by that of Santiago de Veragua of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, *s.* and *s. w.* by the Pacific, and *n.* by the ocean. Its length is more than 300 leagues from *s. e.* to *n. w.* from the confines of Tecoantepéc as far as those of Costarica, and its width 180. It contains 13 provinces, into which the district of its government is divided; and these are called Soconusco, Chiapa, Suquitepeque, Vera Paz, Honduras, Icalcos, San Salvador, San Miguel, Nicaragua, Xeréz de la Choluteca, Tegusigalpa, and Costarica. Its temperature is generally hot and moist, and consequently unhealthy. The territory is for the most part mountainous, and abounding in exquisite kinds of wood. It has many valleys and *llanuras*, which, although small, are very fertile in the most delicate fruits not only of America but Europe. The maize, which is much better than that of Nueva España, yields regularly 300 bushels for one; and it is not less rich in *cacao*, which used to pass instead of coin, and now produces sufficient for the supply of the whole kingdom, and of Nueva España; also that which grows in the province of Soconusco is esteemed even in Europe. The breed of cattle of all kinds has multiplied infinitely. In the woods are found a great variety of animals, birds, and exquisite balsamic plants; and on the coasts of both seas are different ports, which afford great facilities to commerce with the provinces of Peru, Nueva España, and Tierra Firme, as also fine fishing. It has many mines of various metals, which produce immense

wealth, and particularly so those of silver. [According to Humboldt, the dollars imported into Guatemala and Nueva España, in 1803, amounted to 22,000,000, and the exports consisted of produce to the value of 9,000,000 dollars, besides 22,500,000 dollars in specie. He also states their population at 7,800,000 in 1808. The receipts of Guatemala, Caracas, and Chile, are consumed within the country.]

This kingdom is watered by several large rivers, some of which enter the N. sea, and others the S. It abounds in salt, which they have a peculiar mode of extracting by a process of boiling the earth which is washed up by the sea. This kingdom was conquered by Captain Pedro de Alvarado, native of Badajoz, in 1524, who was under the commission of the celebrated conqueror of Mexico, Hernan Cortés. The natives followed the same idolatrous rites as the Mexican Indians: they sacrificed men to their idols and eat them: they had pictures of the heroic actions of their nation for more than 800 years back. It was no easy task to reduce them to the catholic faith, through their extreme indolence, and the multitude of their idioms. The 13 aforesaid provinces are divided into 25 governments and *alcaldias mayores;* and these are,

Nicaragua,	Escuintla,
Leon,	Amatitanes,
Castillo de S. Juan,	Soconusco,
Matagalpa,	Quesaltenango,
Matina,	San Miguel,
Comayagua,	Chiquimula,
Castillo del Petén,	Valle de Guatemala,
San Fernando de Omóa,	Tuxtla,
Golfo Dulce,	Solola,
Totonicapán,	Suchitepeque,
San Salvador,	Sonsonate,
Vera Paz,	Chimaltenango.

This kingdom is governed by a president, who is captain-general of it, subordinate to the viceroy of Mexico, and by a royal audience established in 1544, which was at first called De los Confines, having been stationed at the city of Gracias de Dios. Its archbishopric has the suffragans of Chiapa, Honduras, and Nicaragua. The capital is Santiago de Guatemala.

GUATEMALA. The province which is thus called, and one of the three composing the above kingdom, extends along the coast of the S. sea, from the limits of the province of Oaxaca in Nueva España to the confines of that of Nicaragua; is 70 leagues long from *n. w.* to *s. e.* and 30 wide from *n.* to *s.* It is of mild temperature, fertile in cotton, wheat, *cacao*, and other vegetable productions; scantily supplied with water at times, and at others partially deluged; which latter happens from the months of April to October. The winds are cold and strong, and it is very subject to earthquakes.

GUATEMALA, SANTIAGO DE, The City of, the capital of the aforesaid province and kingdom; founded by Pedro de Alvarado in 1524, in a valley surrounded by mountains; but where it remained only a short time, from its having been inundated by a violent tempest of rain, and entirely destroyed. Its inhabitants, in rebuilding it, removed its situation to a spot in the same valley, about half a league's distance. The temperature is mild, and it abounds in wheat, maize, and all kinds of fruit, as well European as American. In its territory is found much cochineal and *cacao*, these being the principal fruits of its commerce; also cattle of every species, which have multiplied in an incredible manner. It was situate on the skirt of a volcano, contained six convents of the religious order of St. Domingo, St. Francis, St. Augustin, La Merced, San Juan de Dios, and a college which belonged to the Jesuits; also two monasteries of St. Dominic, one with the title of La Concepcion, the other of Santa Catalina Martin; an hospital which was founded by its first bishop, another of San Lazaro, for lepers, which was at a quarter of a league's distance from the city, and the third of San Alexo, under the care of the religious order of St. Domingo; a college, which is a seminary, and another called De la Asuncion. It has been destroyed several times by earthquakes, and was at last totally extirpated in 1775, having been rebuilt by the president Don Martin de Mayorga, at some distance from where it before stood. This city was the head of the bishopric, erected by the chief pontiff Paul III. in 1534, and afterwards made metropolitan, at the instance of Philip V. king of Spain, by Benedict XIV. in 1742, when for its suffragans were appointed the bishoprics of Nicaragua, Chiapa, and Comayagua. It is the residence of the president, who is governor and captain-general of the kingdom, and also of the tribunal of the royal audience.

Catalogue of the Presidents, Governors, and Captains-general of Guatemala.

1. The *adelantado* Don Pedro de Alvarado, native of Badajoz, knight of the order of Santiago, conqueror of the kingdom, and founder of the city; he governed until his death, which happened in 1541; having, on his return to Spain, left as intermediate governor, in 1527, his brother

Alonso de Alvarado; returning again in 1529, and again being absent from 1537 to 1540.

2. Don Francisco de la Cueva, brother-in-law of Pedro de Alvarado, at whose death the *cabildo* appointed to the government his wife Doña Beatriz de la Cueva, and she for her lieutenant the aforesaid Don Francisco, who was approved by the viceroy of Mexico, until affairs might be differently arranged by his Majesty.

3. The Licentiate Alonso de Maldonado, who found himself serving as *oidor* of Mexico when he was nominated to be first president of Guatemala, at the creation of the royal audience in 1542, with the name of De los Confines, the same having been established in the city of Gracias a Dios.

4. The Licentiate Alonso Lopez de Cerrato, who found himself serving in the presidency of the island of St. Domingo, with the greatest character for integrity and literary acquirements, when he was nominated to this government of Los Confines in 1547; he removed the audience to the city of Santiago de Guatemala in 1549.

5. The Doctor Quesada, *oidor* of Mexico, nominated for visitor of the audience of Guatemala, and also its president, which office he resigned a short time after, through his death.

6. The Licentiate Pedro Ramirez de Quiñones, *oidor-decano* of the royal audience of Guatemala; he remained intermediate governor, through the death of his antecessor, until the arrival of the proprietor nominated by the king, when he was removed to the situation of *oidor* of Lima.

7. The Licentiate Juan Martinez de Landecho; he entered, having been nominated by the president in 1560; but such were the clamours raised against him at court, that a judge inquisitor was sent out to examine him; when, being fearful of the punishment due to his crimes, he embarked with all his fortune as fugitive to Spain, but was drowned at sea.

8. The Licentiate Francisco Briceño, nominated visitor of the audience, and who was president for years, until 1564, when the king removed the audience to the city of Panamá, leaving in Guatemala a governor; whom he nominated,

9. Juan de Bustos Villegas, who found himself governor of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, and city of Panamá, and who could not fill the office to which he was promoted, through a disgraceful death which he met with.

10. The Doctor Antonio Gonzalez, who went over to re-establish anew the audience in Guatemala, and died within a short time.

11. The Doctor Pedro de Villalobos, *oidor* of Mexico, nominated president of Guatemala by the king.

12. The Licentiate Valverde, *oidor* of Lima, native of Cáceres in Estremadura.

13. The Licentiate Pedro Mallen de Rueda.

14. The Doctor Don Francisco de Sande, nominated president in 1594, and promoted to the presidency of Santa Fé, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in 1596.

15. The Licentiate Don Alvaro Gomez de Abaunza, the oldest *oidor* of the audience of Guatemala; he was intermediate president, through the promotion of the former, until 1598, when arrived,

16. The Doctor Alonso Criado de Castilla, *oidor* of Lima.

17. Don Antonio Peruza Ayala Castilla y Roxas, Count of La Gomera; he passed from the province of Chucuito in Peru, where he was governor to the presidency of Guatemala, which office he exercised until 1619.

18. Don Juan de Guzman, who was promoted from the presidency of St. Domingo, where he governed with the greatest zeal and disinterestedness.

19. Don Gonzalo de Paz y Lorenzana, who passed over from the presidency of Panamá, and governed until 1638.

20. Don Francisco de Escovedo, knight of the order of San Juan, afterwards grand prior of his order.

21. Don Lope de Sierra Osorio, who passed from the presidency to Guatemala, and was then promoted to the place of the council of the Indies.

22. Don Juan Miguel de Agurto, nominated president in 1680.

23. Don Enrique Enriquez de Guzman, knight of the order of Alcantara; he was promoted to a place in the council of war.

24. Don Jacinto de Barrios Leal, knight of the order of Calatrava; he died in 1696.

25. Don Joseph de Escalls, *oidor-decano* of the royal audience of Guatemala, nominated as intermediate governor, through the death of the former.

26. Don Gabriel Sanchez de Berrospe, who entered the presidency in 1698.

27. Don Francisco Rodriguez Vivas.

28. Don Tomas de Rivera y Santa Cruz.

29. Don Joseph de Araujo y Rio, who had been president of the royal audience of Quito.

30. Don Francisco Antonio de Abarca y Valdés, who had been commander of the galleon of Filipinas.

31. Don Alonso de Arcos y Moreno, brigadier of the royal armies; he died in 1766.

32. Don Alonso Fernandez de Heredia, brigadier of the royal armies, promoted from the government of Campeche; he governed only three years, when he was separated from the presidency, and was succeeded by,

33. Don Joaquin de Aguirre, a naval captain, knight of the order of Santiago Mayor, admiral of the armada, an officer of singular qualifications, but of which his country was deprived by his sudden death, which happened a short time after his arrival.

34. Don Pedro de Salazar y Herrera, knight and *comendador* of Venaroz y Benecarló, in the order of Montesa, brigadier of the royal armies, and who had been captain of the grenadiers in the regiment of the royal Spanish guards; he found himself governor of Ciudad Rodrigo at the time that he entered to take possession of this, in 1766; he died in 1771.

35. Don Martin de Mayorga, knight of the order of Alcántara, brigadier-general of the royal armies; he was governor of the *plaza* of Alcántara in Estremadura, after a long career of services in the regiment of Spanish guards, where he had arrived to the rank of captain, when he was called to the presidency of Guatemala in 1713; in his time the city was destroyed by a succession of earthquakes, and he rebuilt it, removing its situation to the place where it now stands; he was intermediate viceroy of Mexico in 1780.

36. Don Matias de Galves, brigadier-general of the royal armies; he passed over as commander and inspector of the militia of that kingdom, and was afterwards promoted to the viceroyalty of Nueva España in 1784, and afterwards made lieutenant-general.

37. Don Joseph de Estacheria, brigadier of the royal armies; he left the command of Louisiana for the presidency of Guatemala in 1784.

Bishops and Archbishops who have presided in Guatemala.

1. Don Francisco Marroquin, native of the bishopric of Osma, master in philosophy and theology; he became exceedingly zealous, from what he had heard in Madrid from Pedro de Alvarado, of employing himself in the conversion of the infidels; he accordingly passed over to Mexico, where he was vicar-general, and from thence to Guatemala; in this city he was first curate, made himself master of all the Indian idioms, made innumerable conversions, was much venerated, and reduced many to a settlement, which, to this day, is called Del Obispo; he was made bishop in 1533, and died full of merits, and in the odour of sanctity, in 1563.

2. Don Bernardino de Villalpando, native of Talavera de la Reyna, promoted from the bishopric of Cuba in 1564; he had great controversies with the religious orders of San Francisco and St. Domingo, whom he deprived of their curates, substituting the regular clergy; his zeal for doing good caused him much labour and anxiety, and brought on an infirmity, of which he died, though at an advanced age, in 1569.

3. Don *Fr.* Gomez Fernandez de Córdoba, native of this city in Andalucía, of the order of St. Gerome, of the house of the Dukes of Sesa; he was presented to the bishopric of Nicaragua, and promoted to this church of Guatemala in 1574; he was most zealous, virtuous, and charitable; and when loaded with years and infirmities, he endeavoured to be nominated coadjutor: this he did not at that time obtain, though he afterwards succeeded; and the king elected Don Fernando Ortiz de Hinojosa, who died before he was consecrated, in 1598.

4. Don *Fr.* Juan Ramorez, of the order of St. Domingo, native of Murillo in La Rioja; he passed over to Nueva España, was missionary in the province of Misteca, where he learnt the Indian language, was lecturer of theology in Mexico 24 years, returned to Spain, and was made prisoner by the English, and carried to London; on his return to Madrid he was presented by the king to the bishopric of Guatemala in 1600, and made a journey to Rome on foot, where his virtue and probity met with great marks of approbation from the pontiff; he governed his church for seven years, and died in 1609.

5. Don *Fr.* Juan Cabezas Altamirano, native of Zamora, who studied in Salamanca laws and canons, and entered as a monk of St. Domingo, studying the arts and theology, graduated as master, was prelate in various convents, and speaker for the chapter-general, when he was elected bishop of Cuba; he was taken in the port of Bahama by some pirates, promoted to the bishopric of Guatemala in 1610, governed with great tranquillity and prudence, learned several of the Indian idioms, and died after having been elected bishop of Arequipa, in 1615.

6. Don Pedro de Valencia, native of Lima, curate of Arequipa and of Cuzco, chanter in that holy church, elected bishop of that of Guatemala in 1616, and before he took possession, promoted to that of La Paz.

7. Don Pedro de Vega y Sarmiento, dean of the holy metropolitan church of Mexico, presented to this bishopric, which he renounced, as he had also before done with regard to that of Popayán.

8. Don *Fr.* Juan Zapata y Sandoval, monk of the order of San Agustin, native of Mexico; he passed over to Spain, and was 11 years regent in the college of San Gabriel de Valladolid, elected bishop of Chiapa in 1613, promoted to Guatemala in 1621; he governed with much zeal, and died in 1630.

9. Don Agustin de Ugarte y Saravia, native of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; he was promoted from the holy church of Chiapa in 1630; and such was his merit that the *cabildos* and others, the religious officers, wrote to the king, saying that he was one of the best bishops who had ever been in Nueva España; he was charitable, a friend to the Indians, and filled his office with zeal and dignity, and was promoted to the church of Arequipa in 1641.

10. Don Bartolomé Gonzalez Saltero, native of Mexico; he studied in its university, where he graduated as doctor in theology and canons, was thrice rector, fiscal, and inquisitor of the holy tribunal, performed several commissions with which he was charged by the king, and made the visit and inspection of the royal *hacienda* of Nueva España; after this he was presented by his Majesty to the bishopric of Guatemala in 1645, and died in 1656.

11. Don *Fr.* Pedro de Rivera, son of the Duke of Alcalá, viceroy of Naples, native of Sevilla, monk of the order of San Agustin, graduate as master of theology in the university of Osma, taught in the convents of Burgos, Valladolid, and Alcalá; and at the command of his superiors, accepted the bishopric of Guatemala, to which he was presented in 1657, made the visitation of all its diocese, made many reformations, and was promoted to the bishopric of Mechoacán in 1667.

12. Don Juan Saens Mañosca y Murillo, native of Mexico, where he followed his studies and graduated as doctor, obtained the charge of inquisitor, was presented to the bishopric of Cuba, and from thence promoted to that of Guatemala in 1667, where he governed with such skill that the king confided to him the presidency; he was from thence promoted to the bishopric of La Puebla de los Angeles.

13. Don Juan de Ortega Montañes, native of Llanes; he studied jurisprudence in the university of Alcalá, went as inquisitor to Mexico, and in 1674 was presented to the bishopric of Durango, but before he took possession, promoted to this holy church of Guatemala, where he governed until 1682, when he was promoted to the church of Mechoacán.

14. Don *Fr.* Andres de las Novas Quevedo, of the order of Nuestra Señora de la Merced, native of Baza in Andalucía; after having held different prelacies, presented to the bishopric of Nicaragua in 1667, and promoted to Guatemala in 1682, where he suffered much in the defence of his flock, and in the just maintenance of his dignity; he died at the advanced age of 80, in 1702.

15. Don *Fr.* Mauro de Larreategui Colon, native of Madrid, of the illustrious family of the renowned Christóval Colon, and of the Dukes of Veragua, monk of the order of San Benito, abbot of the monastery at Burgos and in others of his religion, master-general, preacher to the kings Charles II. and Philip V.; presented to the bishopric of Guatemala in 1703; he governed with great edification, leading so humble a life that his only dress was a tunic, which he used to mend with his own hands. In 1710, when the city experienced a violent shock of an earthquake, and the volcano at the same time vomited fire, the bishop took the holy sacrament, and making the sign of the cross towards where the volcano was burning, it immediately became extinct; he died in 1713.

16. Don *Fr.* Juan Baptista Alvarez de Toledo, a monk of the order of San Francisco, of whom we made mention amongst the bishops of Chiapa; promoted from Guatemala in 1714, where he shewed himself to be a perfect prelate, gave abundant alms to the churches and poor monasteries, endowed more than 20 young women as nuns, built a house for the reception of lost females, the convent of the nuns of Santa Clara, and the college of the missionaries *De propagandâ Fide* of his own order; promoted to the bishopric of Guadalaxara, but in consideration of his advanced age and infirmities renounced the dignity, resolving to end his days in his convent; he died shortly after, and very suddenly, in 1726.

17. Don Nicolas Carlos Gomez de Cervantes, native of Mexico, where he studied jurisprudence, collegiate-major of Todos Santos, professor of canons for 24 years, curate of one of the parishes of that city, and canon of its holy church, a man of exemplary conduct and great charity; elected bishop of this church of Guatemala in 1723, and promoted to that of Guadalaxara in 1725.

18. Don Juan Gomez de Parada, native of

Compostela in Nueva Galicia, collegiate of the royal and most ancient college of San Ildefonso de Mexico, where he studied philosophy and theology; he passed over to Spain, and received the degree of doctor in Salamanca, was canon of Mexico, and afterwards nominated deputy of its *cabildo* in the court of Madrid; there he dedicated himself to the study of theology, the councils, the holy fathers, and all kinds of erudition; was elected bishop of Yucatán, and translated to Guatemala in 1729, visited his extensive diocese, and laboured indefatigably in setting all things in good order; founded the convent of the Capuchinos, and was promoted to the bishopric of Guadalaxara in 1735.

19. Don *Fr.* Pedro Pardo Figueroa, native of Lima, monk of the order of Minimo de San Francisco de Paula, professor of philosophy and theology; sent upon affairs of importance to the courts of Madrid and Rome, where he was secretary to the general; elected bishop of Guatemala in 1735, and the last of this class; for having done many things of the greatest utility in his diocese, he had the honour of raising his cathedral to a metropolitan church, after it had been in vain attempted for two centuries by his predecessors, the chief pontiff granting him the pall in a bull of 1742; he died with universal regret, in 1751.

20. Don Francisco de Figueredo, native of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, curate for many years in the bishopric of Popayán, prelate of this holy church, and promoted to the archbishopric of Guatemala in 1752; he visited the whole diocese, and notwithstanding that he was blind in the latter years of his government, and a prey to great misfortunes, omitted none of the duties of his sacred function; he died in 1766.

21. Don Pedro Cortés y Larranz, native of Belchite in the kingdom of Aragon, doctor in theology, professor of arts in the university of Zaragoza, and penitentiary canon of the cathedral; he died in 1777.

22. Don Cayetano Francos de Monroy; elected in 1779.

GUATEQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Sta Fé in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the *w.* shore of the river Magdalena. It is of a moderately hot temperature, abounding in sugar-canes, plantains, and *yucas*, and more particularly in *arracachas*, potatoes, and *turmas*, which are its principal articles of traffic, and very lucrative. One hundred and three miles *s. w.* of Tunja, 50 from Santa Fé, and three from Tocayma.

GUATES, a barbarous nation of Indians, inhabiting the shores of the river Paraguay, to the *n.* extending as far as the Guaibas and the lake of Los Xarayes. It is but little known.

GUATICA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán, in the district of Pasto.

GUATICAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, now extinguished, but who used to dwell in the vicinities of the city of Anserma. They were cruel, treacherous, extremely lascivious, and cannibals.

GUATIE, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía, rising in the country of the Quiriquiripas Indians, and running *e.* to enter the Aruy.

GUATINGUAPAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, bounded *n.* by the Payansos in Peru. The river Guanuco laves and fertilizes the *llanura* on which they dwell: some of them have been reduced to the Catholic faith.

GUATIRE, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, built subsequently to the establishment of the Guipuzcoana company; situate 26 miles *e.* of the city of Caracas, and 25 *s. w.* of cape Codera.

GUATIZAPA, a beautiful, extensive, and fertile valley of the kingdom of Peru, between the mountains of Guanuco and those of the Andes, where the nation of the Payansos Indians dwell.

GUATLATLAUCA, an *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Nueva España, so small as not to extend further than the jurisdiction of the settlement, and of another which is the head settlement, including some small wards, in which are found large cattle and goats, and seeds which are cultivated in the estates.

The principal settlement is of the same name, of a mild temperature. It contains 30 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 450 of Mexican Indians, with a good convent of the religious order of S. Domingo. Thirty-five leagues to the *s.* one-fourth to the *s. e.* of Mexico; in lat. 18° 58′ *n.*

GUATO, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, which rises in the country of the Maquisas Indians, and enters the Parime or Puruma at its source.

Guato, a mountain of this province, on the shore of the river Caroni, and to the *n.* of the source of the Usupania.

GUATUARO, a point or extremity of the *e.* coast of the island of Trinidad, close to the port Marayo.

GUATUI, a small river of the province and

government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *w.* and enters the Uruguay, between those of the Guarey and the Ocay.

GUATUMA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Marañon.

GUATUPI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *s.* and enters the Uruguay.

GUAVU, a town of the island of St. Domingo, in the *s.* part, and in the limits of the French possessions.

GUAVAO, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It runs nearly *w.* and enters the Paravillanas or Parime.

GUAVAQUETA, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *s.* and enters the Gatome.

GUAUCHINANGO, an *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of the kingdom of Nueva España. It is 30 leagues in extent from *n.* to *s.* from the bar of the river of Carazones to the lake of Tampico, in the middle of which is the bar of Tabuco. The greater part of this territory consists of mountains, hollows, and very rough *serranias;* also of many rivers which fertilize it, and which, at times, are so abundant as to render the roads impassable: the vegetable productions are seeds, cotton, and different kinds of woods. This territory terminates on the *e.* by the coasts to windward, and consists of 46 settlements.

The capital is of the same name, of a cold and moist temperature, and its population is composed of 50 families of Spaniards, 200 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and 971 of Indians, scattered in 38 wards and *rancherias.* It has a convent of the nuns of San Agustin; is 91 miles *n. e.* of Mexico, in lat. 20° 23′ *n.* and long. 97° 54′ *w.* The other settlements are,

Tlaola,	Atlapanala,
Yetla,	Chahuantla,
Chicahuastla,	Atla,
Naupán,	Pahuatlan,
Xolotla,	Tlacuilotepec,
Tenestitlan,	Xocotepec,
Santa Maria,	La Mesa,
Mecalapa,	Thamapachi,
Tenexco,	Tamiahua,
Tabuco,	Tapahoy,
Cacateapa,	Xochinacatlan,
Huaztotipac,	Icolixtla,
Cuamila,	Chiconcuautla,
Tlaspanaloya,	Tlaxco,
Meztla,	Icotitlan,
Atla Segundo,	Copila,
Papalotipán,	San Pablo,
Xalpantepec,	San Andrés,
San Antonio,	Pantepéc,
Tepezitla,	El Pozo,
Amatlan,	Tihuatlan,
Zempoala,	Acala.
Tlahualpa,	

GUAUCO, a settlement of the island of Cuba; situate on the *n.* coast, between Sta Cruz and the strand of Savarima.

GUAULACIS, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions. It is in the grand peninsula formed by the rivers Cuchivara and Madera with the Marañon, runs *e.* and making, at the beginning of its course, a large pool or lake, runs out by two arms, entering by the one into the Madera, and by the other into the Marañon, thus forming a large island.

GUAURA, or Huaura, a town of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru, founded in 1608. It consists of one long street, at the entrance of which is a gate with a large bridge across the river, also a tower defended with a redoubt, though without artillery: it has a convent of Franciscan monks and an hospital. To its parish are annexed the settlements of Mazo and Vegueta. The English pirate Edward David sacked it in 1685, cutting off the head of the *alcalde* of La Hermandad, Don Blas de la Carrera, who was taken prisoner whilst valiantly defending the town. It has a good, capacious, and convenient port, also the renowned salt mines of Peru, formerly belonging to the king, but made public by the decree of 1719. The temperature here is mild and benign, and the territory pleasant and fertile. In its vicinity are to be seen the remains of some royal buildings which belonged to the Incas. It is 61 miles *n.* by *w.* from Lima, and 27 from Chancay, in lat. 11° 6′ *s.* and long. 76° 23′ *w.*

Guaura, a river of the above province, which rises in the mountains of the province of Caxatambo, and passes very rapidly before the city, to which it gives its name. Over it is a beautiful bridge of stone, of a single arch, built in the time of the viceroy of Peru, the Marquis de Montes Claros. It empties itself into the S. sea, forming a bay, which is called Huacho, and washing a mountain on the coast of the same province and *corregimiento*, called the Morro de Guaura.

GUAURA, some isles near the coast of the above province, which are called Farallones de Guaura, [or Huaru.]

GUAUTAZIS. See GUAULACIS.

GUAUTITLAN, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tampico, in the province of Panuco and kingdom of Nueva España.

GUAUTLA, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Yagualica in Nueva España, containing 250 Indian families.

GUAUTLA, another settlement, in the *alcaldía mayor* and head settlement of the district of Tepozcolula, of the province of Oaxaca, with 70 families of Indians. A quarter of a league's distance to the *w.* of its head settlement.

GUAUTLA, another, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Nochistlan in the same kingdom. It contains 58 families of Indians, employed in the cultivation of cotton and cochineal, which are grown in this settlement in greater abundance than in any of this jurisdiction.

GUAUTLA, another, which is a *real* of silver mines in the province of Panuco in the same kingdom. Twenty-five leagues from Mexico.

[GUAXACA, Intendancy of, the same as OAXACA, which see.]

GUAXAYACA, a river of the island S. Juan of Puertorico, which rises in the mountains of the *n.* coast, runs to this rhumb, and enters the sea between the Camuy and the point of Boriquen.

GUAXI, a small river of the province and government of Chocó, in the district of Barbacoas. It passes before this city, and near it enters the river of Patia, just before this runs into the sea.

GUAXICOLI, a settlement of the missions which were held by the religious order of San Francisco, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Acaponeta, and kingdom of Nueva Galicia. Four leagues *n.* of its capital.

GUAXIROAPOS, a barbarous nation of Indians of Paraguay, to the *e.* maintaining themselves by fishing, and living continually near the rivers and lakes. Their territories lie low, and are very subject to inundations.

GUAXOSPAN, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Teutitlan in Nueva España, of a cold temperature. It contains 150 Indian families, who cultivate maize and some *baynilla*. Twelve leagues *n.* of its capital.

GUAY, a settlement of the province and government of Cumana; situate near the coast, on the side of the city of Cariaco.

GUAYABAL DE LA MESA, a settlement of the jurisdiction of Tocaima, and *corregimiento* of Mariquita, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It was formerly called also Paime and Calandama, but which names it changed for that which it at present possesses, from the circumstance of its being situate on the descent of the table-land of Juan Diaz, which is a fine plain, fertilized by a beautiful stream, and of so delightful a temperature as to serve as a spot of recreation and enjoyment to the inhabitants of Santa Fé. It is surrounded by an infinite number of estates and mills, produces abundance of sugar-cane, maize, *yucas*, and plantains, and some *cacao*, of which it makes a great commerce, particularly on the Saturdays, when there is a general market, at which assemble people from the immediate provinces of Ibague, Tocaima, Neiba, La Plata, and Timaná. Its population consists of 800 housekeepers; it is 63 miles *n. w.* of Santa Fé, and 17 *s. w.* from Mariquita.

GUAYABAL, another settlement in this government and kingdom, distinct from the former, of an hot temperature, abounding in fruits of such a climate, and very healthy. It has a chapel of ease, with more than 100 Indians and 400 whites.

GUAYABAL, another, of the province and government of Antioquia in the same kingdom; situate on the shore of the river Cauca, close to the settlement of Nechi, in the *sierras* of Guamoco.

GUAYABAL, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the same kingdom.

GUAYABERO, an abundant river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, rising in the mountains of the *páramo* of Fosca, and running *e.* to enter the Guabiare, when it changes its name to this, and runs into the Orinoco. It is frequently called Guabiare.

GUAYABOS, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tamazunchale, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles, in Nueva España; situate at the foot of a *serranía* which divides this jurisdiction from that of San Luis de Potosi; of a mild temperature, and annexed to the curacy of Talacun: contains 40 families of Pames Indians, who live by sowing crops of seed which yield but scantily, owing to the dryness of the *serranía*. Twenty leagues from its head settlement.

GUAYACOCOTLA, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, very fertile, from being irrigated by several rivers; and its inhabitants have very fine crops in its numerous and

cultivated estates. In the rivers are found abundance of *bobos*, a much esteemed kind of fish, and the inhabitants have, on the shores of the river, habitations for the convenience of carrying on this species of fishery. This jurisdiction consists of six principal or head settlements of districts, some of which are under the archbishopric of Mexico, and others the bishopric of La Puebla. The capital is of the same name.

It has the dedicatory title of San Pedro, is of a warm and moist temperature, with 45 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 648 of Otomies Indians, including those of its wards. Sixty leagues *n. e.* one fourth to the *e.* of Mexico, in lat. 20° 15′. The other settlements are,

Azontomatlan,	Chinantepec,
Izhuatlan,	Ilamatlán.
Atlachichilco,	

GUAYAGUAYA, an island of the river Orinoco, formed by an arm of the river Apure, called Caviani.

GUAYAL, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena; situate on the shore of the river Cauca, in the district of Mompox.

GUAYANA, [Guianne, Guiana, or Guinea], a large province of the government of Cumana, and part of Nueva Andalucía; one of the largest in S. America. It comprehends all that country which is bounded *e.* and *n. e.* by the Atlantic ocean, *n.* and partly *w.* by the river Orinoco, *w.* by the kingdom of Grenada, and *s.* by the large chain of mountains which separates the waters running into the Orinoco and Atlantic ocean, from those running into the Amazonas. A great part of this vast province is unknown, from its not having been visited by others than the Catalanian Capuchin missionaries, and by these very triflingly; consequently the information is very confused which we possess concerning the Caribes Indians; knowing, however, that they are a warlike and wandering people. The territory is various, since in the boundaries of its vast extent are found large and inaccessible *serranías* and impenetrable mountains, in which are found all kinds of exquisite woods, and amidst and between them shady valleys, maintaining their verdure all the year round, and where every thing fructifies that is sown, no other labour of man being necessary than that of cutting wood for his fuel. Again, although in some parts rain is wanting, others supply such deficiency by their exceeding luxuriance and richness.

The temperature is for the most part hot and moist; for such is the luxuriance of the herbage and vegetable world, clothing the fields, that they prevent the sun, however burning, completely to dry up the waters which flow from the innumerable rivers and streams; and very great is the number of cattle thus supported. But it is not to be supposed that the heat is always excessive; on the contrary, the frequent winds blowing from the *e.* and which are called *briza*, render a pleasing coolness. In some parts the rain will descend in violent torrents, accompanied with tempests of thunder and lightning, almost daily; and in this province the days and nights are equal throughout the year, save by a few minutes.

In what relates to the colonies which have been founded by foreigners in this country, see the articles Surinam, Berbice, Essequebo, Cayenne, &c. Among the infinite number of its rivers the principal are, the Orinoco, Caroni, Paraguay, Caura, Ventuari, Usupania, Cayena, Oyapok, Marouini, Essequebo, Surinam, Saramacca, Brazo, Casiquari, and others. The Indian nations most known, who live dispersed in the woods, are the Arvacas, the Caribes, viz. those of the mountains and of the plains, the Yaos, Aricuris, Aricaretes, Sebayos, Papinis, and Caribines. The most considerable islands are Casana, Maraca, Maiparo, Iracapono, Ovaracapa, and Cayenne. The first monks who entered upon the conversion of these Indians, were the Fathers Ignacio Llauri and Julian de Vergara, of the abolished order, in 1576; but they were, three years after, obliged to retire, through the invasion of Captain Hanson, a Dutchman. In 1687, the Capuchin fathers of the province of Cataluña made an entry here, and had reason to be well pleased with the fruit of their labours, for they founded 28 settlements, which are,

Caroni,	Cumamo,
Santa Maria,	Topequén,
Cupapuy,	Aima,
Palmar,	Puedpa,
San Antonio,	Aguri,
Altagracia,	Santa Ana,
San Joseph,	Santa Rosa,
Divina Pastora,	Monte Calvario,
Miamo,	San Pedro,
Carapo,	Barinagotos,
Morocuri,	Upata,
Guasipati,	Maruanta,
Caruasi,	Parapana,
Santa Barbara,	San Juan Baptista;

And those of Guirior and Barceloneta, of Spaniards.

In the woods of this province are found the

sano or *vera*, *dividibi*, *caoba*, *guaracan*, *gateado*, pomegranate, mulberry, Brazil, *charaguaray*, *ceibas*, *habillas*, cedars, sasaparilla, also honey, indigo, and wax: several kinds of reeds are also very common, and serve as ropes to bind together the beams of houses, &c. and these are so incorruptible, that, although exposed to the moisture of the earth, they remain for 60 years as strong as when they were first cut. Here is also a kind of pitch, which the Indians call *caruata*, and the Spaniards *cocuiza*, which they mix in the manufacture of cords and ropes; different kinds of palms, such as the royal palms, the *caratas*, *corozos*, *moriches*, *chaguaramas*, the *palma* de Sombrero or hat-palm, and many others; some of which are esteemed for their fruit, and others for their shoots, which, being boiled, make fine vegetables: also, of others are made hats of curious workmanship, used not only by the Indians and people of colour, but also by the Spaniards. The fruits are *maya*, *quechue*, *chara*, *quamache*, autumn and summer figs, *paugi*, *cocopriz*, *mamon*, cherries, *jobos*, and *hicacos*; all of which are produced without cultivation: and besides these, sugar-canes, maize of five sorts, calabashes, melons, water-melons, potatoes, plantains of four kinds, medlars, *mameyes*, vegetables, *anones*, *chirimoyas*, *papayas*, *guayabas*, and plums.

It also abounds in animals, as lions, tigers, *cunaguaros*, *baquiras*, *chacharitas*, *potichis*, bears, ant-eaters, *meleros* or honey-eaters, *antas*, wild boars, *araguatos*, *cusicusis*, *rabopelados*, *mapuritos*, *acuris*, squirrels, deer, foxes, and rabbits, *armadillos*, *morrocois*, *pericos ligeros*, (small light-footed dogs) alligators, *iguanas*, *chiguires*, *lapas*, water-dogs, dormice, galapagos or snails, *catuchis*, manaties or sea-cows: and in the class of reptiles and insects, in various kinds of snakes, amongst which are the rattle-snake, the *coral* and *macagua*; in monstrous centipeds, spiders, scorpions, salamanders, *niguas*, ticks, flies of various sorts, gusanos de monte, or mountain-maggots, which engender between the skin and the flesh, from the bite of one of the above flies, and which grow until they become covered with hair, causing the most intense, burning pain. It abounds also in a great variety of ants, which destroy the temples, houses, clothes, and garments; of mice, and a multitude of other noxious reptiles, to such a degree that it should appear that the Creator had thought good to afflict this province with as many plagues as Egypt; but in contradistinction to these, innumerable are the birds, which for exquisiteness of note or plumage render the groves delightful: the most worthy of remark are the parrots, of which there are six species: besides which, there are the birds called *guacamoyos*, *cardenales*, sparrows, *turpiales*, *paugies*, ring-doves, *guacharacas*, *uquiras* or mountain turkeys, partridges, quails, mountain fowl, and many kinds of doves and ducks, which serve as an amusement to the Spaniards and Indians fond of the chase.

The capital is of the same name, with the dedicatory title of Santo Tome; founded by Antonio Berrio, in 1586, on the shore of the river Orinoco: of an hot and unhealthy temperature, but fertile in tobacco, *cacao*, and producing much cattle. The English, commanded by Walter Raleigh, sacked and destroyed it in 1617, and the Dutch, before the year 1579, instigated at the prohibition of a commerce of tobacco, which they used to carry on, presented themselves in a ship of war, under the pretence that they were merely about to recover some old debts; and accordingly, having disembarked about night-fall, pillaged and burnt the city. It was, however, shortly rebuilt, and its situation removed to the spot where it now stands, 10 leagues below the river Caroni, at its narrowest part. At the mouths of this river, and in the islands situate there, is a part known by the name of Nueva Guayana, which has suffered the same misfortune as that we have just mentioned, having been attacked by a French privateer; but, in order to guard against a repetition of the same fate, a castle was built, called San Francisco, and another fort, with the name of San Diego del Padrasto; and besides this, it was fortified by a contract entered into between the king and the governor Don Martin de Mendoza y Berrio.

The capital has a good parish church, and a convent of Franciscan monks, but a very small population, on account of its losses in the above invasions. Its principal commerce is in hides and tobacco, which is much esteemed for its excellent quality. Sixty leagues from the city of San Joseph de Oruña, and 130 from the mouth of the Orinoco, in lat. 6° 30′ *n.* Long. 63° 54′ *w.*

[INDEX TO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RESPECTING GUAYANA.

1. *Portuguese, French, Dutch, and Spanish divisions.—2. Importance of Guayana.—3. Extent and population.—4. Political intercourse between the Dutch of Surinam and Spanish of Guayana, &c.*

1. *Portuguese, French, Dutch, and Spanish divisions.*—The coast of Guayana, from the mouth of the river Amazonas to that of the Orinoco, occupies an extent of 120 leagues, formerly possessed by four different powers. We shall here explain the divisions of each, previously to their]

[coming exclusively into the hands of the English and Spanish. The Portuguese possessed the *s.* part. They spread, before the treaty with France, of Sept. 29, 1801, from the mouth of the river Amazonas to cape North, and the *e.* of the island of Carpori. By this treaty the boundaries of Portuguese and French Guayana were formed by the river Carapana, which discharges itself into the Amazonas, at lat. 20′ *n.* above fort Macapa. These boundaries follow the course of the river up to its source; from whence they take a direction towards the great chain of mountains which divide the courses of the waters, and are guided by the sinuosities of these mountains as far as the nearest point to Rio Blanco, between the 2d and 3d degrees of *n.* lat.

Portuguese Guayana was therefore entirely on the left bank of the river Amazonas; bounded to the *n.* by the French possessions, as far as long. 55° from Paris. The line of separation between the Portuguese and Spaniards laid more to the *w.* The equator, according to the treaty, ought to have served as the boundary; but they so encroached on the Spanish territory, that their colonies extended 32 leagues *n.* of the line, namely, as far as the island of St. Joseph, and the mount De la Gloria del Cocui. The Spanish fort of San Carlos, at 1° 53′ *n.* was intended to prevent all further usurpation, and to recover, if possible, the lost ground.

French Guayana was bounded to the *s.* by the river Carapana, which flows into the river Amazonas, to the *n.* by the river Maroni, to the *e.* by the sea, and to the *w.* by the Spanish possessions.

Surinam, Essequebo, and Demerara, though now belonging to the English, (having been taken in the present war), were Dutch settlements, and were bounded to the *e.* by the sea, to the *s.* by the river Maroni, to the *n.* by the river Essequebo, according to the treaty, (though they have since made cape Nassau the *n.* boundary), and to the *w.* by Spanish Guayana.

What remains of Guayana for the Spaniards is bounded on the *e.* by the sea, from cape Nassau to the mouth of the Orinoco, which are 30 leagues distant from each other. The river Orinoco forms the *s.* boundary as far as 150 leagues from the sea, when it becomes the *w.* boundary; because from this first point the river takes its course to the *s.* for a space of 100 leagues, where it receives the waters of the Guaviari: from this place the Orinoco, having its course to the *e.* no longer serves as a boundary of Spanish Guayana, the other limits in these parts being formed by the Portuguese settlements.

The conquest of the provinces of Venezuela, Cumaná, and of Maracaibo, occupied too much, during the first forty years, the few Spaniards to whom it was confided, for them to think of carrying their arms further, whilst the ground they occupied was so warmly disputed, that their existence there was for a long time considered as precarious.

The first European who attempted to enter the Orinoco was Lieut.-general John Cornejo. He ventured, in 1531, to penetrate by the mouths of the river, and surmounted many obstacles; but at length his vessel was dashed to pieces on the breakers. The most of his attendants were saved, but these unhappy people escaped the waves to fall a prey to the Indians.

2. *Importance of Guayana.*—It is difficult to find, throughout all the Spanish dominions, a settlement so favoured by nature and so little valued as Guayana. Its extent, which is estimated at 1000 leagues circumference, gives it the importance of an empire. The soil is so fertile that it would yield more produce than has been ever reaped from the whole of the other Spanish settlements. The rivers which are received into the Orinoco in its course of 500 leagues, and which exceed the number of 300, are so many canals, which would carry to Guayana the riches which they themselves have contributed to obtain from the earth. The Orinoco, which crosses it, and which is the port by which an enemy can penetrate into Venezuela, Barinas, and Santa Fé, can be defended only by Guayana, which is consequently the bulwark of the provinces which she alone can guarantee.

It might well be asked, why a country, which industry would prefer to all others, is a desert? —and why such advantages for a military position have not hitherto more engaged the attention of government?

To the first of these two questions it may be replied, that the Spanish population in America, possessing a hundred times as much ground as they can cultivate, has no inducement to wander in quest of more; and that the Spaniard, who is far from being possessed of the insatiable ambition that cannot be satisfied but by the sweat of the brow, but who, on the contrary, quickly attaches himself to the place, whether good or bad, where fate has placed him, cannot consent to abandon the spot where he has procured himself ease, and formed connections, to run after comfort which can be procured only by fatigue, the very idea of which is enough to terrify him.

The second question can scarcely be answered]

[but by the considerable expence that the fortifications and garrisons of Guayana would occasion, unless the government, relying on the difficulty and danger of the navigation of the Orinoco, thinks that no nation would undertake the conquest of an uncultivated country, which is defended by its miseries better than could be done by arms.

3. Extent and population.—Spanish Guayana, from the mouth of the Orinoco to the Portuguese boundaries, occupies a space of more than four hundred leagues. Its breadth, in the first eighty leagues to the *e.* is not more than thirty leagues towards the *s.* where it is bounded by the Dutch settlements, but afterwards the breadth increases to more than 150 leagues.

Over this immense surface there are but 34,000 inhabitants of every condition and colour, of which 19,425 are Indians under the conduct of missionaries, 6575 are in the capital, and the remaining 8000 are in the villages. The population is thickest from the distance of 50 leagues from the sea to 130 leagues up the Orinoco.

Guayana is divided into High and Low Orinoco; and the capital is taken as the point of separation. But this honour more justly belongs to the river Caroni, because it bounds, in all the *w.* part, a tract which might properly be called an island; for it has the Orinoco to the *n.* the sea to the *e.* the river Essequebo to the *s.* and the Caroni to the *w.* It forms almost a square, which is 70 leagues from *e.* to *w.* and 30 in its narrowest part from *n.* to *s.* America has not much land more fertile than this inclosure.

The missionaries charged with bringing the Indians to a social life by means of Christianity, began their work by this part of Guayana. Twenty-seven villages built to the *e.* of the river Caroni bespeak the success of the Catalonian Capuchin fathers. They have not, however, approached the coast by above 30 leagues; because it is inhabited by the Caribes, the most ferocious and courageous of all the Indians, who have invariably made martyrs of the apostles who have endeavoured to convert them to Christianity. It is true that the ferocity of the Caribes would have been softened by the morality of the missionaries, if the Dutch of Surinam, wishing to extend their trade to Spanish Guiana, had not made it a part of their politics to protect the vagabond life of the Caribes, who prevent the Spaniards approaching their coast. It is certain that Spanish Guayana appears upon the maps to occupy 30 leagues of coast from the mouth of the Orinoco to cape Nassaw, but might in reality be said not to occupy an inch; for the natives have defended their independence so well that they have never been converted, reduced, nor conquered; and are, in fact, as free as they were before the discovery of America. It is lamentable that the barbarous use they make of their liberty obliges the philosopher to wish rather that they should lose than that they should preserve it.

High Guayana. All that which is to the *e.* of the river Caroni, beginning a league above St. Thomas, is under the mission of the Franciscans. If we judge of their zeal by the result of their labours, we shall not have reason to be astonished; but if we contrast what they have done with the difficulties they must have had to overcome, and of the decided repugnance of these Indians to receive the light of Christianity, we shall find it was hardly possible for human efforts to accomplish more than these Franciscans have done on the higher shores of the Orinoco.

The most considerable of the Indian nations of Guayana are the Caribes, the Arvaques, the Yaos, and the Galibis. These are well proportioned, for the most part, are swarthy, and go naked. The Caribes are enterprising, and so cautious of surprise, that they post out-guards and centinels with as much care and art as the Europeans. The Caribes of Guayana still fondly cherish the tradition of Sir Walter Raleigh's alliance; and to this day preserve the English colours which he left with them at parting, above 200 years since.

4. Political intercourse between the Dutch of Surinam and the Spanish of Guayana, &c.—The Dutch have been thought to be much more vigilant and solicitous about the protection of their settlements in this quarter than the Spaniards. For the latter have no advanced posts on the frontiers of the former, whilst the Dutch have on the coast a body of guards, and occupy a fort called the Old Castle, at the junction of the river Mazurini with the Essequebo: they also keep an advanced guard of twenty-five men upon the river Cuyuni. By means of these precautions, they are not only respected on their own territory, but they over-run with safety all the neighbouring Spanish possessions. They remove their limits whenever their interest invites them, and maintain their usurpation by force.

The natural result of this is, that the Spaniards and Dutch live at Guayana not like very good neighbours. They reproach each other with injuries, some of which are very serious. The Spaniards pretend that the Dutch constantly encroach upon their territory, and respect no limits; that they destroy the Spanish trade to Guayana, by the contraband goods they introduce; that they continually excite the Caribes against them, and pre-]

[vent their subjection by the advice they give them, and the arms with which they furnish them. The Dutch, on their part, impute to the Spaniards the desertion of their slaves, who meet at Guayana with a hospitable reception, with their liberty and the protection of the government. It is true, that the Spaniards have for a long time protected, more from a principle of vengeance than of humanity, all the slaves of Surinam who have sought an asylum among them. They have even peopled with these fugitives two very considerable villages upon the banks of the river Caura, where they receive likewise the Indians who are forced by the Caribes to fly from the slavery of the Dutch.

In one of the treaties between the Dutch and Spaniards, previously to the taking of Dutch Guayana by the English, it was stipulated on the part of the Spaniards to give up to the Dutch all the slaves who might have retired into the Spanish territory, or to pay their value; and indeed, if this condition was always as faithfully fulfilled as it was latterly, it would re-establish between the two countries a harmony most decidedly in favour of the Spaniards; in as much as this is undoubtedly the weaker party. See CAYENNE, and DUTCH AMERICA.]

Governors who have presided in Guayana and Cumaná.

1. Don Diego Fernandez de Zerpa, native of Cartagena de Levante, a man of fortune; he capitulated with the king to undertake the conquest of Nueva Andalucía, and passed over there under the title of governor of whatever he might conquer, with a supply of people, arms, and ammunition, in 1568; but met with his death the same year, with many of his followers, in a battle against the Indians.

2. The *adelantado* Don Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesada, conqueror of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, by the declaration of his Majesty, and under which kingdom was included that of Nueva Andalucía.

3. Don Francisco de Vides; nominated governor and conqueror of Nueva Andalucía, which he exercised only a short time, since the excesses which he manifested induced the council of the Indies to take from him his situation, and to send him prisoner to Spain, where he died.

4. Don Juan de Haro, nominated provisionally.

5. Don Antonio Berrio y Oruña, heir to the estates of Don Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesada, from having married this person's niece; he capitulated with the king the conquest of the Dorado, but having lost the greater part of his army at entering this supposed country, he died of mortification in the city of Santo Tomas de la Guayana, in 1595.

6. Don Fernando de Berrio, son of the former, on whom, his father having capitulated for the government for his heir, the right thus regularly devolved; he exercised it some years, and at last, owing to some complants lodged against him, was separated from it in 1610.

7. Don Sancho de Alquiza, who was then governor of the province of Venezuela; he held the government of Guayana until the year 1615.

8. Don Diego Palomeque y Acuña; he entered in the above year; and the city being attacked by Walter Raleigh, an English privateer, in 1618, he was killed whilst valiantly defending it.

9. Don Fernando de Berrio, sent by the audience of Santa Fé to the succour of La Guayana, and to govern for the second time; he arrived in 1619, and exercised his command until 1622.

10. Don Juan de Dios Valdés, nominated provisionally.

11. Don Luis de Monsalve, native of Sevilla, in 1632.

12. Don Diego Lopez de Ficobar, in 1638.

13. Don Martin de Mendoza y la Hoz, in 1640.

14. Don Juan de Urpin, native of Barcelona in the principality of Cataluña, doctor of laws, advocate in the audience of St. Domingo; he had distinguished himself in his military career, proposed to the above tribunal the conquest of Cumaná, and notwithstanding he had many competitors, was elected to the government of whatever countries he might conquer, in 1641; he founded different cities, and after many fatigues, combats, and labours, died in 1645.

15. Don Christóval de Vera, nominated provisionally.

16. Don Pedro de Brizuela, in 1656.

17. Don Pedro de Padilla, nominated in 1657.

18. Don Juan de Viedma, who governed from 1659 to 1664.

19. Don Joseph de Aspe y Zuñiga, who died in 1665.

20. Don Francisco Ventura y Rada, governor in 1665.

21. Don Juan Baptista de Valdes, provisional.

22. Don Juan Bravo de Acuña, in 1667.

23. Don Diego Ximenez de Aldana, in 1670.

24. Don Francisco de Rivera y Galindo, in 1681.

25. Don Juan de Padilla y Guardiola, of the council of his Majesty, knight of the order of Calatrava.

26. Don Gaspar Mateo de Acosta, in 1688.

27. Don Gaspar del Hoyo y Solorzano.

28. Don Joseph Ramirez de Arellano, in 1701.

29. Don Mateo Ruiz del Mazo, in 1712; he died in 1715.

30. Don Joseph Carreño, in 1717.
31. Don Juan de la Tornera, in 1724.
32. Don Agustin de Arredondo.
33. Don Carlos Sucre, brigadier of the royal armies, till 1734.
34. Don Gregorio Espinosa de los Monteros, brigadier of the royal armies, deputy inspector of dragoons, till 1741.
35. Don Diego Tabares, brigadier of the royal armies, knight of the order of Santiago; he passed to the government of Cartagena in 1751.
36. Don Mateo Gual, in 1752.
37. Don Joaquin Moreno, in 1762.
38. Don Joseph Dibuja y Quiñones, in the aforesaid year, till 1764, when he was promoted to the presidency of Quito.
39. Don Manuel Centurion, till 1766.
40. Don Pedro Joseph de Urrutia, colonel of infantry, till 1774.
41. Don Maximo Dubouchet, captain of the royal armada, in 1775, till 1783.
42. Don Antonio Pereda, in 1783 till 1786.
43. Don Miguel Marmion, in 1786.

GUAYANO, a river of the province and government of Honduras. It runs *n.* and enters the sea opposite the island of Tortuga.

GUAYAPA, San Andres de, a settlement of the head settlement of Cuilapa, and *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas, in Nueva España. It contains 107 families of Indians, employed in the cultivation and commerce of *cochineal*, seeds, fruit, and charcoal, and in cutting wood. One league and an half *e. n. e.* of its head settlement.

GUAYAPE, a river of the province and government of Honduras, which runs *n.* and enters those of Guayano and Agnan.

GUAYAPEGUE, a large wood of palms, of 12 miles in length and 3½ wide, one mile from the shore of the river Atanari, being the spot where a bloody battle was fought in 1669 by the Guaibas and Chicoas against the Achaguas Indians, the latter being victorious.

GUAYAQUIL, a province and government of the kingdom of Quito. Its jurisdiction begins at cape Pasao to the *n.* in lat. 22′ *s.* and extends *s.* as far as the settlement of Machala, or the banks of the Payama and mouth of the river of Tumbe, in lat. 3° 26′ *s.* and bounded in that direction by the province of Truxillo, and juridiction of the *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru, *e.* by that of Cuenca, *n.* by that of Esmeraldas, and *n. e.* by those of Riobamba and Chimbo. It is composed of seven small provinces or districts, which are, La Punta, Daule Puña, Machala, Puerto Viejo, Babahoyo, Baba, and Yaguache; in all of which there is a lieutenant-governor, heretofore nominated by the governors, for the consideration of 2000 dollars; but this nomination was afterwards abrogated by the viceroy of Santa Fé. The extent of this province is 110 miles from *n.* to *s.* from the mountain of the point of Santa Elena to the strands of the settlement of Ojiba; nearly as many wide, from the port of Manta to the settlement of Tumbes, although the Ex-jesuit Coleti makes it much less. It takes the name of its Cacique Guayas, who met his death by chance at the hands of one of the Spanish conquerors. It is of an extremely hot and moist temperature, of a low and plain territory, and subject to inundations during the winter. It is watered by several rivers, the four largest of which give their names to the districts of Daule, Baba, Babahoyo, and Yaguache, which flow down from the *sierras* of Quito, in the *paramos* and mountains of Tacunga, Guaranda, and Chimbo, and join in the plain, so as to form a navigable river, which straightway empties itself into the sea. In these rivers are abundance of fish of various kinds, such as *robalos*, *corbinas*, *sabalos*, *bagres*, *cazones*, skates, maids, *ratones*, *barbudos*, *ciegos*, eels, *bios*, *boca-chicos*, *biejas*, mackerel, *dicas*, the sword-fish, and large alligators, besides others peculiar to the sea into which they run. The territory produces much *cacao*, of which two crops are gathered annually, the best sort being that of Machala and of Troncoso; a considerable number of neat cattle, mules, and horses; also cotton, tobacco in leaf, dried fish, salt, wax, rice, *ajonjoli*, *mani*, honey, and *cocos*; in all of which a great commerce is carried on with the other provinces of the kingdom, from which it takes in exchange cloths, baizes, carpets, cotton linens, called *tucuyos*, flour, and the necessaries of life, hams, cheese, sugar, and sweetmeats: also from Guatemala and Nicaragua it receives tobacco in dust, dye, indigo, pitch, tar, and simples; from the provinces of Tierra Firme, European wares and merchandise; and from the ports of Peru, flour, sweetmeats, soap, tallow, sugar, and hides; and this continual traffic causes it to be rich and abounding in every thing that can conduce to the comfort or luxury of life. Its woods abound with trees of the most superior quality, and by which its capital dock is supplied with the timber for building vessels; the most esteemed sorts being the oak, *guachapeli*, saffron, cedar, balsam, laurel, *ciñafistolo*, negro, mulberry, *matasarna*, *jugano*, *figueroa*, *maria*, *seco*, ebony, *cascol*, *guayacán*, *colorado*, *guayado de monte*, *zeibo*, *mamatapalo*, mangle, the large fig-tree, *guarango*, medlar, cinnamon, *carotu*, *piñuela*, and buck-thorn. But in the midst of all these advantages it

does not want the plague of insects, and animals of a noxious kind; for from the stagnation of the pools, and by the intolerable heats, are bred a host of venomous insects, mosquitoes, toads, mice, scorpions, vipers, and snakes; namely, the *boba*, *mapanae*, coral, rattle, and *bejuco*; and these would be in greater abundance but that the bird of prey, the *curiquingui*, is constantly looking out for them to devour them. The number of alligators found in the rivers, and which frequently go a great way on the land to bask themselves in the sun, is incredible; some of these creatures have been found to measure seven yards. The Indians make a diversion of taking them; for they wait for them armed with a weapon, which is a piece of very hard wood of about half a yard long, finely pointed at both ends, and which they call *tolete*; moreover, to it is attached in its centre a leather thong; and this they succeed in thrusting into the animal's mouth when open to devour them, so that they completely gag it, leaving the jaws fully distended, when this monster becomes perfectly harmless, and serves the children as an amusement. The population consists of only 10 settlements, and of these there were four of the doctrinal establishments of the religious order of St. Domingo, before that their curacies had been removed. The capital is the city of

Guayaquil, Santiago, of the same name, founded in 1533, in the bay of Charapoto, by Don Francisco Pizarro. It is the second town of Peru, as according to a schedule of the Emperor Charles V. which the city still preserves. It was entirely destroyed by the Indians, and rebuilt by Francisco de Orellana, in 1537, on the *w.* shore of the river of its name, from whence it was removed to the place called Ciudad Vieja, and lastly, in 1693, to where it now stands. From the great increase of its population, it has been divided into two distinct wards, the which are separated by a wooden bridge of 800 yards long, erected against the inundations of the salt water lakes, which are frequent on account of the lowness of the territory. The city is 1½ mile long, of a beautiful plant, and good houses; these however being of wood, render it liable to conflagration. It has three convents, namely, of the religious orders of San Francisco, San Domingo, and San Agustín, a college which belonged to the Jesuits, and an hospital of S. Juan de Dios, two small forts with very little defence, a celebrated and commercial port in the river, and a capital dock to the *s.* on the shore of the same river. Here have been built an infinite number of ships of the line, owing to the excellent quality and incorruptibility of the wood, and which is cut at no greater a distance than 200 paces. With all these advantages the city was nearly abandoned until the year 1770, when the king ordered it to be re-established, and the construction to be continued. In it reside the governor, dependent on the president of Quito, a *cabildo* composed of two ordinary *alcaldes* and 12 *regidors*, with the other necessary officers, namely, two royal *oficiales*, who with the accountant and treasurer have the charge of the king's duties. Here is a battalion of militia of six companies, whose services are pointed out by the viceroy. Its population in both towns, new and old, amounts to 22,000 souls, amongst whom are many illustrious families, such as those of Calvo, Aguirre, Mispireta, Avilés, Casaus, Arellano, Betancur, Coello, Plazaert, and others. The temperature is very warm and moist, the streets dirty, and swarming with venomous and troublesome insects. The natives are spirited, cheerful, courteous, liberal, and hospitable. It is filled with all kinds of productions, as well European as American, and wants none of the necessaries of life. It has a well-provided repository of arms, and a good custom-house, and once one of the richest cities in Peru; but it has suffered much from the misfortune of 10 several conflagrations, and in 1692, 1707, and 1764, it was almost burnt to ashes. It has also been thrice invaded by enemies; the first time by Jacob Heremite Clerk, in 1624; the second by Edward David, in 1687; and the third by William Dampierre, in 1707. [At an average of four years, from 1799 to 1803, the quantity of *cacao* exported hence amounted to 600,000 *fanegas*.] It has been the native place of the Father Lucas Maxano, of the abolished order of the Jesuits, an apostolic missionary of singular eminence in the province of Mainas; of Father Lucas Ximenez, who was employed the same way; and of Don Pedro Franco Dávila, once director of the royal cabinet of natural history in this court. It is 238 leagues from Callao, 220 from Panamá, 98 from Quito, and 40 from Paita, in lat. 2° 11′ 21″ *s.* Long. 79° 40′ *w.*

Guayaquil, a river of this province and government, formed of various others, flowing from the *cordillera* of the Andes, and especially from the mountains of San Antonio. It washes the city, and is nearly a league wide; is navigable for 28 leagues, as far as Caracol, and opposite the same place it divides itself into two arms, forming an island. It ebbs and flows with the sea-tides; its shores are covered with mangles, which form thick groves, called *manglares*. The sand-banks which are in it, and which shift their situation by the impetus of the current, render its navigation very

difficult for large vessels; and these are steered by an experienced pilot, after having left their guns in the island of La Puña. This river abounds in alligators, which are ordinarily found in the large lakes or swamps left by the river; and it enters the sea in the gulf of its name, in lat. 2° 27′ *s.*

GUAYASCATE, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, belonging to the jurisdiction and district of the city of Santiago del Estero.

GUAYAS, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil, where are the rich diamond mines worked to such advantage by the Portuguese.

GUAYAZIS, a barbarous nation of Indians, who dwell on the *s.* shore of the river Marañon, not far to the *e.* of the river Xingu; they are pusillanimous and cowardly, and a part of them are dependent on the Portuguese, and another part on the Tapinambos.

GUAYO, a small river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. At a small distance from its source it loses its name, and enters the Caquetá.

GUAYOBIN, a river of the island of S. Domingo, which rises near the *w.* coast, runs *n.* and enters the Jacques.

GUAYOLA, San Pablo de, a settlement of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito.

GUAYON, a small river of the province and government of Guayana in Nueva Andalucía; one of those which enter the Cuyuni by the *n.* side.

GUAYUCACHI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Xauxa in Peru.

GUAYUTA, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná.

GUAZABAS, a settlement of the province and government of Ostimuri in Nueva España.

GUAZACOALCO, an abundant river of Nueva España, which rises in the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Acayuca, and runs through the same in a continued course to the *s.* until it enters the sea in the gulf of Mexico. Its banks, on either side, are covered with fine trees, which are carried to Vera Cruz for building ships, having been cut at the expence, and on account, of the royal revenues. Where this river enters the sea is a bar or sand-bank, which is somewhat dangerous. There formerly was here a town of the name of Espiritu Santo, but this was destroyed, though a guard is still posted. In lat. 18° 1′ *n.* Long. 94° 23′ *w.*

GUAZAIPARES, a settlement of the missions or conversion of Indians, of the province and government of Cinaloa.

GUAZAIPARO, San Antonio de, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná. Although it belongs to the district of the province of Guayana, it is of the missions founded and held in this province by the religious observers of S. Francisco, the missionaries of Piritú.

GUAZAIPATE, a settlement of the province of Guayana, and government of Cumaná; one of the missions which are held there by the religious Capuchins of Cataluña.

GUAZAMOTA, a settlement of the province and government of Zacatecas in Nueva España; a *reduccion* of Indians, made by the religious order of San Francisco, after great labours and exertions. Here the *Fr.* Juan Cerrado suffered martyrdom whilst instilling the faith into the minds of these barbarians: 20 leagues from the settlement of S. Francisco del Mezquital.

GUAZARA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the shore of the lake Tacariqua, between this lake and the coast.

Guazara, a river of the province and government of Santa Marta, and district of the Rio del Hacha, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises at the foot of the *sierra* of Perija, and runs *n.* till it enters the Hacha.

GUAZIGUA, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *w.* between the rivers Tedi and Jaquari, and enters the Paraná.

GUAZIMAL, S. Joseph del, a settlement of the government and jurisdiction of Pamplona in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; of a very hot climate, abounding in *cacao*, and many other vegetable productions peculiar to its climate, of which it makes a great commerce. It contains upwards of 400 housekeepers, and is eight leagues *n. w.* of Pamplona, close upon the river Pamplonilla, which divides the jurisdictions of this town and of that of S. Christóval.

GUAZIMOS, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the town of S. Christóval in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of an hot but healthy climate, although much infested with mosquitoes, snakes, and other insects; abounds in *cacao*, sugar-cane, plantains, *yucas*, and many other productions peculiar to the climate.

GUAZQUIAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, descended from the Pantagoros in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, who inhabit the woods to the *e.* of the Rio Grande de la Magdalena.

GUEBAVI, San Felipe de Jesus de, a town and *real* of silver mines of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; founded in the country of the Sobaipuris Indians, on the bank of a river. It has a fortress and garrison for its defence against the incursions of the infidels.

GUECHAS, a name given to a body of troops of infantry which used to belong to the Zipas of Bogotá in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It was a select troop, being composed of the most robust, tall, valiant, handsome, and skilful men. Their heads were shorn, and had no floating hair like the other Indians; they bored holes through their lips and nostrils, drawing through them small gold wires, and these were to the number of the deaths each man had inflicted on their enemies the Panches. This was the most confidential military in the service of those princes.

[GUEDI. See Guali.]

GUEDO, San Juan de, a settlement of the head settlement of San Juan del Rio, and *alcaldia mayor* of Queretaro, in Nueva España, annexed to the curacy of Tequisquinapan; containing 36 families of Indians.

GUEGAI, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, running to the *w.*

GUEGUETENANGO, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tomtomicapan in the kingdom of Guatemala.

GUEGORESE, S. Pedro de, a settlement of the head settlement of Cuilapa, and *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas, in Nueva España, containing 31 families of Indians, who employ themselves in the cultivation and commerce of cochineal, seeds, fruit, and coal, and in cutting wood. Five leagues *w.* and *s.* of its head settlement.

GUEHUETLAN, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Soconusco in the kingdom of Guatemala, which runs into the sea near the capital.

GUEJOLOTITLAN, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guajuapa in Nueva España, containing 72 Indian families.

Guejolotitlan, another settlement, the capital of the *alcaldía mayor*, in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca in Nueva España; of a temperature rather cold than warm, producing some cochineal and wheat, though of an inferior quality, but abounding in other seeds, and particularly in maize. Its population consists of the settlements of its district, and amounts to 950 families of Mistecos and Zapotecos Indians: 75 leagues *s. w.* of Mexico. Lat. 18° 25′ *n.*

GUEJOTITLAN, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits, in the province of Tepeguana and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya.

GUEJOZINGO, or Huijozingo, a district and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España; bounded *e.* by the jurisdictions of Tlaxcala and Cholula, *w.* by the heights of the *sierra* which divides this jurisdiction from those of Chalco and Choatepeque, *n.* by that of Tezcoco, and *s.* by the town of Carrion and the valley of Atrisco. Its length from *e.* to *w.* is five leagues, and its breadth seven from *n.* to *s.*; and in it are 2½ leagues of mountainous country, being skirts of the *sierra*, also the Rio Frio, a spot well known throughout the kingdom as being the necessary road for all travellers and merchants going to Guatemala and the inland provinces as far as Vera Cruz. It is very fertile in seeds, of which it gathers out of the many cultivated estates of its district two abundant crops annually, and in which it carries on a good trade. The temperature is mild, rather inclining to warm. In this jurisdiction is a convent of the monks of San Francisco, in ruins, but of most beautiful architecture and of large size, a work of the first architects who were sent into that kingdom by the Emperor Charles V. but it is now somewhat the worse for age. The population of this district is included in 29 settlements of Indians, and three head settlements of districts, in the which are 569 families of Spaniards, 350 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and 50 of Caciques Indians, exempt from tribute.

The capital is the city of the same name; situate in a plain at the foot of the *sierra* Nevada, but, notwithstanding, of a mild temperature. It has a good parish church, with four vicars, who must understand the Mexican language, assisted in their spiritual labours by the religious order of San Francisco, of a convent which is there. Eighteen leagues *s. w.* of Mexico, in lat. 19° 7′ *n.* Long. 98° 26′ *w.*

The other settlements are,

Tianguizolco,	Texmelucán,
Xaltepetlán,	Tianguistengo,
Coyotzingo,	San Pedro,
Xalolpan,	San Andres,
Azitla,	Tlauzingo,
Santa Maria de las Nieves,	Atzopán,
Tlanicotla,	Tlalmilolpán,
Calputitlan,	Tianquismanalco,
San Rafael del Monte,	San Martin,
Azala,	Talancaleca,
Tlatenco,	San Estevan,
Xalminulco,	Tetla,
	Tepetlaxco,

Alolozingo, Huiazacualco,
Palmillas, Temaxcala,
San Nicolas, S. Buenaventura.

GUELACHE, San Juan de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tlapacoya, and *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas, in Nueva España. It contains 124 families of Indians, who occupy themselves in the cultivation and commerce of some cochineal, seeds, and fruits, and in cutting wood. Somewhat less than four leagues from its head settlement.

GUELATAO, San Pedro de, a settlement of the head settlement of Ixtlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Antequera, in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca, and kingdom of Nueva España; situate immediately by its head settlement.

GUELAVIA, San Juan de, a settlement of the head settlement of Macuilzuchil, and *alcaldía mayor* of Teutitlan, in Nueva España. It contains 64 families of Indians, who trade in cotton, cochineal, maize, and fruit. Two leagues between the *w.* and *s.* of its head settlement.

GUEMES, a city of the province and government of La Sierra Gorda in the bay of Mexico, and kingdom of Nueva España; founded in 1745 by Don Joseph Escandon, colonel of the militias of Queretaro, who gave it this name in honour of Don Juan Francisco Guemes, Count of Revillagigedo, then viceroy.

GUENOAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province and government of Paraguay in Peru, bounded by the Paranas. In 1746, the Father Miguel de Herrera, superior of the missions, began to preach the gospel amongst them; but such was the stubbornness of these infidels, that he was a long time before he could make the least impression upon them: at last, however, he succeeded in reducing to the Catholic faith the *cacique*, together with a great number of the other Indians, and he established them in a settlement in the same territory, which has for its limits the sea and the rivers Uruguay and La Plata. This country is subject to very violent winds, such as scarcely to leave a tree in the ground. In the winter the cold is intense, and in the summer the rains are continual, with mighty tempests: on this account the country is full of lakes and rivers, which fertilize it, and render it abundant in fine pastures, which maintain large herds of neat cattle. Here are also many fierce tigers, with the skins of which the Indians clothe themselves, and in the winter with the fur inwards.

GUEPACA, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; situate on the shore of a river, between the settlements of Acotzi and Babiacora.

GUEQUE, a river of the province and government of Venezuela. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea in the point of Piragua.

GUERRA, Cruz de, a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on the shore of the river Saladillo.

GUERRERO, a gold mine, celebrated for its abundance and quality of metal, in the province and government of Veragua and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It is in some mountains near the sea-coast, and opposite the bay of Almirante.

GUERVO, a small river of the province and government of Maracaibo, which rises in the table-land of Cachicamo in the valley of Chama, runs *n.* and empties itself into the lake of Maracaibo, by the part opposite its entrance.

GUESCO, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles in Nueva España, annexed to the curacy of Tamazunchale. It is small, consisting of only 22 families of Indians, who breed, in many estates, neat cattle, and grow tobacco, in which they trade. Twenty-five leagues *s.* of its capital.

GUEUSA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* and jurisdiction of Velez in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is small, and in it live retired some 50 poor Indians with a few whites, who cultivate and gather a very few vegetable productions.

GUEYA, a river of the province and government of Venezuela, which rises *s.* of the port of Ocumare, in some mountains, runs *s.* and enters the Orituco.

GUEYAPA, Santiago de, a settlement of the head settlement of Tlaulauquitepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Llanos, in Nueva España, containing 205 families of Indians.

GUEZALAPA, a small settlement of the head settlement of Almololoyan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Colima, in Nueva España, founded on the skirt of a volcano of the same name; of a cold temperature, and its natives are occupied in the fisheries of the river Grande, which passes near it. Four leagues from its head settlement.

GUGUA, a river of the province and government of Honduras, which runs into the sea, on the side of the Morro Chico.

GUIA, Nuestra Senora de, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Itamaraca in Brazil; situate *n. n. w.* of Nuestra Señora de los Placeres.

Guia, with the dedicatory title of San Juan, a river of the province and government of Santa

Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It runs into the sea, between those of Enca and Pira.

Guia, a cape or point of land on the coast of the same province and government as the former river, between the point of La Aguja and the river Del Hacha.

GUIANA. See Guayana.

[GUIANDOT, a river of Virginia, which rises in the Cumberland mountain, and running a *n.* by *w.* course about 80 miles, falls into the Ohio river, about 34 miles below the Great Kanhaway. It is said to be 60 yards wide at its mouth, and as many miles navigable for canoes.]

GUIA-PARANA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, which rises in the territory of the Abacates Indians, runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Madera, between those of Yamari and Crena.

GUIBARA, a bay on the *n.* coast of the island of Cuba, between port Del Padre and the river Timones.

GUICAGARE, a spacious and fertile *llanura* of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; of an hot climate and unhealthy, and in consequence nearly depopulated; discovered by Captain Luis de Manjarres, in 1537.

GUICANI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, contiguous to that of Cocuy, to which it is annexed. It was a *reduccion* of Tunebos Indians, who were under the charge of the Jesuits up to the year 1767.

GUICHICOVI, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tehuantepec in Nueva España. It is of a mild temperature, contains in its district various sugar-mills, at which assist various families of Spaniards, Indians, and *Mustees*, they employing themselves also in some agricultural estates. Twenty leagues *n.* of its capital.

GUIGEROTE, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná; situate on the coast.

GUIGUITAI. See the Rio Grande de San Francisco, or Rio Fondo.

GUIJAR, a settlement of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the river Ariari.

GUILA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán, and Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

GUILCO, a settlement of Indians, of the district and government of Valdivia in the kingdom of Chile, between the source of the river Tolten and the river Plal.

[GUILDHALL, a township in Essex county in Vermont, is situated on Connecticut river, and contains 158 inhabitants. It is opposite the mouth of Israel river, in New Hampshire.]

[GUILFORD, a township in Franklin county, Pennsylvania.]

[Guilford, a township in Windham county, Vermont, on the *w.* bank of Connecticut river, and opposite to the mouth of Ashuelot river, in New Hampshire. It has Hinsdale on the *s. e.* and the state of Massachusetts on the *s.* and contains 2432 inhabitants.]

[Guilford, a post-town of Connecticut, in New Haven county, situated on the *s.* side of Long Island sound, about 18 miles *e.* by *s.* of New Haven city. The township is large, and is divided into five parishes, and was settled in 1639. It was called Menuncatuck by the Indians.]

[Guilford County, in Salisbury district, N. Carolina, is bounded *e.* by Orange, *w.* by Rowan, *s.* by Rockingham county, and *n.* by the state of Virginia. It is noted for the extensive and rich tracts called New Garden, Buffaloe, and Deep River lands. It contains 7191 inhabitants, inclusive of 576 slaves. Chief town, Martinville.]

[Guilford Court-House. See Martinville. It is on the post-road from Halifax to Salisbury, 48 miles *s. w.* of Hillsborough, and 61 *e.* of Salisbury.]

Guilford, an island near the coast of the county of Salisbury in N. Carolina.

GUILLAUME, S. a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco in Nueva España. One short league from the coast.

Guillaume, S. a river of the island of St. Domingo, which rises in the mountains of the *sierra* Prieta, in the French possessions, near the *s.* coast, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the sea between the bay of Gros Gravier and the river Salado.

Guillaume, S. See William.

GUILLEN, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo; situate within the lake of this name, on the *e.* side.

Guillen, a river of the province and government of Venezuela, which rises from a small lake near the city of Gibraltar to the *e.* runs *n.* and returning to that rhumb, enters the lake of Maracaibo.

GUILLESON, a fort of the French, in the province and county of the Iroquces Indians, on

the shore of the St. Lawrence, and opposite the mouth of the river Asuncion.

GUILLOU, a small river of the island of St. Christopher, one of the Antilles. It enters the sea on the *s.* coast, between the river Pentecoste and Marigot bay.

[GUILMES, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on the Parana, about 60 miles *n.* of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 33° 38′ 45″ *s.* Long. 58° 16′ 50″ *w.*]

GUIMEO, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Cirandaro in Nueva España, containing 50 families of Indians, and in its district are various estates or farms, with 70 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. A quarter of a league from its capital.

GUINAPARE, a province but little known, being part of that of Coropa, to the *n.* of the Marañon. Inhabited by many barbarous nations, and said to be very rich in gold mines. It belongs to the Portuguese and to the *captainship* of Gran Pará, has a river of the same name which irrigates it, and which enters by the *n.* into the Marañon. Forty-five miles before the mouth of this river, on the *e.* shore, the Portuguese had a fort called El Destierro, which is at present abandoned.

GUINATINGA, a small river of the province of Charcas, which enters the Paraná near the settlement of Santo Tomas, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits.

GUINCHOS, Cayo de, a small isle near the coast of the island of Cuba, is just where, in 1714, the ship San Juan of the windward armada was lost.

GUINEA, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquía in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the river Nechi.

Guinea. See Guayana.

[GUINET, a township in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.]

GUINIME, a river of the province and government of Guayana in N. America. It rises in the interior of its *serrania*, and after a short course incorporates itself with the Guarrapiche.

GUION, an island of the N. sea, near the coast of Acadia.

GUIONES, Cabo de, a cape on the coast of the province and government of Costarica in the S. sea, between cape Blanco and the Morro Hermano.

GUIPUNABIS, a barbarous nation of Caribes Indians, who dwell in the woods close by the river Negro. They are but little known.

GUIRION, a settlement of the province and government of Guayana, founded by the governor Don Manuel Centurion, who gave it this name in honour of the viceroy of Santa Fé, Don Manuel Guirior, with the title of city. It lies at the sources of the Paraba, and at the entrance or mouth of the river Parabamuxi.

GUIRIPA, a river of the province and government of Guayana, which enters the Meta, according to the map and description of Mr. Bellin.

GUIRIRI, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Para in Brazil. It rises between the rivers Negro and Cariai, runs *n.* and turning its course to the *n. n. e.* enters the Xingú.

GUISVANI, a settlement and *real* of silver mines, of the province and government of Sonora.

GUITEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España, with 35 families of Indians. Eight leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

GUITIGUITI, a settlement of the island of Jamaica; situate on the *s.* coast.

GUITZO, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Guejolotitlan, in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca in Nueva España.

GUIZINCLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of Mazatepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca, in Nueva España; situate a little to the *w.* of the royal road which leads from Acapulco to Mexico. It is of an extremely hot temperature, and contains 40 families of Indians, who live by the commerce of fruits, which they cultivate, as also by fishing for *bagres* in a river which runs in its vicinity. They likewise gain something by the passing of merchants and travellers going to Acapulco. [Lat. 18° 37′ *n.* Long. 99° 24′ *w.*]

GUJABENO, a river of the province and government of Mainas and kingdom of Quito. Rising in the limits of the province of Quixos, it runs *e.* and enters the Aguarico.

[GULF of Florida, or New Bahama Channel, is bounded on the *w.* by the peninsula of E. Florida, and on the *e.* by the Bahama islands. It is generally about 40 miles wide, and extends from the 25th to the 28th deg. of *n.* latitude.]

[Gulf Stream. This remarkable phenomenon is a current in the ocean, which runs along the coast, at unequal distances from cape Florida to the isle of Sables and the banks of Newfoundland, where it turns off, and runs down through the Western islands; thence to the coast of Africa, and

along that coast in a *s.* direction till it arrives at, and supplies the place of, those waters carried by the constant trade-winds from the coast of Africa towards the *w.*; thus producing a constant circulating current. This stream is about 75 miles from the shores of the *s.* states, and the distance increases as you proceed *n.* The width of it is about 40 or 50 miles, widening towards the *n.* Its common rapidity is three miles an hour. A *n. e.* wind narrows the stream, renders it more rapid, and drives it nearer the coast: *n. w.* and *w.* winds have a contrary effect. The Gulf stream is supposed to be occasioned by the trade-winds, that are constantly driving the water to the *w.* which being compressed in the gulf of Mexico, finds a passage between Florida and the Bahama islands, and runs to the *n. e.* along the American coast. This hypothesis is confirmed by another fact. It is said that the water in the gulf of Mexico is many yards higher than on the *w.* side of the continent in the Pacific ocean. It is highly probable that the sand carried down by great rivers into bays, and the current out of these bays meeting with the Gulf stream, by their eddies, have formed Nantucket shoals, cape Cod, George's bank, the island of Sable, &c.

Skilful navigators, who have acquired a knowledge of the extent to which this stream reaches on the New England coast, have learnt, in their voyages from Europe to New England, New York or Pennsylvania, to pass the banks of Newfoundland in about lat. 44° or 45° *n.* to sail thence in a course between the *n.* edge of the Gulf stream, and the shoals and banks of Sable island, George's bank, and Nantucket, by which they make better and quicker voyages to America.]

GULIMAR, a river of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, which runs *e.* and enters the lake of Mini.

GULL, a small island of the N. sea, near the coast of S. Carolina, in the strait of Pamticoe.

Gull, another, near the *e.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, at the entrance of Cork bay.

GULLIVERS, a small island near the coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia, at the entrance of the great bay of Fundy and of the port of Annapolis.

GUMARA, a river of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It enters, just after its rising, into the river Caqueta.

GUMAREBO, a settlement of the government of Maracaibo and province of Venezuela; situate on the coast, at a little distance from the city of Coro.

GUNNING, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, of the district of the parish of Christchurch, on the *s.* coast.

[GUNPOWDER, a river of the *w.* shore of Maryland, whose chief branches unite a little above Joppa, and empty into Chesapeak bay, about 12 miles above Patapsco river. It is navigable only a few miles, by reason of falls.]

[Gunpowder Neck, near the head of Chesapeak bay, is a curious peninsula formed by Gunpowder river and Bush river.]

GURAPIA, Raudal de, a whirlpool of waters, very dangerous, of the river Cauca, above another which it forms, called *Of Paru*, and near the place where this river is entered by the Iniquiari.

GURATINGUETA, a town of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river Paraiba, on the *s.* side.

[GURNET, The. See Duxborough.]

GURUPA, Sierras de, some mountains of Brazil, on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Para. They run between the river Gururiba and the settlement of Percahumo.

GURURIBA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil, which rises near the coast, and runs into the sea between the river Tuwasu and the *sierra* Gurupa.

GUSAIQUIRARA, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *w.* and enters the Paraná, close to the Icaré-gazú.

GUSMAGIS, a barbarous nation of Indians, who dwell in the woods to the *s.* of the Marañon, above the mouth of the Cayari; bounded *w.* by the nation of the Maraguas, and *e.* by that of the Burais or Buraes.

GUSPACA, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; situate on the shore of the river of its name, between the settlements of Azotzi and Banaichi.

GUTIERRE, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the shore of the river Mosquitos.

GUYENDOTE, a river of the province and colony of N. Carolina. It runs *n.* and enters the Ohio, between those of Grand Sabloneux and of Conhaway.

GUYRIA, a settlement of the island and government of Trinidad; situate on the interior coast, which looks to the *w.* and forms the gulf Triste.

[GUYSBOROUGH, or Manchester, a township in Nova Scotia, on Chedabucto bay, 10 leagues *n. w.* of cape Canso, and 40 leagues *e.* of Halifax, contained 250 families in 1783.]

GUZE, a small river of the province and go-

vernment of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía. It rises in the country of the Quiriquiripas Indians, runs *e.* and enters the Aruy.

GUZMANGO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru.

GWAHAGO, a town of Iroquees Indians in New France; situate near the shore or *s.* coast of the lake Erie.

GWINS, a small island of the N. sea, near the coast of the province and colony of N. Carolina, within the bay of Chesapeak, at the mouth of the river Piankatank.

H

[HA BRAGA, formerly called Fort Dauphin, a fort in the island of Cuba.]

HACAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamalies in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chavin de Pariarca.

HACAS, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in the same kingdom.

HACHA, a province and government of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and bishopric of Santa Marta, with which it is bounded on the *s. w.* and on the *s.* by the said kingdom; on the *e. s. e.* and *n. e.* by the lake of Maracaibo, and *n.* by the sea. Its district is much reduced, since it is only eight leagues in length *n. s.* and four in width *e. w.* In its temporal concerns it is subject to the jurisdiction of the audience of St. Domingo. It is very fertile, although little cultivated, and is not without gold mines and salt earths which yield abundantly. Its population is so much reduced as to contain no more than three or four settlements. The capital is Ciudad del Hacha, in lat. 11° 30′ *n.* Long. 72° 54′ *w.*

HACHA, a large river of this province, the which takes its name from the said river. It was thus called from the first Spanish settlers, from the circumstance of their having given a hatchet to the Indians, to induce them to shew them where water might be found. It runs from *s.* to *n.* and has been famous for its fisheries of pearls. The pearls are not indeed large, but they are extremely fine, and held in higher estimation than any in America. This lucrative trade is at present abandoned, or only practised by the barbarian Guaxiros Indians. It enters into the N. sea, in lat. 11° 31′ 30″ *n.*

HACIENDA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil; situate on the sea-shore, between the rivers Ponica and Joana.

HACIENDA, with the addition of La Marquesa, another small settlement, of the *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile. In its territory is found a stone of lead-colour, which, in every part where it is broken, discovers a shield and helmet, perfectly delineated, of a red colour. It is six leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

[HACKETSTOWN, a small post-town in Sussex county, New Jersey, on the *n. w.* side of Musconecunk river. It is about three miles above the mineral spring near Roxbury, on the opposite side of the river, 15 miles *n.* by *w.* of Morristown, 16 *s. w.* by *w.* of Sussex court-house, and 56 *n. n. e.* of Philadelphia.]

[HACKINSACK, a river of New Jersey, which rises in New York, and runs a *s.* course four or five miles *w.* of Hudson's river. It unites with Passaic river, at the head of Newark bay, and is navigable about 15 miles.]

[HACKINSACK, the chief town in Bergen county, New Jersey, is situated near the *w.* bank of the above river, 10 miles *n. w.* of New York city. The inhabitants are mostly Dutch. The houses are chiefly built of stone, in the old Dutch taste. Here are four public buildings, a Dutch and Episcopal church, a court-house, and a flourishing academy. The people, who are mostly farmers, carry their produce to New York.]

HACQUET, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes; situate near the *s.* coast.

[HADDAM, a town of Connecticut, the second in rank in Middlesex county; situated on the *w.* side of Connecticut river, 18 or 20 miles from its mouth, and eight miles *s. e.* of the city of Middletown. This township, including E. Haddam, on the opposite side of the river, was purchased of the Indians, May 20th, 1662. A spot in E. Haddam was famous for Indian *Pawaws*, and was subject for many years to earthquakes and various noises, which the first settlers, agreeable to the superstitious ideas of that age, attributed to these *Pawaws*. An old Indian being asked what was the reason of such noises in this place, answered, "The Indian's God was very angry because the Englishmen's

God came here." These noises are now frequently heard.]

[HADDONFIELD, a small town in Gloucester county, New Jersey, nine miles *s. e.* by *e.* of Philadelphia, and 14 from Burlington.]

HADERSHILL, a small river of the province and colony of New York. It runs *n. e.* and enters the Katskil.

[HADLEY, a pleasant town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, lying on the *e.* side of Connecticut river, nearly opposite Northampton, 15 miles *n.* of Springfield, and 74 *w.* of Boston. The town consists of two long spacious streets, which run parallel with each other, and with the river. The township contains 882 inhabitants.]

[HAGARSTOWN, now called ELIZABETH Town; which see. It has a considerable trade with the *w.* country, and has between 2 and 300 houses. It is situated in Washington county, Maryland; is a post-town, 19 miles *n. w.* of Frederick town, 52 *n. w.* by *w.* of Baltimore, and 20 *s.* by *w.* of Chambersburg in Pennsylvania.]

HAGUABA, a river of the island of St. Domingo. It rises near the *n.* coast, runs *n.* and unites itself with the Macabon to enter the rivers Iaques and Santiago.

HAHATONADEBA, a river of New France or Canada. It runs *w.* and enters the Vieux Deserts, or Old Deserts.

HAICHAYO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacochas in Peru.

[HALBUT Point, the *n. e.* point of cape Anne in Massachusetts.]

HALCHIAPA, a settlement of the head settlement of Cuzamala, and *alcaldía mayor* of Azuchitlán, in Nueva España; situate in a plain, at the foot of a lofty *sierra* called San Vincente, close by a large stream which flows down from the same *sierra*, the waters of which are very pure and salutary, and run to the *w.* of the town. On the skirts of this *sierra* are mines of silver, copper, and sulphur, with many other veins, which are not yet dug. The settlement has much diminished, and it is inhabited only by some families of Indians, who should amount to 67, and these are employed in agricultural pursuits. It is four leagues to the *s.* of its head settlement, and eight from the capital.

[HALES, a spot of ground in Grafton county, New Hampshire, having nine inhabitants.]

[HALF-MOON, an extensive township in Albany county, New York. It contains 3600 inhabitants; of these, 128 are slaves, and 563 are qualified electors. Waterford, a neat, compact, thriving village of about 70 or 80 houses, two miles *e n. e.* of the Cohoez, and nine miles *n.* of Albany, is situate at the forks or junction of the river Hudson with the Mohawk in this township.]

HALFIELD, a settlement of the province and colony of Massachusetts; situate on the shore of the river Connecticut.

[HALIFAX, a county in the *e.* part of the British province of Nova Scotia. It contains Halifax, the capital, the townships of Londonderry, Truro, Onslow, Colchester, Lawrence, Southampton, Canso, and Tinmouth. The inhabitants are chiefly Irish, Scotch and New Englanders. It has numerous bays and rivers; the chief of the latter are Shabbenacadie, which is a boatable river, the Petitcodiac, Memramcook, &c. See NOVA SCOTIA.]

[HALIFAX, the capital of the province of Nova Scotia, in the county of its name, was settled by a number of British subjects in 1749. It is situated on a spacious and commodious bay or harbour, called Chebucto, of a bold and easy entrance, where a thousand of the largest ships might ride with great convenience and safety. The town is built on the *w.* side of the harbour, on the declivity of a commanding hill, whose summit is 236 feet perpendicular from the level of the sea. The town is laid out into oblong squares; the streets parallel and at right angles. The town and suburbs are about two miles in length; and the general width a quarter of a mile. It contained in 1793 about 4000 inhabitants and 700 houses. At the *n.* extremity of the town, is the king's naval yard, completely built, and supplied with stores of every kind for the royal navy. The harbour of Halifax is reckoned inferior to no place in British America for the seat of government, being open and accessible at all seasons of the year, when almost all other harbours in these provinces are locked up with ice; also from its entrance, situation, and its proximity to the bay of Fundy, and principal interior settlements of the province.

This city, lying on the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia, has communication with Pictou, 85 miles to the *n. e.* on the gulf of St. Lawrence, by a good cart-road, finished in 1792. It is 12 miles *n.* of cape Sambro, which forms in part the entrance of the bay; 25 *s. e.* of Windsor, 40 *s. s. w.* of Truro, 84 *e.* of Annapolis on the bay of Fundy, and 157 *s. e.* of St. Ann, in New Brunswick, measuring in a straight line. Lat. 44° 40′ *n.* Long. 63° 30′ *w.*]

[HALIFAX, a fort in the town of Winslow, in Lincoln county, Maine, erected by order of Governor Shirley, in 1754. It stands on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Sebastacook with the Kennebeck, 24 miles below Sandy river.]

[HALIFAX, a township in Windham county,

Vermont, 23 miles *e.* by *s.* of Bennington, has Marlborough on the *n.* and the Massachusetts line *s.* It contains 1309 inhabitants.]

[HALIFAX, a township in Plymouth county, Massachusetts; situated 23 miles *s. e.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1734, and contains 664 inhabitants.]

[HALIFAX, a village or settlement on the *e.* side of Susquehannah river in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, 13 miles *n.* of Harrisburg.]

[HALIFAX, one of the middle districts of N. Carolina, bounded *n.* by the state of Virginia, *e.* by Edenton district, *w.* by Hillsborough, and *s.* by Newbern. It is divided into seven counties, viz. Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Edgcomb, Warren, Franklin, and Nash, which contain 64,630 inhabitants, including 25,402 slaves. Besides smaller streams, the Roanoke passes through this district in a *s. e.* course, and the Pamplico has its source in it. Chief town, Halifax.]

[HALIFAX, a county of the above district, bounded *n.* by Northampton, *s.* by Edgcomb, *e.* by Bertie, and *w.* by Warren. It contains 7459 inhabitants, and 6506 slaves. Chief town, Halifax.]

[HALIFAX, the chief town of the above county, and of the district of its name in N. Carolina, is a post-town, pleasantly situated on the *w.* bank of the Roanoke, about six miles below the falls, regularly laid out, and besides dwelling houses, has a court-house and gaol. It is 24 miles *n.* of Tarborough, 21 miles from Grenville court-house, 75 *n. e.* of Fayetteville, 59 *s.* of Petersburg, Virginia, and 255 *s. w.* by *s.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 36° 16′ *n.* Long. 77° 38′ *w.*]

[HALIFAX, a county in Virginia, bordering on the state of N. Carolina. It is about 42 miles long and 39 broad, and contains 14,722 inhabitants, including 5565 slaves.]

HALL, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of St. George.

HALL, another settlement of this island, distinct from the former; situate on the *s.* coast.

[HALLAM, a township in York county, Pennsylvania.]

HALLEBY, a settlement of Indians of S. Carolina; situate at the source of the river Albama.

[HALLOWELL, a flourishing post-town in the district of Maine, and the shire town of Lincoln county; situated in lat. 44° 16′ *n.* at the head of the tide waters, on the *w.* side of Kennebeck river. An academy is established here, with a considerable fund in lands. The court-house here is 12 miles *s.* of Vassalborough, 20 *n. n. w.* of Wiscasset, 24 *n. e.* of New Gloucester, and 129 *n.* by *e.* of Boston. Hallowell hook lies on the same side of the river, three miles below the town, and five *n.* of Pittston. The whole township contains 1194 inhabitants.]

HALPANALOYA, a settlement of the head settlement of Atitalaquia, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepetango, in Nueva España. It contains 34 families of Indians.

HAM, a settlement of the province and colony of Massachusetts in New England; situate on the shore of the bay of Barnstable in Cape Cod.

HAM, another settlement of this province and colony; the two being distinguished, the former by the E. and this by the W.

[HAMBATO, a principal *asiento* or jurisdiction in the province of Quito. It is situated in lat. 1° 14′ *s.* Long. 78° 36′ *w.* and 63 miles *s.* of the city of Quito; and has six small villages in its dependence. Its inhabitants are mostly employed in weaving stuffs, and in knitting. Its proper name is AMBATO, which see.]

[HAMBDEN, or HAMDEN, a township in New York state, bounded *n.* by land ceded to Massachusetts, *s.* by the *n.* line of Pennsylvania, and *e.* by Sidney. Susquehannah river passes in a *w.* course through both towns. The centre of the town lies 13 miles *w.* by *s.* of the mouth of Chenengo river.]

HAMBRE. See FILIPOLIS.

HAMBRE, a river of the province and government of Mainas. It runs from *w.* to *e.* through the woods; and near it towards the *s.* dwell the barbarous Indian nations of the Mainas and Umuranas. It enters by the *s.* into the Chambirayacu.

[HAMBURG, a small post-town of New Jersey, 17 miles from Goshen in New York, 12 from Newtown, and six from Sussex.]

[HAMBURG, a handsome town in Burke's county, Pennsylvania, seated on the *e.* side of Schuylkill. Here are about 50 or 60 houses, a German, Lutheran, and Calvinist church, united. It is 14 miles *n.* by *w.* of Reading, and 52 *n. n. w.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 40° 34′ *n.* Long. 76° *w.*]

HAMDEN, a township in New Haven county, Connecticut, about eight miles *n.* of New Haven city.

[HAMDEN, a township of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, on the *w.* side of Penobscot river, opposite Orrington; having about 50 families in 1796.]

[HAMILTON, a cape on the *n.* end of Newfoundland island.]

[HAMILTON. There are three townships of this name in Pennsylvania; one in each of the counties of York, Franklin, and Northampton.]

[HAMILTON, a settlement in Vermont, on the Canada line.]

[HAMILTON, in Herkemer county, New York, a township 12 miles square, 24 *s.* of Old fort Schuyler, a level township of good land, fast settling. Oriskè or Olhiske creek, a water of Mohawk, and Chemung, a water of Susquehannah, rise in this township. In 1796, there were 1202 inhabitants, of whom 196 were electors.]

[HAMILTON, a town or settlement lately laid out in Albany county, New York, in the extensive township of Water Vliet, formerly called the Glass Factory; and has its present name in honour of that great patron of American manufactures, the late secretary of the treasury of the United States of America. It lies 10 miles *w.* of Albany, two miles from the Schenectady road; and is one of the most decisive efforts of private enterprise in the manufacturing line, as yet exhibited in the United States. The glass manufactory is now so well established, and so happily situated for the supply of the *n.* and *w.* parts of the states of New York, as well as Vermont and Canada, that it is to be expected the proprietors will be amply rewarded for their great and expensive exertions. The glass is in good reputation. Here are two glass-houses, and various other buildings, curious hydraulic works to save manual labour by the help of machinery. A copious stream runs through the heart of the settlement, which lies high; and being surrounded by pine plains, the air is highly salubrious. The Great Schoharie road traverses the settlement. A spacious schoolhouse, and a church of an octagon form, are soon to be erected.

The enterprising proprietors of the glass and other works in this thriving settlement, were incorporated by the legislature of New York in the spring of 1797, by the name of "The Hamilton Manufacturing Society," which act has given a spring to the works here, and authorises a hope that American manufactures may not only be conducive to the interests of the country, but also to that of the proprietors.

In the neighbourhood of these glass works, a block was cut out of an ancient tree, not many years ago, containing evident marks of an axe or some edge tool, made 185 years ago, determined according to the usual and certain mode of ascertaining the age of trees. The block is preserved in Albany as a curiosity. Henry Hudson ascended the river which bears his name, as high as Albany, in the autumn of 1609, 187 years ago, and these marks were probably made by some of his men.]

[HAMILTON, on Chaleur Bay. See BONAVENTURE.]

[HAMILTON Ford lies near the mouth of Bullock's creek in N. Carolina. This was the route pursued by Tarleton, after his defeat at Cowpens, in January 1781.]

[HAMILTON, a district in the state of Tennessee; situated on the waters of the Holston and Clinch; bounded *s.* by Tennessee river, and separated from Mero district on the *w.* by an uninhabited country. It contains the counties of Knox, Jefferson, Blount, Sevier, and Grainger.]

[HAMILTON, a county of the N. W. Territory, erected Jan. 2, 1790; "beginning on the bank of the Ohio river at the confluence of the Little Miami; and down the said Ohio river to the mouth of the Big Miami, and up said Miami to the Standing stone, forks, or branch of said river; and thence with a line to be drawn due *e.* to the Little Miami, and down said Little Miami river to the place of beginning."]

[HAMILTON, Fort, stands on the *e.* side of the Great Miami, in the N. W. Territory; 25 miles *s.* of fort St. Clair, and 25 *n.* of Cincinnati. It is a stockaded fort, capable of containing 200 men. The situation is as advantageous for defence as pleasing to the eye. It is built upon a narrow neck of land, commanding the Miami on the *n. w.* and a *prairie* and sheet of water on the *n. e.* about a mile wide, and 2½ miles long. The soil near it is rich and fertile; and forage may be got by repeated mowings of natural grass.]

[HAMILTON, a port in the Bermuda islands.]

HAMINA, a river of St. Domingo. It rises near the *n.* coast, runs *n. n. w.* and enters the large river Iaques or Santiago.

[HAMMEL'S Town, a town in Dauphine county, Pennsylvania, five miles from Susquehannah river, and 85 from Philadelphia. It contains a German church, and about 35 dwelling-houses.]

[HAMPDEN SYDNEY College. See PRINCE EDWARD County, Virginia.]

HAMPSHIRE, NEW, a province of New England, one of the four which form its government, and the second in extent. It lies to the *n.* was formerly one of the estates of America, and of the royal government belonging to the crown of England; and as such, its governor and other civil and military officers held their appointments under the king. It extends *s.* from Massachusetts to the limits of Quebec. Its *n.* limits were established by proclamation of 1774, and on the *e.* it has the three counties of Massachusetts, Maine or York, and Lincoln, the which is farthest *s.* and from which it is divided by the county of Cumberland. This province provided the arsenals of England

with trees for masts and ship-timbers, and thus carried on a considerable trade, as also in fish and cattle, and other effects, which were embarked annually in 200 vessels. Although it is not divided into counties like the other colonies, it is well peopled; and, according to the last census, [previous to 1790], contained 59,000 souls in the 100 cities and settlements that follow.

Kingston,	Rochester,
Windham,	New Durham,
Pelham,	Gilmantown,
Nottingham,	Sambertown,
Dunstable,	Canterbury,
Hollis,	London,
Mason,	Boscawen,
New Ipswich,	Perry,
Rindge,	Alexandria,
Richmond,	Salisbury,
Hensdale,	New Britain,
Swansby,	New Chester,
Linsborough,	Plymouth,
Wilton,	Montonborough,
Amherst,	Cockermouth,
Merrymack,	Grafton,
Bedford,	Claremont,
Derryfield,	Plainfield,
Poplin,	Lebanon,
Kensington,	Hanover,
Rye,	Dorchester,
Durham,	Rumney,
Dover,	Campton,
Canain,	Sandwich,
Epsom,	Tamworth,
Allenton,	Eaton,
Goffstown,	Thornton,
Bow,	Fairfield,
Wears,	Pierrepont,
New Boston,	Haverhill,
Frances Town,	Landaf,
Dearing,	Warren,
Limbrick,	Lyman,
Packersfield,	Lloyd Hills,
Keene,	Chiswick,
Gilsome,	Whitefield,
Westmoreland,	Breton Woods,
Alstead,	Dartmouth,
Marlow,	Lancaster,
Hillsborough,	Northumberland,
Bradford,	New Stratford,
Fisherfield,	Cockburn Town,
Almsbury,	Colebroke Town,
Hennaker,	Stuart Town,
Hopkintown,	Millsfield,
Concord,	Errol,
Barrington,	Dummer,
Cambridge,	Success,
Paulsbourg,	Durand,
Mainsbourg,	Shelbourn.

The author from whom we have extracted these accounts of the English colonies makes this province much reduced, and to consist only of eight settlements. In this he was clearly much deceived, as we shall exhibit in the accounts we give in the respective articles, the which are extracted from faithful documents. [See NEW HAMPSHIRE.]

[HAMPSHIRE, an extensive, populous, and wealthy county in Massachusetts, made a shire in 1662. It is in many parts mountainous and hilly, and extends across the state from *n.* to *s.* bounded *n.* by the states of New Hampshire and Vermont, *s.* by the state of Connecticut, *e.* by Worcester county, and *w.* by Berkshire. It contains 60 townships, 9181 houses, 9617 families, and 59,681 inhabitants. Its principal towns lie on both sides of Connecticut river, which intersects it from *n.* to *s.* These are Springfield, W. Springfield, Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Deerfield, and Northfield. It is generally of a fertile soil, and produces the necessaries of life, and some of its luxuries in great plenty.]

[HAMPSHIRE, a county in Virginia, bounded *n.* and *n. w.* by the Potowmack river, which divides it from the state of Maryland. It is about 60 miles long and 50 broad, and contains 7346 inhabitants, including 454 slaves. It is well watered by Potowmack and its *s.* branch. Iron ore and coals have been discovered on the banks of this river. Chief town, Romney.]

[HAMPSTEAD, a town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, about 30 miles *w.* of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1749, and contained, in 1775, 768 inhabitants; in 1790, 724.]

[HAMPSTEAD, a town on Long island, New York, nine miles *e.* of Jamaica, and 23 miles *e.* of New York city. In this town is an extensive and remarkable plain, called Hampstead Plain. See LONG ISLAND.]

[HAMPSTEAD, a village in Georgia, about four miles from Savannah, and about a mile from another village called Highgate. The inhabitants are gardeners, and supply the town with greens, pot-herbs, roots, &c.]

[HAMPTON, a township in Windham county, Connecticut, three miles *n. e.* of Windham, of which it was formerly a parish, but lately incorporated.]

[HAMPTON, EAST, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing 457 inhabitants,

and situated 105 miles *w.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1785.]

[HAMPTON, EAST, on the *e.* end of Long island, New York, a half-shire town of Suffolk county. It has 3260 inhabitants; and in it is Clinton academy, which in 1795 had 92 students.]

[HAMPTON, a township on the sea-coast of New Hampshire, on the *e.* side of Rockingham county, and called Winicumet by the Indians. It was settled under Massachusetts, and incorporated in 1638. In 1775, it contained 862 inhabitants; and in 1790, 853. It is 12 or 14 miles *s.* by *w.* of Portsmouth, and eight *s. e.* of Exeter. In 1791, a canal was cut through the marshes in this town, which opens an inland navigation from Hampton through Salisbury into Merrimack river, for about eight miles; loaded boats may pass through it with ease and safety.]

[HAMPTON FALLS, a small town taken from the above town, lying on the road which leads from Exeter to Newburyport, six miles *s. e.* of the former, and eight *n.* of the latter. In 1775, it contained 645; and in 1790, 541 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1712.]

[HAMPTON, a township in the *n.* part of Washington county, New York, having Skeensborough on the *w.* It has 463 inhabitants, of whom 107 are electors.]

[HAMPTON, the capital of Elizabeth county, in Virginia, also a port of entry and post-town; situated at the head of a bay which runs up *n.* from the mouth of James river, called Hampton Road, five miles *n. w.* of point Comfort. It contains about 30 houses, an Episcopal church, a court-house and gaol. The value of its exports of grain, lumber, staves, &c. amounted to 41,997 dollars in one year, ending September 30, 1794. This town was anciently called Kecoughton by the Indians. It is 11 miles *n.* of Norfolk, 14 *s. e.* of Yorktown, 60 *e. s. e.* of Richmond, and 180 *w.* by *s.* of Philadelphia.]

HANCARAMA, a settlement and *asiento* of the mines of silver in the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos de Arequipa in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Andahua.

[HANCOCK'S Harbour, called by the Indians Clioquot, is situated about 20 leagues *e. s. e.* of Nootka, in lat. 48° 30′ *n.* Long. 125° 26′ *w.* from Greenwich. The entrance of this harbour is about five miles in length, and has good anchorage; about it are scattered a number of islands, and several sand-banks or shoals. It has also a number of fine coves. The land round the harbour is generally uneven, rocky, and mountainous; covered, however, with pine, fir, spruce, cedar, hemlock, cypress, and other trees of a remarkable size. The climate here is much milder than in the same latitude on the *e.* side of the continent; the frost in winter being seldom so severe as to prevent vegetation. An *e.* wind is considered here as a prognostic of a storm, and *w.* winds bring fair weather. Deer, racoons, wolves, bears, squirrels, martins, land otters, beaver, and wild cats, are the animals which inhabit the forests. The amphibious animals are the common seal and the sea otter. The skin of the latter is very valuable. The inhabitants are said to be cannibals. This and other places of the same name have their appellation in honour of the late Governor Hancock of Massachusetts.]

[HANCOCK, a river of Washington island, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, called Masheet by the Indians, discovered by Captain Crowell in 1791. It empties into the sea from the *n.* end of the largest island. At its mouth it is nearly 2¼ nautical miles wide; and a considerable size 10 miles up. It has at its mouth five fathoms water, gradually increasing in breadth; and for 7½ miles to Goose island, has not less than 10 fathoms. Captain Ingraham examined it about 12 miles; but by the information of the natives, he judged that it communicates with Skittikiss bay, or near it, on the *e.* side of the islands. It is by far the most eligible for a new settlement of any place the captain had seen on the coast. The land is low, and apparently very fertile; and the river abounds with salmon. Were a good house erected on some of the pleasant spots, it would have every appearance of being long settled. Beautiful bushes and grass occupy the skirts of the woods. The mouth of the river is in lat. 54° 7′ *n.* Long. 131° 54′ *w.*]

[HANCOCK, a township in Addison county, Vermont.]

[HANCOCK, a large maritime county of the district of Maine, bounded *n.* by Lower Canada, *s.* by the ocean, *e.* by Washington county, and *w.* by Lincoln county. It is 190 miles long from *n.* to *s.* and nearly 60 broad. It contains 24 townships and plantations; of which Penobscot and Castine are the chief. The number of inhabitants is greatly increased since 1790. At that time there were 9549 souls. It is remarkably well watered by Penobscot river and its branches, Union river, and other small streams. The *n.* part of the county sends its waters in one stream from numerous branches, in a *n. e.* course to St. John's river. On the sea-coast are many harbours and inlets, hid by a multitude of fertile isles; the largest of these, and in a *s. w.* direction from Goldsborough, are Mount Desert, Swan isles, Vinal haven, Haut isle,

Deer, and Islesborough; all situated in Penobscot bay. Great part of the country is yet unsettled. The towns along the sea-coast, and on the banks of Penobscot and Union rivers, are the most fertile and populous. Castine is the shire town. See MAINE and PENOBSCOT.]

[HANCOCK, a township in Lincoln county, Maine, embosomed by the Kennebeck and Sebasticook rivers, bounded *n. w.* by Canaan, and seven miles *n.* of the confluence of the two rivers. It contains 278 inhabitants.]

[HANCOCK, a township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire; situated between two *w.* branches of Contoocook river, 14 miles *e.* of Keene, and between 60 and 70 *w.* by *s.* of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1779, and contains 634 inhabitants.]

[HANCOCK, a long, narrow, and mountainous township on the New York line, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, having the towns of Lanesborough and Partridgefield on the *n.* and Pittsfield on the *s.* It was incorporated in 1776, has 1211 inhabitants, and lies 20 miles *n.* by *w.* of Lenox, and 150 *w.* of Boston.]

[HANCOCK, a small post-town of Maryland; situated in Washington county, on the *n.* bank of Potowmack river, between Conolowy and Little Conolowy creeks, about 25 miles *s. e.* of Bedford in Pennsylvania, 34 *n. e.* of Old-town in Maryland, and 70 *n. w.* of Baltimore.]

[HANCOCK, a new county in the upper district of Georgia.]

HANCOHUALLUAS, an ancient nation of Indians, who inhabited the province of Charcas of Peru. It was subjected to the empire by the Inca Capac Yupanqui, and was confounded amongst the rest.

HANGARO, a river of the province and government of Honduras.

[HANNAH BAY House, a factory of the Hudson's bay company, at the *s.* end of James' bay, in North America, and on the *e.* side of Harricanaw river, 45 miles *e.* by *s.* of Moose fort, and 18 below a house on the same river.]

[HANNAH'S Town, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, 4 miles *n. n. e.* of Greensburg, 54 miles *n. w.* of Badford, and 23 *e.* of Pittsburg.]

[HANNIBAL, a military township in the state of New York, on lake Ontario, 10 miles *s.* by *w.* of fort Oswego.]

[HANOVER, a bay in the sea of Honduras; situated on the *e.* side of the peninsula of Yucatán, from which it receives the waters of the Rio Honde. The tract of land between the river Honde and the Balize was ceded by the Spanish king to the king of Great Britain, at the peace of 1783, for the purpose of cutting and carrying away logwood. See BAHIA DE CHETUMAL.]

[HANOVER, a township in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Also a township in Washington county. E. and W. Hanover are two townships in Dauphine county in the same state.]

[HANOVER, or M'ALLISTER's Town, a post-town in York county, Pennsylvania; situated between Cadorus creek and a branch of Little Conewago, which flows into the Susquehannah. It contains nearly 300 dwelling-houses, and a German and Lutheran church. It is five miles *n.* of the Maryland line, 14 miles *s. w.* of York, and 84 *w.* by *s.* of Philadelphia.]

[HANOVER, a township in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 25 miles *s. e.* from Boston; was incorporated in 1727, and contains 1083 inhabitants.]

[HANOVER, a post-town of New Hampshire; situated on the *e.* side of Connecticut river in Grafton county. Dartmouth college, in this town, is situated on a beautiful plain, about half a mile from the river, in lat. 43° 44′ *n.* and long. 72° 14′ *w.* from Greenwich. It derives its name from William Earl of Dartmouth, one of its principal benefactors, and was founded in the year 1769 by the late Dr. Eleazer Wheelock. The funds of the college consist chiefly of lands, amounting to about 80,000 acres, which are increasing in value in proportion to the growth of the country; 1200 acres lie contiguous to the college, and are capable of the best improvement; 12,000 lie in Vermont. A tract of eight miles square was granted by the assembly of New Hampshire in 1789. The revenue of the college, arising from the lands, in 1793, amounted annually to 140*l.* By contracts then made they would amount, in four years after, to 450*l.* and in 12 years to 650*l.* The income from tuition is about 600*l.* per annum. The number of under-graduates is, on an average, from 150 to 180. A grammar-school of about 50 or 60 scholars is annexed to the college. The students are under the immediate government and instruction of a president, who is also professor of history, a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, a professor of languages, and two tutors. The college is furnished with a handsome library and a plilosophical apparatus tolerably complete. A new college edifice of wood, 150 by 50 feet, and three stories high, was erected in 1786, containing 36 rooms for students. Its situation is elevated, healthful, and pleasant, commanding an extensive prospect to the *w.* There are three other public buildings belonging to the college, and a handsome Congregational meeting-house has lately been

erected, in which the commencement exercises are exhibited. It is 30 miles *n.* of Charlestown, 76 *n. w.* by *w.* of Portsmouth, 100 *n. w.* of Boston, and 254 *n. e.* by *n.* of Philadelphia.]

[HANOVER, a township in Morris county, New Jersey. In a ridge of hills in this township are a number of wells, 40 miles from the sea in a straight line, which regularly ebb and flow about six feet twice in every 24 hours. It is about 12 miles *n. w.* of Elizabeth town, and joins upon Morristown.]

[HANOVER, a county of Virginia, lying between Pamunky and Chickahominy rivers. Its length is about 48 miles, and its breadth 22; and contains 14,754 inhabitants, including 8223 slaves. It abounds with lime-stone.]

[HANOVER, a small post-town of Virginia, of the above county; situated on the *w.* side of the Pamunky, in which is an academy. It is eight miles from Newcastle, 18 *n. e.* by *e.* of Richmond, and 73 *s. s. w.* of Washington city.]

HANSON, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes; situate on the *s.* coast, near the city of Bridgetown.

[HANTS, a county of Nova Scotia, beginning about 30 miles from Halifax, contains the townships of Windsor, Falmouth, and Newport; several valuable tracts remain unsettled. The road from Halifax runs part of the way between Windsor and Newport, and has settlements on it at small distances. The county is about 20 miles square, and is well watered. The rivers St. Croix, Kenetcoot, and Cocmiguen, empty into the Avon, and are all navigable except the last. The Cacaguet and Cobeguet are navigable 40 miles for vessels of 60 tons.]

[HAPAEE, four small islands among the Friendly isles, in the S. Sea.]

[HARBOUR Island. See ELEUTHERA.]

HARBOUR, OLD, in the island of Jamaica.

HARBUT, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes; situate on the *s.* coast.

[HARDIN, a new county in the state of Kentucky, bounded *n. e.* by Washington and Lincoln, *n. w.* and *w.* by Nelson and Greene, and *s. e.* by Logan counties.]

HARDING, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes; situate in the district of the parish of St. George.

HARDWARE, a small river of Virginia, in the county of Albermarle. It runs *s. e.* and enters the river St. James.

[HARDWICK, a township in Caledonia county in Vermont.]

[HARDWICK, a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 25 miles *n. w.* of Worcester, and 56 *s. w.* of Boston. It is separated from New Braintree and Ware by Ware river. There are within this town 245 houses, 1725 inhabitants, five corn and four saw mills, and two clothiers' works.]

[HARDWICK, a township in Sussex county, New Jersey, nearly 10 miles *s. w.* of Newton.]

[HARDWICK, a small town of Georgia, at the mouth of Ogeechee river, and about 18 miles *s.* by *w.* of Savannah. It has lately been made a port of entry.]

[HARDY, a county of Virginia, bounded *n.* by Hampshire. It is about 60 miles long, and 40 in breadth, and contains 7336 inhabitants, including 369 slaves. Chief town, Moorfield.]

[HARDYSTON, a township in Sussex county, New Jersey, containing 2393 inhabitants, including 26 slaves.]

[HARE Bay, a large bay on the *e.* coast of Newfoundland.]

[HARE Indians inhabit near M'Kenzie's river, in the *n. w.* part of N. America.]

HARE, an island of the river St. Lawrence, in New France, to the *w.* of Rose island.

[HARFORD County, in Maryland, is bounded *n.* by York county in Pennsylvania, *e.* by Susquehannah river and Chesapeak bay. The chief waters within the county are Bush river and Deer creek; on which are 16 mills of different kinds. On the former and its branches are the towns of Harford, Abington, Coopstown, and Belle Air. The other towns are Havre de Gras at the mouth of Susquehannah, and Joppa below the forks of Gunpowder. It contains 14,976 inhabitants, including 3417 slaves. Chief town, Belle Air.]

[HARFORD, or BUSH Town, in Harford county, Maryland, lies at the head of the tide waters of Bush river, between Binam's and James's runs; the former separating it from Abington. It has few houses, and is falling to decay since the courts of justice have been removed to Belle Air. It is nine miles *s. e.* of Belle Air, and 20 *n. e.* by *e.* of Baltimore.]

[HARHAM'S Station is a fort in Virginia; situate on the *e.* side of the *w.* branch of Big Sandy river, which river separates Virginia from Kentucky. It is 15 miles *s.* of Barclutha.]

HARIHAMBIC, or TIETE, a large river of the kingdom of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of San Vicente. It rises in the mountains which are to the *w.* of the city of San Pablo, and collecting the waters of various other rivers to the *n. w.* enters the Paraná before this runs into the Parapamene.

[HARLEM, a township in Lincoln county,

Maine, incorporated in 1796. It was formerly called Jones's Plantation.]

[HARLEM or EAST River, a river which connects Long Island sound with North or Hudson river, and forms York island.]

[HARLEM, a division of New York county, in the *n.* part of York island, which contains 803 inhabitants, including 189 slaves. The village of its name stands nine miles *n.* of New York city, and four *s. w.* of W. Chester. It is opposite to the *w.* end of Hell-gate.]

HARLEY, a settlement of the county of Ulster, in the province and colony of New York.

[HARMAR, a well constructed fort in the N.W. Territory; situated at the mouth of the Muskingum. It has five bastions, and three cannon mounted, and is garrisoned by four companies. It is conveniently situated to reinforce any of the posts up or down the river Ohio. The place is remarkably healthy.]

[HARMONY, a village in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, close on the line of New York, on the *e.* side of the *e.* branch of Susquehannah. Between this and Stockport on Delaware river, distant 18 miles *e. s. e.* there is a portage. It is about 125 miles *n.* by *w.* of Philadelphia, and 110 *n. w.* of New York. Lat. 41′ 58° *n.*]

[HARPATH, a small boatable river in Tennessee, which, after a *n. n. w.* course of about 30 miles, falls into Cumberland river, 17 miles *n. w.* of Nashville.]

[HARPERSFIELD, a township in Otsego county, in New York, bounded *s. w.* by Unadilla township, and 28 miles *s. e.* of Cooperstown; 155 of its inhabitants are electors. Through this town runs the great post-road from Hudson to Williamsburgh, 45 miles *w.* of Hudson city.]

[HARPLE, a township in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.]

[HARPSWELL, a township in Cumberland county, district of Maine, incorporated in 1758, and contains 1071 inhabitants. It is bounded *e.* by Georgetown; from which it is separated by a navigable river. The people here are opening a communication by a canal between the waters of Kennebeck river and those of Casco bay, through the arm of the sea called Stevens's river. The point called Merryconeag, projecting itself into the bay, together with the island Sebascodeagan, and several other small islands, are incorporated, and form this township. The waters round this island extend to within two miles of the waters of the Kennebeck, and thus form what is called Small Point.]

[HARRINGTON, a township in Bergen county, New Jersey.]

[HARRINGTON, a thriving town in Lincoln county, district of Maine, at the head of the tide waters on the Kennebeck river, three miles *n.* of Hallowell, of which, till its incorporation in 1797, it was a part, and known by the name of Fort Western. Vessels of 100 tons ascend the river to this town. The judicial courts for the county are held alternately in this town, and at Pownalborough. There is here a court-house and gaol. A bridge is about to be erected upon the Kennebeck, opposite Old fort Western. Several merchants and traders are settled here, and carry on a brisk commerce with the back country. The township contains 36,000 acres of land, and about 1000 inhabitants. Lat. 44° 25′ *n.*]

HARRINGTON, a fort of the English, in the province of Sagadahock; situate on the coast, at the point of Penragued.

HARRIS, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of St. George.

[HARRISBURG, a post-town, and the capital of Dauphine county, Pennsylvania, is situated on the *n. e.* bank of Susquehannah river. It is laid out regularly, and contains about 300 houses; of which several are neat and convenient; some of brick and others of stone. In 1789, it contained 130 houses, a stone gaol, and a German church. At that period it had been settled about three years. It is 82 miles *w. n. w.* of Philadelphia, 45 *w. s. w.* of Reading, and 14 *e. n. e.* of Carlisle. Lat. 40° 16′ *n.*]

HARRISKINTON, a settlement of Indians, of the province and colony of Virginia; situate on the shore of the river Sewta.

HARRISO, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of San Felipe.

[HARRISON, a township in W. Chester county, New York, containing 1004 inhabitants; of whom 115 are electors, and 54 slaves.]

[HARRISON, a county in the *w.* part of Virginia, bounded *n.* by Ohio county, *n. e.* by Monongalia, *s.* by Greenbriar, and *s. w.* by Kenhawa. Its length is about 120 miles, its breadth 80; and the number of inhabitants 2080, including 67 slaves. Chief town, Clarksburg.]

[HARRISON, a new county in the *n. e.* part of the state of Kentucky, *n.* of Bourbon.]

[HARRODSBURG, or HARRODSTOWN, a post-town in Mercer county, Kentucky, at the head of Salt river, which contains about 20 houses, and is eight miles *n. w.* of Danville, and 19 *s.* of Frankfort.]

[HARTFORD, a township in Windsor county, Vermont, on Connecticut river, opposite the town of Lebanon, in New Hampshire. It contains 988 inhabitants.]

[Hartford, a township on the *e.* bank of Genessee river, in New York state, 32 miles *w.* of Geneva, and 62 *s. e.* by *e.* of fort Niagara.]

[Hartford, a fertile and populous, though hilly, county in Connecticut; bounded *n.* by the state of Massachusetts, *s.* by part of Middlesex and New Haven counties, *e.* by Tolland, and *w.* by Litchfield county. It is about 34 miles from *n.* to *s.* and its greatest breadth from *e.* to *w.* is 30 miles. It is divided into 15 townships, and contains 28,029 inhabitants, including 263 slaves. Chief town, Hartford city.]

[Hartford City, the capital of Connecticut, lies on the *w.* bank of Connecticut river, in the county and township of its own name, 38 miles *n. w.* from the mouth of the river, at Saybrook bar, in Long Island sound; and thus far the tide flows. The township is six miles square; bounded *n.* by Windsor, *n. e.* by E. Windsor, *w.* by Farmington, *e.* by E. Hartford, *s. e.* by Glastenbury, and *s.* by Wethersfield. The town is divided by a small stream, called Little river, with high romantic banks, over which is a bridge connecting the two divisions of the town. The city is regularly laid out, the streets intersecting each other at right angles. Its buildings are an elegant state-house, lately built, two churches for Congregationalists, one for Episcopalians, and between 400 and 500 dwelling-houses, a number of which are handsomely built with brick. The inhabitants amount to upwards of 4000. A bank was incorporated in 1792, with 100,000 dollars capital, number of shares 250. The corporation have the power to extend their capital to 500,000 dollars. A woollen manufactory was established here and encouraged by the state, but has not succeeded. The town is advantageously situated for trade, has a fine back country, enters largely into the manufacturing business, and is a rich, flourishing, commercial town.

This town was first settled in the year 1636, by Mr. Haynes and Mr. Hooker, who, with their adherents, removed from Massachusetts. The Dutch had then a trading house at the confluence of Mill and Connecticut rivers. They soon relinquished the settlement, and their lands were confiscated by a commission from the commonwealth of England in 1653. A point of land, which formed part of their possessions, is still called Dutch Point. It is 35 miles *n. e.* by *n.* of New Haven, 37 *n. w.* of New London, 76 *s. w.* of Boston, 91 *n. e.* of New York, and 161 *n. e.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 41° 40′ *n.* Long. 72° 36′ *w.*]

[HARTLAND, a township of Connecticut, the *n.* easternmost in Litchfield county.]

[Hartland, a township in Windsor county, Vermont; situated on the *w.* bank of Connecticut river, 11 miles below the Fifteen-mile falls.]

HARTWEL Town, a city of the province and colony of Maryland.

[HARVARD, a township in the *e.* part of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 23 miles *n. e.* of Worcester, and 35 *n. e.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1732 by this name, in honour of the founder of Harvard university in Cambridge. It has 1400 inhabitants.]

[Harvard University. See Cambridge.]

[HARWICH, a township on cape Cod, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, lying between Yarmouth and Chatham, about 88 miles *s. e.* of Boston, containing 2392 inhabitants. It extends quite across the cape, which is here about six miles over. Their marine business lies chiefly in the fishery. The remains of the Indians of this township are only six or seven souls; they live at Potanumaquut.]

[Harwich, a township in Rutland county, Vermont; containing 165 inhabitants.]

[HARWINGTON, a post-town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, seven miles *e.* of Litchfield, and 20 *w.* of Hartford.]

HASARI, a river of the province and government of Quijos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito, and of the district of the second. It runs nearly from *n.* to *s.* near the city of Bridgetown.

[HATBOROUGH, a small town in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; situated on the *n. e.* side of Pannepack creek, which runs into Delaware river about five miles above Frankfort. It contains about 20 houses.]

[HATCHA Cones. See Pearl River.]

HATCHES, a river of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of San Juan. It runs *e.* and enters the sea on the *e.* coast, between the point Broken and the rock called Conger.

[HATCHI. See Pearl River.]

[HATCHY, a navigable river in the state of Tennessee, runs *w.* into the Mississippi, about 19 miles *n.* of Wolf river, and is about 80 yards wide seven miles from its mouth.]

HATERAS, an island of the N. sea, near the coast of S. Carolina; the which, with the continent, forms the straits of Pampticoe.

[HATFIELD, a very pleasant town in Hamp-

shire county, Massachusetts; situated on the *w.* bank of a bend of Connecticut river, where it is 80 rods wide, five miles *n.* of Northampton, and 75 *w.* of Boston. It lies chiefly on one street, and contains 103 houses, and 703 inhabitants. Here are two ferries on Connecticut river; the one to Hadley, the other to Amherst. North of the ferry to Amherst, the river meets with a bed of rocks, which lessens its breadth 20 or 30 rods; no fall, but a large eddy at high water.]

[HATTERAS is the most remarkable and dangerous cape on the coast of N. America. This point extends far into the ocean, from the coast of N. Carolina, in lat. 35° 9′ *n.* and long. 75° 54′ *w.* The water is very shallow at a great distance from the cape, which is remarkable for sudden squalls of wind, and for the most severe storms of thunder, lightning, and rain, which happen almost every day, during one half the year. At the time of Sir Walter Raleigh's approaching this coast, the shoals in the vicinity of Hatteras were found so dangerous, so extensive, and so shallow, many of them covered with not more than five or six feet water, that no vessels in that latitude ventured within seven leagues of the land.

At present the out-shoals, which lie about 14 miles *s. w.* of the cape, are but of five or six acres extent; and where they are really dangerous to vessels of moderate draught, not above half that extent. On the shoalest part of these is about 10 feet at low water; and here, at times, the ocean breaks in a tremendous manner, spouting, as it were, to the clouds, from the violent agitation of the Gulf stream, which touches the *e.* edge of the banks, from which the declivity is sudden, that is to say, from 10 fathoms to no soundings. On the spot above-mentioned, which is firm sand, it has been the lot of many a good vessel to strike, in a gale of wind, and go to pieces. In moderate weather, however, these shoals may be passed over, if necessary, at full tide, without much danger, by vessels not drawing more than eight, nine, or 10 feet water. From this bank, formerly of vast extent, and called the Full Moon shoal, a ridge runs the whole distance to the cape, about a *n. w.* course; is about half a mile wide, and at low water has generally 10, 11, and 12 feet water. There are gaps at equal intervals, affording channels of about 15 or 16 feet water. The most noted of these is about a mile and a half from the land, and is at least two miles and a half wide, and might at full sea be safely passed by the largest ships; but is rarely used except by coasting vessels. It may be easily known by a range of breakers always seen on the *w.* side, and a breaker head or two on the *e.* side; which, however, are not so constant, only appearing when the sea is considerably agitated. A little *n.* of the cape is good anchoring in four or five fathoms, and with the wind to the *w.* a boat may land in safety, and even bring off casks of fresh water, plenty of which is to be found every where on the beach, by digging a foot or two, and putting a barrel into the sand.]

[HATTON'S Ford, on Tugelo river, a village 10 miles from Pendleton court-house, in S. Carolina, and 13 from Franklin court-house, in Georgia.]

HAUT, a settlement of Indians, of the province and country of the Iroquees, where the English have a fort and establishment for their commerce, on the confines of Pennsylvania, on the shore of the river Mohawks.

[Haut Isle is the southernmost of the large islands in Penobscot bay, in Lincoln county, district of Maine.]

HAVANA, a city of the island of Cuba, one of the largest of the Antilles, founded by Diego Velazquez, who conquered the island in 1511. It was at first but small, and was called Puerto de Carenas; it afterwards changed its situation, and by its increase and riches became one of the most considerable cities of America, taking the name of San Christóval de la Havana. In 1536, it was sacked by a French pirate, and was then so small as to ransom itself from being burnt, for the trifling sum of 700 dollars. A short time afterwards it was taken by the English, and again by the French, but neither was its importance yet known in Spain, nor was there as yet sufficient care taken to fortify it until the reign of Philip II. and indeed, in 1666, it was in no state of defence. This city is situate on the *w.* side of the port, in a pleasant and delightful plain, which is washed in front by the sea, and on its other sides by the river Lagida. The buildings are handsome but not lofty; they are built of stone, are of good construction, and prettily ornamented: the churches are rich and magnificent. Here are convents of the religious orders of St. Francis, St. Augustin; an hospital of San Juan de Dios, of La Merced, of St. Domingo, in which is founded an university, and the monasteries of the nuns of Santa Clara and Santa Catalina. Although the capital of the island is Cuba, yet this is the residence of the governor, captain-general, as well as of the bishop, whose cathedral is also here. The port is not only the best in all America, but in all the world: it is capable of containing 1000 ships at anchor, in perfect security; its entrance is through a channel of about half a mile long and very narrow, and

very difficult for an enemy to enter, from its being well defended: at the end of the port is another small bay, having a small island in its *e.* part. At the entrance of the channel are various castles well furnished with artillery, the principal of which is that called El Morro, formerly known by the name of Los Tres Reyes, and built by the celebrated engineer Juan Baptista Autoneli, in 1584: this is on the *e.* side of the entrance, and has a battery or low platform, on a level with the water, containing 12 cannons, some of which are 36 pounders, called the Twelve Apostles. On the side of the city, and opposite the aforesaid castle, is the fort of San Salvador de la Punta, built at the same time as the former; and within the town, at the extremity of the channel which looks to the port, is the castle of La Fuerza, the residence of the governor, the same being the work of the Alcayde Mateo de Aceytuno, in 1544. Besides these there are the forts of Coximan and Chorrera, to defend the Plaza, which were built in 1646; also the walls and bastions of La Plaza, built in 1633; and lastly, in 1763, two large castles, called San Carlos and Santo Domingo de Atarés, which were begun by the governor Count de Ricla, in the spot called La Cabaña, at the back of the mountain of this name, and commanding the Plaza. What adds still further to the excellence of this port is its capital dock, where ships are constantly built for the royal armada, as are also merchant-vessels, and of the very best sorts of wood; having for this business a marine department, the commandant of which is a general officer, who commands the squadrons commonly known here by the name of Armada de Barlovento, the same being for the security of these coasts, and for the purpose of transporting the allowances from Vera Cruz to this and the other islands. The commerce of this port, which is the most considerable of America, is to be divided generally into that which is done by the island of Cuba, and of which we have treated in this article, and into that which is peculiar to it; for it is the general resort of all the vessels from the ports of Tierra Firme and Nueva España, the same being accustomed to touch here in their way to Europe. Indeed it seldom happens that there are less than 40 or 50 vessels lying here at a time; and during their stay, here is, as it were, a continual fair, which was still greater when the fleets used to sail to Nueva España and Tierra Firme; the which used to join company in order to proceed on their voyage in the month of September, this being the most favourable season in which to make the mouth of the canal of Bahama. The city may be about two miles in circumference, and is of an hot temperature, but abounds in every thing necessary for the convenience of life. It is inhabited by many rich and noble families, and in its customs, policy, traffic, and establishments, it may vie with the best cities in Europe. It suffered much in 1762, by a siege made against it by the English, who attacked it with a strong squadron under the command of Admiral Pocock, and a numerous army headed by the Duke of Albermarle; but it at last capitulated after a glorious defence made by the Spaniards, under the command of the governor and brigadier Don Juan de Prado, assisted by the lieutenant-general Don Joseph Manso, Count of Superunda, who had been viceroy of Peru, and the brigadier Don Diego Tabares, governor of Cartagena, all of whom happened to be here on their way to Spain; and thus, by this event, did the enemies find themselves masters of the town, in which there were great riches, not to mention a squadron of 12 ships of war. It was, however, afterwards restored to the Spaniards in the peace of Versailles. In 1703, there was lost upon the castle of La Punta, the fine ship of war called El Bueno, of the French squadron of Mr. Ducase; in 1721, the S. Juan, commanded by the captain Don Francisco Maldonado; and in 1740, the ship Invincible, of the squadron of Don Rodrigo de Torres, afterwards Marquis of Matalana: this latter vessel having come within the bay, and blowing up from having been stricken with lightning, when also great mischief was done to the city. Its population amounts to about 26,000 souls. It is in lat. 23° 8′ 30″ *n.* Long. 82° 16′ 30″ *w.*

[HAVERFORD, a township in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.]

[HAVERHILL, a post-town of New Hampshire, and the capital of Grafton county; situated on the *e.* side of Connecticut river, in Lower Coos. It has between 40 and 50 compact houses, a well constructed court-house, and a Congregational church. This township was incorporated in 1763, and contains 552 inhabitants. In it is a bed of iron ore, which has yielded some profit to the proprietor, also a quarry of free-stone, fit for hearths and chimney-pieces. It has also a fulling-mill, an oil-mill, and many other excellent mill-seats. It is opposite to Newbury in Vermont, 23 miles above Dartmouth college, 81 miles *n. w.* of Portsmouth.]

[HAVERHILL, a handsome post-town of Massachusetts, in Essex county; situated on the *n.* side of Merrimack river, across which is an elegant bridge, connecting this town with Bradford, 650

feet long and 34 wide. It has three arches of 180 feet each, supported by three handsome stone piers, 40 feet square; also a draw of 30 feet, over the channel of the river. Haverhill has a considerable inland trade, lying about 27 miles *n.* of Boston, and 12 miles from Newburyport, at the mouth of the river, and about 24 *s. w.* of Portsmouth in New Hampshire. It lies chiefly upon two streets, the principal of which runs parallel with the river. Vessels of 100 tons burthen can go up to it. Travellers are struck with the pleasantness of the situation; and a number of neat and well finished houses give it an air of elegance. Here are two churches, one for Congregationalists, and one for Baptists, three distilleries, one of which has lately undergone a laudable transmutation into a brewery. Some vessels are annually built here, and several are employed in the West India trade. A manufactory of sail-cloth was begun here in 1789, and is said to be in a promising way. The trade of this place, however, is considerably less than before the revolution. The whole township contains 330 houses, and 2408 inhabitants.]

HAVERSON, a city of the province and colony of New York; situate on the *w.* shore of the river Hudson, in which there is a good port. It is 35 miles to the *n.* of New York.

[HAVERSTRAW Bay, called by some HAVERSHAM, in Hudson's river, 35 miles above New York city, spreads *s.* of Stony point, and before the town of its own name; is 10 miles long and about three wide.]

[HAVERSTRAW, a township in Orange county, New York; situated on the *w.* side of the above bay, 32 miles *n.* of New York city. It contains 4826 inhabitants, of whom 98 are qualified electors, and 288 slaves.]

HAVICUI, SANTA ROSA DE, a settlement of the missions which are held by the religious order of San Francisco, in Nuevo Mexico.

[HAVRE DE GRACE, or GRAS, a post-town and port of entry in Harford county, Maryland, on the *w.* side of Susquehannah river, at its mouth in Chesapeak bay. It contains about 40 houses, 250 inhabitants, and is the port of entry for all the shores of Chesapeak bay above Turkey point. It is 30 miles *n. e.* of Baltimore, and 54 *w. s. w.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 39° 35′ *n.*]

HAVRUCUCHIS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Yauli.

[HAW, a water of Cape Fear, which unites with Deep river. It may be rendered navigable for 50 miles. See SAXAPAHAW River.]

[HAWKE, a township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, distant 27 miles from Portsmouth, was incorporated in 1760, and contained in 1775, 504, and in 1790, 402 inhabitants.]

[HAWKE's Harbour is an arm of Igornachoix bay, Newfoundland island.]

[HAWKINS, a county in Washington district, in Tennessee, having 6970 inhabitants, inclusive of 807 slaves. Chief town, Rogersville.]

[HAWKINS Court-house, in Tennessee, is 25 miles from Free-stone gap, 72 from Abingdon, and 178 from Danville in Kentucky.]

[HAWK'S Bay, on the coast of W. Florida, *w.* of the mouth of Mobile bay, is between Pelican and Dauphin islands. There is a broad channel of 11 and 12 feet water, afterwards safe anchorage in four fathoms, good holding ground, and sheltered from most winds; on which account it is very convenient for small vessels.]

[HAWLEY, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 90 miles *w.* of Boston. Previous to its incorporation, in 1792, it was called Plantation No. 7, and had 539 inhabitants. It is composed of parts of several adjoining towns, and is about 20 miles *n. w.* of Northampton.]

HAWLEY, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes; situate on the *s.* coast, near the city of Bridgetown.

HAY, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *s. s. w.* and enters the Gil.

HAYABAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru, founded in a beautiful and extensive valley of its name.

HAYAY, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises to the *s.* of the lake Pachina, runs *e.* and enters the Manay just before this enters the Marañon.

[HAYCOCKS, a small isle in Delaware river, about seven miles below Easton in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.]

HAYE, Island of, or Of the FATHERS. It is in the N. sea, near the *n. e.* coast of Martinique, and is but small.

HAYES, Island of, in the country of S. Wales, formed by the rivers Nelson and Hayes, which, after running together for some time, separate into two arms; that towards the *n.* taking the first name, and the other the second. Near their mouth, or entrance into the sea, is York fort, called by the French De Bourbon; also to the arm, called, as we have just observed, by the English Hayes, the French give the name of Sainte Teresa. In one and the other the stream is so gentle that

vessels of large size might here carry goods in any quantity, since there is no tide to work against.

HAYES, another river, of the island of Guadalupe, which rises in the mountains on the *s. e.* part. It runs to this point, and enters the sea between the *ances* or creeks of San Pedro, and the mountain of Gros Morne.

HAYES, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes; situate near the *s.* coast.

[HAYNE'S Fort, COLONEL, is situated in Nelson county, Kentucky, on the *n.* side of Green river, 25 miles *w.* of Craig's fort, and 53 from the Ohio.]

[HEATH, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing 379 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1785, and is 125 miles *n. w.* of Boston, and about 18 miles *n. n. w.* of Northampton.]

HEBERE, a settlement of Nova Scotia or Acadia; situate on the shore of the river Cheben, between the coast and the Basin des Mines.

[HEBRON, a town in Cumberland county, Maine, situated on the *n. e.* side of Little Androscoggin, was incorporated in 1792. It is 35 miles *n.* by *w.* of Portland.]

[HEBRON, a township in Washington county, New York, containing 1703 inhabitants, of whom 414 are electors.]

[HEBRON, a township in Tolland county, Connecticut, settled in 1704 from Northampton. Most of the lands were given by Joshua, sachem of the Mohegan tribe, in his last will and testament. It lies between Lebanon and Glastenbury, about 18 miles *s. e.* of Hartford, and 16 *s.* of Tolland.]

[HEBRON, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, 16 miles from Litiz, which is 70 miles *n.* of Philadelphia. This settlement began in 1757.]

HECHIZERO, a river of the province and country of Xivaros in the kingdom of Quito. It runs from *n.* to *s.* and enters the Morona on the *n.* side, in lat. 3° 23′ *s.*

HECHIZERO, a river of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito, and of the district of the second. It rises in the *sierra* which divides it from the government of Mainas, runs nearly due *s.* and enters the Morona.

HECHOJOA, a settlement of the province of Cinaloa in Nueva España; situate on the shore of the river Mayo, between the settlements of Campo and Santa Cruz.

[HECTOR, a military township in the state of New York, on the *e.* side of Seneca lake, towards the *s.* end, having Ovid on the *n.* and Newtown township on the *s.* and 29 miles *s.* by *w.* of the ferry on Cauga lake.]

HEDGEMAN, a small river of the province and colony of Virginia. It runs *s. e.* and enters the Thornton.

HEE, a secure and convenient port of the island of Martinique, within the bay of the Cul de Sac Royal.

[HEIDELBERG, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, begun in 1743; situated 24 miles from Litiz, which is in Warwick township, Lancaster county.]

[HEIDELBERG, a handsome town in Dauphine county, Pennsylvania, containing about 100 houses and two German churches for Lutherans and Calvinists; one of the churches is a handsome stone building. It is 33 miles *e.* by *n.* of Harrisburg, and 74 *n. w.* by *w.* of Philadelphia. There are two other townships of this name in the state, the one in York county, the other in that of Northampton.]

[HEIGHT OF LAND, a range of mountains which extend from *s. w.* to the *n. e.* and separate the district of Maine from Lower Canada, giving rise to many rivers which fall into St. Lawrence river, and others which fall into the Atlantic ocean. The principal growth between the Height of Land and St. Francis river is beech, maple, birch, hemlock, and fir, very few white pines, and no oak of any sort. Some of the rivers have fine intervales.]

[HELENA Island, ST. on the coast of S. Carolina, with the continent on the *n.* forms St. Helena sound or entrance, and gives name to a parish in Beaufort district.]

[HELENA Parish, ST. in Beaufort district, S. Carolina, consists of a cluster of islands, on the *s. w.* side of St. Helena island, one of the largest of which is Port Royal. Adjacent to Port Royal are St. Helena, Ladies, Paris, and Hunting islands. The Hunting islands are five or six in number, bordering on the ocean, so called from the number of deer and other game found upon them. All these islands, and some others of less note, belong to this parish. The produce of the islands is rice, indigo, cotton, corn, and sweet potatoes; the cultivation of which, as well as in other parts of the state, is entirely carried on by slaves. Taxes paid by St. Helena parish, 1144*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* Chief town, Beaufort, on Port Royal island.]

[HELENA, ST. a town on the coast of Florida, built by the Spaniards, and burnt by Sir Francis Drake, in 1585.]

[HELL-GATE. This celebrated strait is near the *w.* end of Long Island sound, opposite to Harlem in York island, and about eight miles *n. e.* of New York city, and is remarkable for its whirlpools, which make a tremendous roaring at certain times of the tide: these whirlpools are occasioned by the narrowness and crookedness of the passage, and a bed of rocks which extend quite across it; and not by the meeting of the tides from *e.* to *w.* as has been conjectured, because they meet at Frog's point, several miles above. A skilful pilot may conduct a ship of any burden, with safety, through this strait, at high water with the tide, or at low water with a fair wind. There is a tradition among the Indians, that in some distant period, in former times, their ancestors could step from rock to rock, and cross this arm of the sea on foot to Hell-gate.]

[HEMLOCK, a lake in New York state, 12 miles long and one broad, in the Genessee country.]

[HEMPFIELD, the name of two townships in Pennsylvania, the one in Lancaster county, the other in that of Westmoreland.]

[HENDERSON'S Grant, a tract 12 miles square, on the peninsula formed by the junction of Green river with the Ohio, in the state of Kentucky.]

HENDRIE, a city of the province of Long island in New York. It is situate in Queen's county, and on the shore of the river Narrows, 20 miles to the *n. e.* of Bedford, and seven to the *n.* of New York.

[HENEAGUAS, or Inagues, the two of the most *s.* of the Bahama islands, the largest of which (called Great Heneagua) is of very considerable magnitude. They are separated from each other by a passage of about five miles wide, and the navigation near them is most dangerous. Little Heneagua is not at all inhabited; it lies about 28 miles *w. s. w.* from Pequeño island, which is the most *w.* of the Caycos islands, and about seven miles *n.* by *e.* from the *n. e.* point of the Great Heneagua. The latter island is 45 miles in length, and about 19 wide at its greatest breadth: there are extensive salt ponds upon it, but very few inhabitants, and the interior of it has scarcely ever been explored. The most *w.* extremity of it is called Middle or Devil's Point, and there is an anchorage to the *s.* of it, in Fisher's bay, (between Devil's point and the *s. w.* point), and also to the *n.* of it in Ocean Bight, towards the *n. w.* point: from this latter point a very dangerous reef runs to the *e.* for many leagues, about a mile from the shore.]

HENLEY, a fort and establishment of the English, in New France or Canada; situate on the shore of the river Peray, between lake Christinaux and Hudson's bay.

Henley, a cape in the province and colony of Virginia.

[Henley House, a station of the Hudson's bay company, on the *n.* bank of Albany river, in New S. Wales, 150 miles *s. w.* of Albany fort, and 110 *n. w.* by *w.* of Brunswick house. Lat. 51° 14′ 27″ *n.* Long. 85° 5′ 54″ *w.*]

[HENNIKER, a township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, about 12 miles *w.* of Concord. In 1775, it contained 367; and in 1790, 1127 inhabitants.]

[HENLOPEN, Hinlopen, or James Cape, forms the *s. w.* side of the entrance of Delaware bay, and cape May the *n. e.* side, 16 miles apart. Cape Henlopen lies in lat. 38° 48′ *n.* and in long. 75° 9′ 30″ *w.* There is a light-house here, a few miles below the town of Lewis, of an octagon form, handsomely built of stone, 115 feet high, and its foundation is nearly as much above the level of the sea: the lantern is between seven and eight feet square, lighted with eight lamps, and may be seen in the night 10 leagues off at sea; its annual expence is about 650*l.* There is a strong iron network, in order to prevent birds from breaking the glass at night; yet so attractive is the light to the winged tribe, that shortly after its erection, 110 birds of different kinds were found dead one morning; and a duck, in particular, flew against it with such force, as to penetrate through both the wire and glass, and was found dead in the lantern: since the above accident, few similar ones have occurred, and the birds have become more wary.

Vessels off the Delaware, upon displaying a jack at the fore topmast-head, will be immediately furnished with a pilot. None, however, are to be depended upon, unless they are furnished with branches, and with a certificate from the board of wardens of Philadelphia.]

[HENRICO, a county of Virginia, about 30 miles long, and seven broad, contains 12,000 inhabitants, including 5819 slaves. It is surrounded by Hanover, Charles City, and Goochland counties, and James river. A number of coal mines are in the county, and pits have been opened by many of the proprietors, and worked to considerable profit. The coals in several of the pits are found nearly 200 feet above the level of the river, and three or four feet below the surface of the ground. It is supposed that 500,000 bushels might be raised from one of these in a year. Chief town, Richmond.]

Henrico, a cape of the *s.* coast of the above

province, at the entrance of the bay of Chesapeak, in lat 36° 57′. Long. 76° 23′.

[HENRIQUELLE, a remarkable salt-pond, in the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo, about 22 leagues in circuit. It is inhabited by lizards and alligators, and land tortoises, all of a large size. The water is deep, clear, bitter, and salt, and has a disagreeable smell. Near the middle of this pond is an island about two leagues long, and a league wide, in which is a spring of fresh water, well stocked with *cabritoes*, and thence called *Cabrito* island. This pond is about 11 leagues *e.* of Port au Prince.]

[HENRY, a cape, the *n. e.* extremity of Princess Ann county in Virginia, 14 miles *s.* by *w.* of cape Charles in Northampton county. These capes form the entrance of Chesapeak bay. Cape Henry lies in lat. 37° 1′ *n.* Long. 76° *w.*]

[Henry, a fort in Pennsylvania, eight miles *n.* by *w.* of Myer's town, at the head of Tulpehocken creek, 27 *n.* of Lancaster, and nearly 32 *s. e.* of Sunbury.]

[Henry, a mountainous and hilly county of Virginia, bounded *n.* by Franklin, *s.* and *s. e.* by Patrick, *s. w.* by Grison, and *n. w.* and *w.* by Montgomery. It is about 40 miles long, 15 broad, and contains 6928 inhabitants, including 1551 slaves.]

[HENTIONITAN, an island in the *n. e.* part of lake Huron.]

HERBAE, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete in Peru. It enters the sea close to the river Topana.

HERBES, a small river of the island of Guadalupe. It rises in the mountains, runs *w.* and enters the sea between that of Galion and that of Peres Jacobins, or the Fathers of Santo Domingo.

HEREMITENS Island, a small island of the N. sea; situate to the *w.* of the strait of Maire, near Staten island. It was discovered in 1624 by Jacob Heremite Clerk, a Dutchman, who gave it his name: it is desert and of a very cold climate, but contains a very convenient bay. It is in lat. 55° 37′ *s.*

HERINA, a bay formed by the lake of Maracaibo, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; discovered by Pedro de Simpias in 1535, who took out of its territory quantities of gold. Many have since endeavoured, but in vain, to enter it, not being apprised of the route adopted by its discoverer.

[HERKEMER, a new county of New York, divided into 20 townships, viz. German Flats, Warren, Frankfort, and Litchfield, formed out of German Flats, in February 1796; Herkemer, Fairfield, and Norway, formed out of Fairfield, February 1796.—*Schuyler.* The following were comprehended originally in Whitestown, viz. Paris, Sangerfield, Hamilton, Sherburn, Brookfield, Cazenovia, Westmoreland, Mexico, Rome, Steuben, and Floyd. By the state census of 1796, this county contains 25,573 inhabitants, of whom 4161 are electors. It is bounded *n.* by part of Lower Canada and the river St. Lawrence, *n. w.* by the *e.* end of lake Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence, *s.* by Otsego county, *e.* by Clinton and part of Washington county.]

[Herkemer Town, in the above county, is situated on the *n.* side of Mohawk river. The township includes the village called Little German Flats, and the celebrated plain called German Flats. The village contains a court-house, gaol, a Dutch church, and about 40 dwelling-houses, which last are very indifferent buildings. It is 80 miles *n. w.* by *w.* of Albany, 16 *s. e.* of Old fort Schuyler, and 20 in a like direction from Whitestown. In the midst of the Flats is a shrub oak plain of 80 or 100 acres, barren and stony, of no use but for building lots. The township is named in honour of General Herkemer, who was mortally wounded in the late war. It contained in 1796, by the state census, 2073 inhabitants, of whom 338 were electors.]

HERMANAS, Three, or Sisters, some shoals of the S. sea, which are three rocks close upon the coast, in the bay of Panamá, of the province of Tierra Firme. They lie between the point Chiriqui, and the island and port Perico.

Hermanas, three small rivers, which run parallel, at a small distance from each other, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres, and which enter the river La Plata.

Hermanas, Seven, a point of land which is called *Of the Seven Sisters*, or Siete Hermanas, on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota and kingdom of Chile, between the creek of Ribero and the port Valparaiso.

HERMANOS, Los Siete, some small islands of the N. sea; situate close to White island, to the *n. e.* of that of Margarita.

Hermanos, some other small islands of the N. sea; situate between the *s.* point of the Caico Grande and the Pañuelo Quadrado.

Hermanos, an island of the province and government of Paraguay, formed by the rivers Paraná, Amambay, and Escupil.

Hermanos, three very lofty mountains of the coast of Tierra del Fuego, close to the cape of St. Vincent, according to Frezier.

HERMANOS, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *n. n. e.* and enters the Paraná, between the Sala and La Matanza.

HERMOSA, a bay of the *s.* coast of the straits of Magellan, in the canal of Santa Barbara.

HERMOSA, another bay, on the coast of Brazil, and in the province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeiro, near cape Trio.

HERMOSO, a river of the former province and *captainship*. It runs *e.* and enters the sea near cape Trio, between those of San Juan and De las Osteras.

[HERO, NORTH, an island in lake Champlain, is a township annexed to Chittenden county in Vermont, and contains 125 inhabitants. It is 13 miles in length, and two in breadth.]

[HERO, SOUTH, an island in the same lake, belonging to Chittenden county, Vermont, is a township and port of entry, and contains 537 inhabitants. It is 10 miles long, and five broad. Numerous small isles surround the Heroes. This island produces good crops of wheat and other grain. In it is a quarry of bluish grey marble, which has the appearance of being a petrefaction of scallops, a species of shell common in the vicinity of the lake, together with the common earth of the shore, which is of a marly substance.]

[HERON, PASS AU, at the bay of Mobile, in W. Florida, is 18 miles *e.* of Pascagoula river, and has four feet water; and from thence to the point which is on the *e.* side of the bay of Mobile, in lat. 30° 17′ *n.* is nearly six miles.]

HERON, Cape of, on the *e.* coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia, and in the strait formed by this coast and St. John's island.

HERON, an island, situate near that of Cape Breton, between fort Forchú and that of Rigaud.

HERRADURA, a settlement of the province of Muzo, in the *corregimiento* of Tunja, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It contains somewhat more than 100 housekeepers, who engage themselves in planting sugar-cane and cotton, of which they make some profit, as they do also from the vegetable productions which are peculiar to a warm climate.

HERRADURA, another settlement, of the province and government of Popayán; situate in the road which leads to the province of Quito.

HERRADURA, a port on the coast of the kingdom of Chile, of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota, between the port of Concepcion and the mouth of the river Itata, in lat. 32° 44′ *s.*

HERRADURA, another port, of the coast of the S. sea, in the province and government of Costarica, and kingdom of Guatemala, between the river Cartago and the settlement of Quipos.

HERRADURA, a point of the coast of Tierra Firme, in the province of Santa Marta, one of those which form the gulf of Venezuela.

HERRERA, a settlement of the province and government of La Nueva Santander, or *sierra* Gorda, in the bay of Mexico, and kingdom of Nueva España; founded by the Count of Sierra Gorda, Don Joseph de Escandon, colonel of militia of the city of Queretaro, and its conqueror.

HERRERA, a port of the coast of Tierra Firme, in the province and government of Cartagena, between that of Portete and the island Tortuga.

[HERRING Bay lies on the *w.* side of Chesapeak bay, Maryland, 26 miles *s.* of Annapolis, and derives its name from the fish of its name which frequent it.]

[HERRING POND Indians. See SANDWICH.]

HERRINGTON, a city of the province and colony of Maryland.

[HERTFORD, a county of Edenton district, N. Carolina; bounded *n.* by the state of Virginia, *s.* by Bertie county, *e.* by Chowan, and *w.* by Northampton, and contains 5828 inhabitants, of whom 2442 are slaves. Chief town, Wynton.]

[HERTFORD, a post-town of N. Carolina, in Edenton district, and capital of Gates county; situated on the *w.* side of Perquimin's river. It contains about 20 houses, a court-house and gaol, and is 12 miles *n. n. e.* of Edenton, 141 *n. n. e.* of Wilmington, and 38 *s.* by *w.* of Suffolk in Virginia.]

[HERVEY'S Isle, one of the new discovered islands in the S. sea, visited by Captain Cook in 1778. Lat. 19° 18′ *s.* Long. 159° 6′ *w.*]

HEUE, a port of the province and colony of Nova Scotia or Acadia, on the *s.* coast. Its entrance is formed on the *w.* by the point of a small island called Round island, and on the *e.* by the promontory of a very small peninsula, scarcely a quarter of a league long. This port, which passes for one of the best, runs continually *w.*; its width is half a league and its length a league, and it forms as it were the shape of an horse-shoe, sheltering from every wind the vessels that lie in it, and affording them excellent anchorage from four to 20 fathoms. The French had here a fort defended by palisades, which was taken by the English in 1712; it having capitulated with the loss of its commander, and the greater part of its people. It is 85 miles to the *n. e.* of the cape Sable or Sand.

HEUE, a river of the same province and colony

as is the former port. It runs *s. e.* near the *s.* coast, and runs in a large body into the sea by the aforesaid port.

HEUDA, a small river of the district of Puchacay in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *n.* and enters the Itata, near where this runs into the sea.

HEUREUIL, a settlement of the province of Canada or New France. It contains from 25 to 30 houses, well built, also a fort, in which the English had a governor and a guard of 30 soldiers, which were sent thither from England. The French took it in 1708.

HIAQUI, a large and abundant river of Nueva España, in the province of Ostimuri. It empties itself in the gulf of California or Mar Roxo de Cortés.

[HIATSTOWN, a village in Middlesex county, New Jersey; 13 miles *n. e.* of Trenton, and 17 *s.* by *w.* of New Brunswick.]

HIATY, a parish of the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the *e.* bank of the river Tebiquari-mini, about 63 miles *s. e.* from Asuncion, in lat. 25° 44′ 42″ *s.* Long. 56° 34′ 12″ *w.*

HIBUERAS. See HONDURAS.

HICACOS, PUNTA DE, on the *n.* coast of the island of Cuba, celebrated for the abundant salt earths found here. It is 12 leagues from Matanzas, in lat. 36° 16′. Long. 295° 10′.

HICACOS, PUNTA DE, another point of land, on the coast of the province and government of Venezuela, opposite the bay of Curazao.

HICAMAPEQUE, a river of New France or Canada. It runs *n.* between the lakes Michigan and Superior, and enters the latter in front of the Great island.

HICHI, a river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía. It rises to the *s.* of the capital, runs *e.* and unites itself with the Tocomé to enter the Caroni.

[HICKMAN'S, a settlement in Fayette county, Kentucky, on the *n.* side of Kentucky river, 10 miles *n.* of Danville, and 15 *s.* of Lexington.]

HICOTEOS, PUNTA DE, one of the interior points of the coast of the canal, and entrance of the lake of Maracaibo, on the *e.* part.

HICOTIMONI, a small river of N. Carolina, in the county of Grenville. It runs *e.* and enters the Dan.

[HID Island is situated on the N. W. Territory, in Plein river, the *n.* head water of the Illinois.]

HIDE. The district and jurisdiction of the province and colony of N. Carolina.

[HIETANS, or COMANCHES, Indians of N. America, called by both these names; have no fixed place of residence; have neither towns nor villages, and are divided into so many different hordes or tribes, that they have scarcely any knowledge of one another. No estimate of their numbers can well be made. They never remain in the same place more than a few days, but follow the buffalo, the flesh of which is their principal food. Some of them occasionally purchase of the Panis corn, beans, and pumpkins; but they are so numerous, any quantity of these articles the Panis are able to supply them with, must make but a small proportion of their food. They have tents made of neatly dressed skins, fashioned in the form of a cone, sufficiently roomy for a family of ten or twelve persons; those of the chiefs will contain occasionally 50 or 60 persons. When they stop, their tents are pitched in very exact order, so as to form regular streets and squares, which in a few minutes have the appearance of a town, raised, as it were, by enchantment; and they are equally dexterous in striking their tents and preparing for a march, when the signal is given. To every tent two horses or mules are allotted, one to carry the tent, and another the poles or sticks, which are neatly made of red cedar; they all travel on horseback. Their horses they never turn loose to graze, but always keep them tied with a long *cabras* or halter; and every two or three days they are obliged to move, on account of all the grass near them being eaten up, they have such numbers of horses. They are good horsemen and have good horses, most of which are bred by themselves; and being accustomed when very young to be handled, they are remarkably docile and gentle. They sometimes catch wild horses, which are every where amongst them in immense droves. They hunt down the buffalo on horseback, and kill them either with the bow, or a sharp stick like a spear, which they carry in their hands. They are generally at war with the Spaniards, often committing depredations upon the inhabitants of Santa Fé and St. Antoine; but have always been friendly and civil to any French or Americans who have been among them. They are strong and athletic, and the elderly men as fat as though they had lived upon American beef and porter.

It is said, the man who kills a buffalo, catches the blood and drinks it while warm; they likewise eat the liver raw, before it is cold, and use the gall by way of sauce. They are, for savages, uncommonly clean in their persons. The dress of the women is a long robe, that reaches from their chin to the ground, tied round with a fancy sash or girdle, all made of neatly dressed leather, on]

[which they paint figures of different colours and significations: the dress of the men consists of close leather pantaloons, and a hunting shirt, or frock of the same. They never remain long enough in the same place to plant any thing. The small Cayenne pepper grows spontaneously in the country; with which, and some wild herbs and fruits, particularly a bean that grows in great plenty on a small tree resembling a willow, called *musketo*, the women cook the buffalo beef in a manner that would be grateful to an American squire. They alternately occupy the immense space of country from the Trinity and Braces, crossing the Red river, to the heads of Arkansa and Missouri, to the river Grand, and beyond it, about Santa Fé, and over the dividing ridge on the waters of the *w.* ocean, where they say they have seen large *peroques*, with masts to them; in describing which, they make a drawing of a ship, with all its sails and rigging: and they describe a place where they have seen vessels ascending a river, over which was a drawbridge that opened to give them a passage. Their native language of sounds differs from the language of any other nation, and none can either speak or understand it; but they have a language by signs, that all Indians understand, and by which they converse much among themselves. They have a number of Spanish men and women among them, who are slaves, which they made prisoners when young.

About 20 years since, a party of these Indians passed over the Grand river to Chewawa, the residence of the governor-general of what is called the Five Internal Provinces; lay in ambush for an opportunity, and made prisoner the governor's daughter, a young lady, going in her coach to mass, and brought her off. The governor sent 1000 dollars for the purpose of recovering his daughter, and dispatched a confidential trader, with the amount of the 1000 dollars in merchandise, who repaired to the nation, found her, and purchased her ransom: but to his great surprise, she refused to return with him to her father, and sent by him the following message: That the Indians had disfigured her face by tattooing it, according to their fancy and ideas of beauty, and a young man of them had taken her for his wife, by whom she believed herself pregnant; that she had become reconciled to their mode of life, and was well treated by her husband; and that she should be more unhappy by returning to her father, under these circumstances, than by remaining where she was. Which message was conveyed to her father, who rewarded the trader by a present of 300 dollars more for his trouble and fidelity. His daughter is now living with her Indian husband in the nation, by whom she has three children.]

[HIGHGATE, a village in Georgia, about four miles from Savannah. See HAMPSTEAD.]

[HIGHGATE, the *n.* westernmost township, except Alburgh, in Vermont, in Franklin county, contains 103 inhabitants.]

[HIGHLANDS, a mountainous tract of country on the banks of Hudson's river, in the state of New York, between 40 and 60 miles *n.* of New York city. The passage on the river through these highlands, for the distance of about 18 miles, is grand and romantic in a high degree. The opening seems to have been formed on purpose for the passage of this noble river. In these highlands are situated the important and famous fortresses of West Point, Fort Montgomery, and Stoney Point. The most noted peaks are, as you ascend the river, Thunder Hill, St. Anthony's Nose, Sugar Loaf, Butter Hill, and Break-neck Hill. After passing the two last, the country opens delightfully, and presents to the eye the pleasant villages of New Windsor and Newburgh. Those mountains abound with iron ore.]

[HIGHWASSEE. See HIWASSEE River.]

HIGUERAS, River of, in the province and government of Veragua, of the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It takes its origin in the *sierras* of Guanico, and running *s. e.* enters the S. sea, at the back of the round mountain of Puercos.

HIGUERON, a river of the province and government of Costarica in the kingdom of Guatemala. It runs *s. s. w.* and enters the S. sea in port Ingles.

HIGUEROTE, Lake of, in the province and government of Venezuela. It is near another, which is called De la Tentacion, and is formed by an arm of the river Portuguesa, to the *n.* of the town of S. Sayme, the said river dividing the town from the lake.

HIGUEROTE, a river of New France or Canada.

HIGUEY, a settlement of the island of Cuba; situate on the *n.* coast.

[HIGUEY, or ALTA GRACIA, a city in the *s. e.* part of the Spanish division of St. Domingo, the easternmost of all the settlements in the island, celebrated formerly for its fertility, and the quantity of sugar it produced. It was formerly the seat of Cayacoa, the most powerful cacique of the island. It has now only about 500 inhabitants, and is distant about 63 leagues to the *e.* of St. Domingo, between which and Higuey are three roads, the circuitous and northernmost of which leads by Bayaguana. Lat. 18° 30′ *n.*]

HIGUEY. The above river rises in the mountains

of the *e.* head. It runs *s. s. e.* and turning *e.* enters the sea between the cape of Engaño and the point of Espada.

HIJITO, El, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapó in the kingdom of Chile; situate near the sea-coast, on the shore of the river Mamas, and to the *n.* of the capital of the province.

HIJURE, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the shore of the the river of its name, to the *n.* of the town of Huanare.

Hijure, a river of the same province and government, which runs to the *s.* and enters that of La Por uguesa.

HILABAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru.

HILANCHOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru.

HILAUE, a settlement of the province and government of Chucuito in Peru, eight leagues distant from the capital.

HILLAPEL, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile.

[HILLS, a river in New S. Wales, which rises from Pathapoowinepee lake, and empties into Hudson's bay at York fort.]

[HILLSBOROUGH, an island on the Labrador coast, on a bay, at the head of which is Nain. See Nain.]

[Hillsborough, a county of New Hampshire, bounded *n.* by Grafton county, *s.* by the state of Massachusetts, *w.* by Cheshire, and *e.* by Rockingham county. It is divided into 37 townships and four gores of land, which contain 32,871 inhabitants, all free people, who chiefly follow agriculture. The academy at Amherst has 800*l.* funds, and another at New Ipswich of 1000*l.* Chief towns, Amherst and Hopkinton.]

[Hillsborough, a township in the above county; situated on the *n.* head branches of Contocook river, about 18 or 20 miles *w.* of Concord, was incorporated in 1772, and contains 798 inhabitants.]

[Hillsborough, a township in Somerset county, New Jersey, containing 2201 inhabitants, including 386 slaves. It is about 15 miles *w.* of Brunswick, and 18 *n.* of Trenton.]

[Hillsborough, a village on the *e.* side of Chesapeak bay, in Caroline county, Maryland; seated on the *e.* side of Tuckahock creek, one of the chief branches of Choptank river, seven miles *s. e.* by *e.* of Denton, nine *n. w.* of Greensborough, and 27 *s. s. w.* of Chester.]

[Hillsborough, one of the middle districts of N. Carolina, bounded *n.* by the state of Virginia, *s.* by Fayetteville district, *e.* by Halifax, and *w.* by Salisbury. It comprehends the counties of Granville, Person, Caswell, Orange, Wake, Chatham, and Randolph; and contains 59,983 inhabitants, of whom 13,506 are slaves. Chief town, Hillsborough.]

[Hillsborough, a post-town of N. Carolina, and capital of the district of its name, is situated in Orange county, on the *n.* side of Eno river, in a high, healthy, and fertile country. It contains about 80 houses, a court-house and gaol; and had in 1788 an academy of 60 or 80 students, patronized by the principal gentlemen of the state. The Eno unites with Little and Flat rivers, and forms the Neus, about 17 miles below the town. It is 180 miles *w. n. w.* of Newbern, 19 *s.* by *w.* of Person court-house, 36 *w.* by *s.* of Halifax, 70 *e. n. e.* of Salisbury, and 300 *s. w.* by *s.* of Philadelphia.]

[HILLSDALE, a township in Columbia county, New York, having Claverack on the *w.* and Great Barrington in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the *e.* It contains 4556 inhabitants, of whom 31 are slaves.]

HILL Town, a city of the county of Chester, in the province and colony of Pennsylvania. It is situate in the centre of this county, 28 miles to the *w.* of Philadelphia, 20 to the *n.* of Wilmington, in the county of Newcastle, and 21 to the *n. w.* of Chester. [Also the name of a township in Bucks county in the same state.]

HILO, a small port of the coast of Peru and S. sea, in the province and *corregimiento* of Arequipa. It is fit for small vessels only.

[HILTON Head is the most *s.* sea land in S. Carolina. W. and *s. w.* of Hilton head lie Pinckney's, Bulls, Dawfuskies, and some smaller islands, between which and Hilton head are Calibogie river and sound, which form the outlet of May and New rivers.]

[Hilton's Point, in Piscataqua river, in New Hampshire, is the spot where the united stream of Newichawannock and Cochecho rivers, which comes from Dover, meets the *w.* branch and forms the Piscataqua. From thence to the sea is seven miles, the course generally *s.* to *s. e.* and the river is so rapid that it never freezes.]

Hilton, Cape of, on the coast of Georgia, one of those which form the Port Royal in the island of Trenches.

HIMARES, a settlement of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España; situate on the shore of a river, between the settlements of Tepo and Remedios.

HINCAPIE, a settlement of the province and

government of Cartagena; situate on the shore of the river Magdalena, two leagues to the *n.* of the town of Maria.

[HINCHE, a territory and town in the Spanish part of St. Domingo. The canton of Hinche is bounded *w.* by the French parishes of Gonaives, Petit Riviere, and Mirebalais, and contains, with some appendages, about 12,000 souls. The town contains about 500 houses, and, together with its dependencies, 4500 souls, 500 of whom are capable of bearing arms. It is situated on the *e.* side of the mouth of the river Guayamuco, 64 miles *n. w.* of St. Domingo. Lat. 19° 3′ *n.*]

HINCHUPALLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucarcolla in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huancane.

[HINESBURGH, a township in Chittenden county, in Vermont, lies *e.* of and joins Charlotte on lake Champlain. It contains 454 inhabitants.]

[HINGHAM, a post-town in Suffolk county, Massachusetts; situated on a small bay which sets up *s.* from Boston bay. It contains a number of houses compactly built, two Congregational churches, and a well endowed school, called, in honour of its principal donor and founder, Derby School. It is 10 miles *s. e.* of Boston, and 16 *n. w.* from Plymouth. The township is about four miles square, consists of two parishes, was incorporated in 1635, and contains 2085 inhabitants. Here are six grist mills, 3 saw mills, and a fulling mill; four of which are tide mills. The hills in this town, one of which is called Baker's hill, present extensive and delightful prospects of Boston bay, its islands, and the adjacent country.]

HINCHANETON, a settlement of Indians of Louisiana; situate near the river San Pedro.

[HINDALE, the *s.* easternmost township in Vermont, and in Windham county. It contains 482 inhabitants.]

[HINSDALE, a township in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on the *e.* bank of Connecticut river, where the *s.* line of the state strikes the river, in lat. 42° 43′ 59″ *n.* and is opposite to Hinsdale in Vermont. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 522 inhabitants. It is about 23 miles above Northampton, and 76 from Portsmouth.]

HIOREE, Mountains of, in S. Carolina, and in the country of the Middle Choraquis Indians. They run from *s.* to *n.*

HIORI, a settlement of Indians of S. Carolina; situate on the shore of the river Tennessee.

HIPERUGH, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil. It runs *n. n. e.* and enters the sea between the point Daniel and the river Hoec.

HIPIALES, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pastos, in the jurisdiction and district of the presidency of Quito; situate in the road which leads down from the province of Popayán.

HIPOLITO, S. a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca in Nueva España. It contains 42 families of Indians, and is two leagues from its capital.

Hipolito, S. another settlement, in the head settlement of Tlachicomula, and *alcaldía mayor* of the same settlement, in that kingdom; situate upon a lofty plain. It contains 43 families of Otomies Indians, and is eight leagues to the *n. e.* one-fourth to the *e.* of the capital.

Hipolito, S. another settlement and *real* of the mines in the province and government of Sonora, in the same kingdom as the former two.

HIQUINA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Atacama, and archbishopric of Charcas, in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chiuchiu.

HIQUIRA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; situate on the confines of the kingdom of Chile.

[HIRAM, a small settlement in York county, Maine. See New Andover.]

HIRAPUA, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *n.* and enters the large river of the Portuguese, between those of Ipane and Ibari.

[HISPANIOLA, or St. Domingo. See St. Domingo.]

[HITCHELAGA, or Hochelaga, an Indian village in Lower Canada; situated in the island of Montreal, and at the foot of the mountain so called. It is fortified after the Indian manner, and the inhabitants speak the Huron language.]

[HITTEN, a small village in Ann Arundel county, Maryland, 13 miles *w.* by *s.* of Baltimore.]

HIUIAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanta in Peru, 14 leagues from Guamanga.

HIVER or Winter Port, on the coast of the province of Connecticut; one of those of New England. It lies between the cape Elizabeth or Isabel, and the island of Bois or Wood.

HIWAREE, a river of N. Carolina. It runs to the *s. w.* and enters the Pedi.

[HIWASSEE is the only river of any consequence which empties into the Tennessee from the *s.* It is a bold river, passing through the Cherokee towns, and empties into the Tennessee about 30 miles below the mouth of the Clinch, and 46

above the Whirl or Suck, by land, but 60 by water. It is navigable till it penetrates the mountains on its *s.* side. Ore was found in these mountains, when in possession of the British, from which gold was extracted. The Indians know the spot; but are very anxious to keep it a secret. A branch of the Hiwassee, called Amoia, almost interlocks a branch of the Mobile. The portage between them is short, and the road firm and level.]

HIZCOTEPEC, San Lucas de, a settlement of the *alcaldia mayor* of Nexapa in Nueva España; situate on a small plain surrounded by craggy steeps. It contains 42 families of Indians.

HIZTZILAN, Santiago de, a settlement of the head settlement of Zapotitlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan, in Nueva España; two leagues distant from its head settlement.

HOBO, or Jobo, a settlement of the government of Neiba, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, so small and reduced as to amount to scarcely 20 Indians, whose employment is in searching for the gold found in the *lavaderos* or washing places which abound here. It is situate on the shore of the great river Magdalena, above the road which leads to Popayán, eight leagues from the city of Neiba or Neyva. It is annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Paso, from its church having been burnt, and from the inhabitants not being able to rebuild it, even in the most common manner, owing to their extreme poverty.

[HOBOKEN, a tract of land in Bergen county, New Jersey; situated on the *w.* bank of the Hudson, in the mountainous country between the town of Bergen and fort Lee, about seven miles above New York city.]

HOB'S-HOLE, a city of the county of Suffolk, in the province and colony of Virginia; situate on the *w.* shore of the river Rapannahock, 15 miles to the *n. e.* of Walkerton, 32 to the *s. e.* of port Royal, and 67 to the *n.* of Williamsburg.

HOCHELAGA, a settlement of savage Indians of New France or Canada. It is large, and situate on an island known by the name of Montreal, of a round figure. This settlement is surrounded by three rows of palisades. It contains 50 very large cabins, each of them being 50 paces long and from 14 to 15 wide, having only one door of entrance. The first palisade consists of a sort of gallery, which is mounted by means of a ladder, and is provided with large heaps of stones for defence. The inhabitants speak the Huronian tongue. This settlement is at a foot of a mountain, which Mr. Carter called the same as the island.

HOCKHOCKING, or Margarite, a town of the province and colony of Virginia; situate on the shore of the river of its name.

[Hockhocking, a river in the N. W. Territory, about 20 miles below the Muskingum, which it resembles, but is inferior to it in size. It rises near a branch of the Sciota, and taking a *s. w.* course enters the Ohio at Bellpree, in lat. 38° 57′ *n.* It is navigable for large flat-bottomed boats, between 70 and 80 miles; has fine meadows with high banks, which are seldom overflowed, and rich uplands on its borders. On the banks of this fine river are inexhaustible quarries of freestone, large beds of iron ore, rich mines of lead, and coal pits. There are also productive salt springs, beds of white and blue clay of an excellent quality. Red bole, and many other useful fossils, have been found on the banks of this river.]

[HOCKQUAR, or Hockquart, an island of Upper Canada, on the *e.* side of lake Superior.]

[HOG, an island on the *e.* side of lake Champlain, in Franklin county, Vermont, nine miles long, and generally about three broad.]

[Hog, an island in Naraganset bay, in the state of Rhode island, about two miles in circumference, two miles from Bristol.]

[Hog Island. See New Providence.]

[Hog Key. See Exumas.]

[HOGOHEGE, Callananco, and Cherokee; names formerly applied to Tennessee river. See Cherokees.]

HOGOLIGIS, a settlement of Indians of Georgia, where the English have a fort and establishment for their commerce. It is situate on the river Apalachicola.

[HOGSTIES, The, a dangerous reef of rocks; situated between the Great Heneagua or Inague, and Crooked island, among the Bahamas. Ships sailing to Europe from Jamaica through the Crooked Island passage, will clear them safely by steering from Ocean Bight in the Great Heneagua, 12 leagues *n. w.* then *n.* by *w.* ½ *w.* about 11 leagues to Castle island, the *s.* point of S. Crooked island.]

HOLCAZAUTITLAN, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa in Nueva España, belonging to the bishopric of La Puebla de los Angeles. It contains 76 families of Indians, and is seven leagues to the *n.* of its capital.

[HOLDEN, a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, was formerly the *n. w.* part of Worcester, from which it is distant seven miles, and 52 miles *w.* of Boston. It contains 1080 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1740. In

the earthquake in 1755, there were several acres of land, in an obscure place in the *n. e.* corner of the township, quite surrounded by a visible fracture in the earth, of a circular form, and of various width and depth. The small river there had its bed raised so as to occasion a considerable fall of water where there was little or none before. The stump of a tree, that stood directly over the chasm, on the *e.* was divided into two equal parts, one standing on the outside of the chasm, the other upon the inside, but not opposite to each other; the half within the chasm being carried five feet forward towards the river.]

[HOLDERNESS, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire; situated on the *e.* side of Pemigewasset river, was incorporated in 1761, and contains 329 inhabitants. A corner of Squam lake is in this township; and Rattle-snake mountain lies partly in this and Sandwich, the adjoining township on the *n. e.* It is 64 miles *n. n. w.* of Portsmouth.]

[HOLD-WITH-HOPE, the first land discovered by Hudson on the *e.* coast of Greenland, in 1607. Lat. 73° *n.*]

HOLE, a district of the island of Barbadoes. See St. George.

[HOLE-IN-THE-WALL, a village in Talbot county, Maryland, on the *e.* side of Chesapeak bay; seven miles *e.* of Oxford, and a like distance *s.* of Easton.]

HOLGUIN, a settlement of the island of Cuba.

[HOLLAND, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, which, until incorporated in 1785, was the *e.* parish of S. Brimfield, and is bounded *s.* by Tolland county in Connecticut, *e.* by Worcester county, and *n.* by Brimfield. It contains 428 inhabitants, and is 75 miles *s. w.* by *w.* of Boston.]

[Holland Company Lands are situated in Pennsylvania, on the navigable waters of Alleghany river and French Creek.]

[Holland's Islands are near to, and *s.* of Hooper's island and straits in Chesapeak bay.]

[Holland's Point, on the *w.* side of Chesapeak bay, together with Parker's island, form the mouth of Herring bay.]

HOLLDIP, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of St. George.]

HOLLIBUT, Cape of, on the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia, between the cape Gidore and that of Vieux.

[HOLLIDAY'S Island lies 15 miles up Chowan river in N. Carolina: thus far the river is three miles wide.]

[HOLLIS, the Nisitisset of the Indians, a township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire; situate on the Massachusetts line, incorporated in 1746, and contains 1441 inhabitants. It is about 43 miles *s. w.* of Portsmouth, and 36 *n. w.* of Boston.]

[HOLLISTON, the most *s.* township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, has Hopkinton on the *n.* Wrentham on the *e.* and is 24 miles *s.* by *w.* of Boston. The first settlements were made here in 1710, and in 1724 the town was incorporated by its present name, in honour of Thomas Hollis of London, one of the patrons of Cambridge university; and it now contains 875 inhabitants.]

HOLMANS, a port of Nova Scotia or Acadia, on the *s.* coast, and within the great bay of Fundy.

HOLONDA, Cape of, on the *n.* coast of the straits of Magellan.

[HOLSTON, the largest branch of Tennessee river, rises in Virginia, and joins that river 22 miles below Knoxville. It is a large, bold river, upwards of 300 yards wide at that town, is about 200 miles in length, and receives in its course several considerable rivers, viz. from its head downwards, Watauga, French Broad, (which includes Limestone Creek, Nolachucky, Swanano, Big Laurel, and Big and Little Pigeon), and Little rivers. The streams on the *n.* side are creeks of no great size or length of course. Holston is navigable for boats of 25 tons upwards of 100 miles, as high as the mouth of the N. fork. At the mouth of this river, on the *n.* side, stands fort Grainger. The river is 150 yards wide, and it enters the Tennessee in lat. 36° 48′ *n.* Long. 83° 30′ *w.* See Tennessee and Long Island.]

[Holston, a settlement on the river abovementioned, in the state of Tennessee, containing 28,649 inhabitants, though in the year 1775 it had hardly 2200; yet its importance during the revolution may be conceived, when it is known that a great part of those volunteer troops who attacked and defeated the British and tories on King's mountain, who were commanded by Colonel Ferguson, came from this country.

The land is generally fertile, but the face of the country is much broken. Placed between two large mountains, it seldom suffers for want of rain. It abounds with iron ore. A capital furnace and forge have lately been erected in Holston near the Virginia line, a bloomery below the mouth of Watawga, and another 25 miles above the mouth of the French Broad. There are sundry lead mines in the settlement; one in particular on the French Broad, that produces 75 per cent. pure

lead. Long island on Holston river is 340 miles *s. w.* by *w.* of Richmond in Virginia.]

HOLT, a small island of the N. sea, near the coast of the province of Sagadahoc, between the islands of Melinaces and the bay of Penobscot.

[HOLY-ROOD, a bay and pond in Newfoundland island. The bay is at the head of Conception bay.]

HOMA, a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on the bank of a streamlet, near the river La Plata.

HOME, Passage of, or Of the Man, a strait or channel opposite the *e.* coast of the island of Guadalupe, between the isle Mobile and the sand-bank called Brissant.

[HOMER, a military township in Onondaga county, New York, on the head waters of the *n. w.* branch of Chenengo river; 56 of its inhabitants are electors.]

[HONA Chitto, or Aoomo Chitto, a river which rises in Georgia, in lat. 32° 2′ *n.* between Pearl or Amita and Yasoo or Big Black river. It runs *s. w.* about 80 miles, and enters the Mississippi a little to the *n. w.* of fort Adam.]

HONDA, San Bartolome de, a town of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, founded in the province of Los Marquetones, on the *w.* shore of the large river Magdalena, at the part where this is entered by the Guali or Guidi, and where there was a magnificent stone bridge, now fallen to decay. It was at first a small settlement, established for the convenience of lading and unlading vessels, being the port for all the commerce of the Nuevo Reyno and the province of Quito. It is to this that it owes its present flourishing state; and it is in fact one of the best ports in the kingdom, having had the title of town conferred upon it by the king, in 1643. It is of a hot temperature, but healthy, although infested with musquitoes. It is very rich and fertile in *cacao*, sugar-cane, tobacco, maize, and the other fruits of a warm climate. It has some very good buildings, and, besides the parish church, a convent of the religious order of San Francisco, another of Santo Domingo, a house of entertainment of the barefooted monks of San Agustin; and without the town, a college which belonged to the regulars of the extingushed company of Jesuits, an house of entertainment, and an hermitage. It was for a long time a curacy of the Jesuits. It is the residence of a judge of the ports, who is entrusted with the care of the lading and unlading effects at the royal storehouses. Its inhabitants, who amount to 10,000, have the credit of being very faithful to their commercial engagements, but at the same time very haughty. This town is 56 miles to the *n. w.* of Santa Fé; but the road to it is very bad, and filled with quagmires, owing to the softness of the soil. It is in lat. 5° 12′ *n.* Long. 74° 54′ *w.*

Honda, Fall of, a strait of the large river Magdalena, which is confined in a rift of rocks near the former town, and afterwards bursts forth with an extraordinary violence and noise.

Honda, a bay on the *n.* coast of the island of Cuba, which was entered by Sancho de Urdanavia, when he burnt the galleon of Nuestra Señora de Regla, one of those which were under the charge of the Admiral Don Carlos de Ibarra, the same having made great resistance in a combat maintained against a Dutch privateer Pie de Palo, in 1638.

Honda, another bay on the coast of the province and government of Honduras, close to the cape of Gracias à Dios.

Honda, another, in the province and government of the Rio del Hacha, between this and the cape of La Vela. It is very large, good, convenient, and handsome; and frequented by the English and Dutch, who carry on a trade with the Guajiros Indians.

HONDEN Eyland. See Dogs Island.

HONDO, a river of the coast of the straits of Magellan. It runs into the sea by the side of the point of San Julian.

Hondo, a valley of the same coast, between the mountain of Lomas and the river Aguabuena, where the Captain Narborough tarried three days, enjoying the beautiful woods and meadows found here.

Hondo, a river of the province and government of Texas. It runs *s. s. e.* and enters the sea in the bay of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Nueces.

Hondo, another, of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains to the *s.* and enters the sea opposite the great island of Rey.

Hondo, a large lake on the coast of the same kingdom and province, and of the government of the Rio del Hacha; situate to the *w.*

Hondo, a settlement, called Arroyo Hondo, in the province and government of Popayán, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on a long strip of land on the shore of a river near the city of Cali.

HONDURAS, or Hibueras, a province and government of the kingdom of Guatemala. It extends from *e.* to *w.* the length of the coast of the N. sea, for 185 leagues, being 50 in width *n. s.* It is bounded the whole length of its extent by the provinces of Guatemala, San Salvador, San Mi-

guel, Choluteca, and Nicaragua; on the *s. w.* by the province of Vera Paz, and *n. n. e.* and *n. w.* by the gulf of its name; and this it had from the circumstance of the Spaniards, after great distress, not being able to find a port for a great distance along the coast, having thanked God at their delivery from so many *honduras* or depths. It is also called Hibueras, through the abundance of the calabashes of an extraordinary size found here, and which are thus called in St. Domingo. This country is for the most part mountainous, although it is not without valleys and *llanuras*. It is of a hot and moist temperature, and consequently unhealthy. It produces much cotton, of which are made quilts much and universally esteemed, the same forming one of the principal branches of its commerce. It abounds no less in honey, which is made by the bees in cells under ground, in wax, *aji* or pepper, Spanish potatoes, maize, and French beans; and from these three crops are gathered annually, since the country is rendered extremely fruitful by the inundations of the rivers, which ordinarily begin from the feast of St. Michael the archangel; and at this time the natives make canals and aqueducts for irrigating their orchards and gardens. This benefit is produced by various large rivers, the largest of which is the Hangaro. They all abound with fish; and these are caught by the course of the river being blocked up by trees and earth, and the men and women then going into the water and killing them, by means of sticks and javelins. The vines yield fruit twice a year, for the first vintage is scarcely over before the second crop of fruit is set; and this is gathered before Christmas. Notwithstanding this great fertility of the country, much distress and scarcity was felt by the inhabitants previous to the coming of the Spaniards; for, being naturally idle, they cultivated so few things, that they were under the necessity of supporting themselves by roots and even insects. They were much given to drunkenness, and were extremely fond of a liquor which they used to make from the honey of bees: at the same time they committed the most outrageous cruelties, reforming however their conduct as soon as they were reduced to the Catholic faith. The town was formerly very large, though now much reduced. This country was conquered by Christóval de Olid Estremeño, one of the captains of Hernan Cortés, and renowned in the conquest of Mexico. Finding that he was sent hence, he denied obedience to his master Cortés, who with the intent to punish him followed him in a long and tedious pursuit, and when he came up with him found that he had been treacherously killed by his soldiers, as a reward for excesses he had committed. The capital is Valladolid, or Comayagua.

Honduras, a very large and convenient bay of the above province, between the cape Honduras, in lat. $15\frac{1}{2}°$ *n.* and that of Coteche, at the *e.* extremity of the province of Yucatán, in $21\frac{1}{2}°$. This bay is celebrated for the establishment which the English made here, for cutting dyeing wood, and has been on various occasions the subject of many differences between the courts of Madrid and London. The part fixed upon for this establishment is, according to Mr. Uringe, a great plain, the greater part of the same being swampy and full of lakes. In the dry season, when the wood-cutters have a certain quantity of trees cut, they build a kind of cabin for their residence; they take off the bark from the trees, heap them together, and when the rains come and deluge the country, let themselves be carried along with them down to the place where they are laden, where they are sold at 5*l.* the ton, Jamaica currency. At first the English carried on this trade in the bay of Campeche, but being driven from thence by the Spaniards, they transferred it to that of Honduras, where they have maintained themselves by force of arms, increasing until their numbers amounted to 1500, including masters and public officers. At the peculiar season the wood-cutters go in search of these trees, which grow in a line for many miles: they then cut the branches into large pieces, which they leave upon the ground until the rains bear them down to the river: from thence they are transported in canoes to the great public storehouses and lading places. The youth who dedicate themselves to this employ receive at first wages equal to a ton of Campeche wood for each month, with the liberty of working one day in each week on their own account. If they are sober and conduct themselves well, they are allowed after a certain time to join their stock with that of their masters, and thus to carry on a free commerce. These labourers have a king, who governs them by laws which he enacts; also the vessels which come into the bay are under his custody. The wood is brought hither in flat-bottomed boats and during the night, in order that the day may be spared for putting it aboard. When the sailors of Jamaica find themselves persecuted, either by fancied or real ills, they embark for the bay of Honduras, where they follow the aforesaid employment. The whole of their equipment generally consists in a certain quantity of hatchets, chisels, saws, large knives, a grindstone, a musket, some powder and ball, and small shot; all the which they enclose in a chest, or roll up in a bit

of canvas, tied round by a cord. Their business is to cut the wood as near as possible to the sea, and the Tartans of New England who go to Jamaica, if they do not find a cargo there, come to seek one at this bay. The wood-cutters often make heaps of wood before the season for embarkation, and in that case they are never touched or violated by others. This traffic was at one time a nest of pirates, and at another of a set no better than robbers: indeed, all the malefactors of Jamaica, Martinique, Curazao, and the other islands, were sure of finding at this bay men of a bold, enterprising spirit, ready and fit for deeds of hardship, who were moreover well armed and excellent mariners. In 1722, this commerce was interrupted by five Spanish frigates, the which took and burnt 12 vessels, destroyed the establishments that were made here, as also all the wood that was cut, and put to death the colonists; but after some years, a fresh establishment had formed itself, which at last obtained the royal permission from the crown of Spain to maintain itself under certain limits and conditions. Some of the above trees of the dyeing wood grow high and straight, but they afterwards become crooked; they have a small leaf, their branches low and full of sharp points, and their fruit is similar to white plums. They flower and bear a seed, which, falling on the earth, springs up and is rendered luxuriant by the inundations. All the rivers which run into the sea at this bay, abound in alligators and fish; and in the woods is a great variety of birds and quadrupeds, such as stags, which are weak and small, tigers, and monkeys. In the small islands of the bay are found many small tortoises, or, as they are called there, *galapagos*, which are sought for with great eagerness. Here are also quantities of *manaties*, there called Jews fish, the same being very bulky and somewhat resembling a cod, although larger and better tasted; they have moreover strong scales, and are accustomed to weigh 80 pounds each. The Campeche wood that is carried hence by the English is reputed at 20,000 ton per annum, and the product of that which is carried away by the Dutch, amounts, including the various sorts, to 300,000 dollars.

Honduras, a town, with the dedicatory title of San Pedro, of the province and government of its name, and kingdom of Guatemala, founded by Pedro de Alvarado in 1536. It is very small, and the greater part of its inhabitants are Indians of the country. It is 30 leagues from Comayagua.

[Honduras, Sea of, is that part of the N. sea bounded *n.* by the island of Cuba, *s.* by the Mosquito shore, *s. w.* by the bay of Honduras, *w.* by the peninsula of Yucatán, *n. w.* by the gulf of Mexico, *e. n. e.* by Jamaica and the Caribbean sea.]

[HONEYYOE, a lake in the Genessee country, in New York state, *w.* of Canandargua lake, five miles long and three broad.]

HONGO, an isle of the N. sea; situate, with various others, between the point of the Caico Grande and the Pañuelo Quadrado.

[HONOMINIES, a river in the N.W. Territory, which runs *s. s. e.* into Puan bay. Between the head of this river and lake Superior is a short portage.]

HOOCK, a river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil. It runs into the sea between port Daniel and the river Guamara.

[HOOD'S Island, one of the Marquesas islands in the S. sea, so called by its discoverer Captain Cook. It lies in lat. 9° 26′ *s.* five or six leagues *n.* by *w.* of the *e.* point of Dominica.]

[HOOK Island. See Bombay Hook.]

[HOOKSET Falls, or Hookset Isle Falls, in Merrimack river, just below the mouth of Suncook, seven miles above Amuskeag falls, and eight below Concord in New Hampshire.]

[HOOKSTOWN, a village on the *w.* side of Chesapeak bay, in Maryland, in Baltimore county, six miles *n. w.* of the town of Baltimore.]

[HOOKTOWN, a village on the *e.* side of Chesapeak bay, in Talbot county, Maryland, lies *n.* of Easton, and *s. w.* of Williamsburg, nearly 30 miles from each.]

HOOPER, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of Christchurch, and on the *s.* coast.

[Hooper's Island and Straits lie on the *e.* side of Chesapeak bay, and on the *s. w.* coast of Dorchester county, Maryland. The island is seven miles long and 2½ broad.]

HOOPES, a large and narrow island of the bay of Chesapeak, in the province and colony of Maryland, opposite the entrance or mouth of the river Patuxen.

[HOOSACK, a river of New York, which falls into the Hudson from the *e.* about eight miles above the city of Lansinburgh. It rises in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, runs *n. w.* through Pownal in Vermont, thence into New York state. Its length is about 40 miles. The curious mill-stream called Hudson's Brook, which falls into a *n.* branch of Hoosack, is described in the account of Adams, in Massachusetts.]

[HOPE, a village in Sussex county, New Jersey, on the post-road from Newtown to Easton in Pennsylvania, 16 miles *s. w.* of the former, and 20 *n. e.*

of the latter. It is inhabited by about 100 of the Moravian United Brethren.]

[Hope Bay, or, as it is more commonly called, Port de Buena Esperanza o de Cayucua, lies a little to the *n. w.* of Nootka, the entrance of which is in lat. 49° 51′ *n.* Long. 127° 8′ *w.*]

[Hope, a Moravian settlement, in Wachovia in N. Carolina, in Surry county, where is a meeting-house of the United Brethren.]

[Hope, a small island in Narraganset bay, state of Rhode Island.]

[HOPKINS, or Hopkinsville, a township in Caledonia county in Vermont, was granted to Dr. Hopkins; 11 miles *n. w.* of the upper bar of the Fifteen-mile falls in Connecticut river.]

[HOPKINTON, a township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, on Contoocook river, nine miles *s. w.* from its confluence with the Merrimack, and divided from Concord on the *e.* by the Rockingham county line. It was first granted by Massachusetts, was incorporated in 1765, and contains 1715 inhabitants, who are chiefly farmers. It is 42 miles *e.* by *s.* of Charlestown on Connecticut river, and about 64 *w.* by *n.* of Portsmouth.]

[Hopkinton, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. It was incorporated in 1715, and contains 1317 inhabitants. The rivers Concord, Providence, and Charles, receive each of them a branch from this town. These streams furnish seats for seven or eight grist-mills, a number of saw-mills, iron-works, &c.]

[Hopkinton, a township in Washington county, Rhode Island; situated on the *w.* line of the state, on several branches of Pawcatuck river. It contains 2462 inhabitants, including seven slaves.]

[HOPEWELL, a township in Cumberland county, in the province of New Brunswick; situated on Chepodie river, which runs *e.* into a *n.* arm of the bay of Fundy, and is navigable four or five miles.]

[Hopewell, the name of three townships in Pennsylvania, viz. in York, Huntingdon, and Washington counties.]

[Hopewell, a township in Hunterdon county, New Jersey; situated on Delaware river, nine miles *w.* of Princetown, 11 above Trenton, and 20 *s. w.* of New Brunswick. It contains 2320 inhabitants, including 233 slaves. Another township of this name lies in Cumberland county in New Jersey.]

HOQUART, an island of New France or Canada, in lake Superior; situate near the *e.* coast.

Hoquart, a cape or point of land on the *e.* coast of the same lake.

HORADADA, Pena, a rocky shoal on the coast of the province and government of Santa Marta, and country of the Taironas Indians, between cape San Juan de Guia and the Rio del Hacha.

Horadada, a point of land on the coast of the province and government of Cartagena: it is one of those which form the bay of Sispata.

Horadada, another rock, on the coast of the province and government of Piura, in the S. sea, and kingdom of Peru, close to the point of Paita.

HORCASITAS, a town of the province and government of Sierra Gorda, in the bay of Mexico and kingdom of Nueva España, founded by the Colonel Don Joseph Escandon, in the year 1749; when he gave it this title in honour of the viceroy, who was at that time Count of Revillagigedo, and who had also this appellation. Here is a garrison and fort for the defence of the frontier.

Horcasitas, another settlement and garrison, of the province and government of Sonora, in that kingdom, the denomination of which arises from the same origin. It is situate between the two rivers which enter the Pitqui.

HORCHAPS, a bay of the *e.* coast, in the island of Newfoundland, between Green bay and the cape of Good-luck,

HORCONES, a settlement of Indians, of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river Laraquite.

HOREKILL, a port of the coast of the N. sea, in the province and colony of Maryland, at the entrance of the bay of Delaware.

HORHETON, a settlement of Indians, of Louisiana; situate on the shore of a small river which enters the Mississippi, and extending as far as the French establishment formed here.

HORMIGAS, Las, a sand-bar, scattered with many rocks, in the N. sea, between the island of Cuba and that of Jamaica.

HORN, Cape, a promontory, much celebrated, and known also by the name of San Salvador or De Hornos. It is at the point or extremity of S. America, in the S. sea or of Magellan, which looks to the arctic circle, at the termination of the Land of Fuego. It is lofty, cold, and full of woods. It was first discovered by Jacob Le Maire, a Dutchman, in 1616, and since that time it has been made an easy and common pass into the S. sea. Admiral Anson, and the chief of the squadron, Don Joseph Pizarro, both experienced here, on their return to Europe, great tempests and calamities, in 1742, in attempting to make it: the first, with the view of committing hostilities against the

coast of Peru; and the second, to restrain the former. They both, however, lost the greater part of their ships, through the violence of those seas, as from their having attempted the voyage at a very bad season; also from the coasts not then being so well known as they are now. In the last century this navigation was thought very difficult, and it was rarely ventured upon; but since the time that the French have, from the beginning of the present century, [1800], frequented it through a thirst after a commerce with Peru, and that they found it preferable to the long and troublesome voyage of the straits of Magellan into the S. sea, its navigation has become very general. This cape is inhabited by some Indian savages, of whom we have no accounts. It is in lat. 55° 56′ *s.* Long. 67° 20′ *w.*

Horn, a sand-bank of the *w.* coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia, between the port of its name, and the bay of St. Mary.

Horn, a port on the coast of the same province as the former bank, between it and the Tusquets isles.

[Horn, an island on the coast of W. Florida, between Ship and Massacre islands. Horn island is nearly 17 miles long, and about half a mile wide. There are more trees on the middle of the island than in any other part of it; and for about three miles from the *e.* end there are no trees at all; but there are a number of sandy hillocks.]

[Horn Town, a village in Maryland, 15 miles from Snowhill, 15 from Onancock, in Virginia, and 120 from Philadelphia.]

HORNILLOS, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru. It belongs to the district of the jurisdiction of Xuxuy, and is situate on the shore of the river Laquiaca.

Hornillos, some isles of the river of Valdivia, in the kingdom of Chile.

HORNOS, a small island of the river La Plata, situate near the *n.* coast.

[HORSENECK Field Point, a round bluff on the coast of Greenwich township in Connecticut, two miles *e.* of the New York line, at Byram river.]

[Horseneck, a point of land on the *n.* side of Long island, between Hog's neck and Easton's neck.]

[Horseneck, a town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, called by the Indians *Pai-hom-sing*, was settled in 1680. It lies six miles *n. e.* of Rye, in W. Chester county, New York state. A bloody battle was fought here between the Dutch and the Indians in 1646. The Dutch with great difficulty obtained the victory. Great numbers were slain on both sides; and their graves appear to this day. It is 53 miles *s. w.* of New Haven, and 37 *n. e.* of New York city.]

[Horseneck, a village in Essex county, New Jersey, on the *s.* bank of Passaic river, above the Little falls, four miles *s. w.* by *s.* of the town of Patterson.]

[HORSHAM, a township in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.]

[HORTON, a township in King's county, Nova Scotia. Salmon river runs through Horton, and supplies the inhabitants with excellent salmon.]

[HOSACK, or Hoosack, a township in Rensselaer county, New York, situated on the *e.* boundary of the state, contains 3035 inhabitants, 419 of whom are electors.]

HOSPITAL, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river Maipo.

HOSTIOS, some small isles or rocks near the Lucayas isles, between the island of Inagua and the Platas islands.

[HOSTIMURI, a small but well-peopled town of the intendancy of Sonora in Nueva España, surrounded with considerable mines.]

HOSTOTIPAN, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tixtlan in Nueva España, inhabited by 30 families of Indians, and annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Apanco.

HOSTUTLA, a settlement of the head settlement, and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa, in Nueva España. It contains 27 families of Indians, and is seven leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

[HOT Spring. See Virginia.]

[HOTTE, a mountain in the *w.* part of the *s.* peninsula of the island of St. Domingo.]

[HOUAHEINE, one of the Society islands, in the S. sea. Lat. 16° 44′ *s.* Long. 151° 1′ *w.*]

[HOUAKILA, a name by some applied to the *n. e.* branch of Illinois river. See Theakiki.]

HOUEL, an island of the N. sea, one of the Antilles; it is very small and also desert. It is situate between those of Guadalupe and Marigalante.

HOUGUE, a small fort, two leagues from the Havana, in the island of Cuba, close by the Pan de Matanzas, which is a mountain of the shape of a sugar-loaf, and which serves as a land-mark to mariners for the entrance of the bay of Matanzas, the which is 14 leagues distant from the Havana.

HOUMAS, a settlement of Indians, of the province and government of Louisiana; situate on the shore of the river Mississippi, in the island which this river forms with the river Akankia.

[HOUSATONICK, a river of Connecticut, in

the Indian language signifying *over the mountain*, rises by two sources; the one in Lanesborough, and the other in Windsor, both in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. These branches form a junction near Salisbury, and the river, after passing through a number of towns, empties itself into Long Island sound, between Stratford and Milford in Connecticut. It is navigable about 12 miles to Derby. A bar of shells, however, at its mouth, obstructs the navigation of large vessels. In this river, between Salisbury and Canaan, is a cataract, where the water of the whole river, which is 150 yards wide, falls perpendicularly 60 feet.]

[HOUSE OF THE DEVIL. See LAKE ONTARIO.]

HOUSSATONICK, a settlement of the English, in the province of Massachusetts and colony of New England; situate on the shore of the river of its name.

HOUSSAYE, Point of, on the *n. e.* coast of the island of Martinique, between the bay of Sazevot and the island of Haye.

HOWE, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of St. Philip; situate on the *e.* coast.

[HOWE, Fort, on St. John's river in New Brunswick, is capable of containing 100 men.]

[HOWE's Island, in the S. sea, was discovered by Captain Wallace, July 30, 1767. Smoke was seen to arise from it, but no inhabitants could be discerned. Lat. 16° 46′ *s.* Long. 154° 8′ *w.*]

[HOWLAND'S Ferry is the narrow part of the waters that separate Rhode island from the mainland. It is about a quarter of a mile wide. The bridge built across this strait cost 30,000 dollars, and was carried away by a storm in January 1796. It is rebuilt.]

HOYA, LA, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, 16 leagues to the *s.* one quarter to the *s. w.* of the *real* of the mines and town of San Felipe de Chiguagua.

HOYA, LA, another settlement, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It contains 35 families of Indians, and is five leagues from its capital.

HOYOS, a town of the province and government of the Sierra Gorda, in the bay of Mexico, founded in 1748 by the colonel of the militia of Queretaro, Don Joseph Escandón.

HUACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lampa in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Caracoto.

HUACA, another settlement, of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Cochamarca.

HUACACHI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Zinga in the province of Guamalies.

HUACAHUACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Vireyna in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

HUACAIBAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamalies in Peru.

HUACANA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru.

HUACANCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucartambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Challabamba.

HUACAPATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Ayata.

HUACAR, SAN MIGUEL DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanuco in Peru.

HUACAR, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Paccho.

HUACAR, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Vireyna in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Chupamarca in the province of Yauyos.

HUACARACHUCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamalies in Peru.

HUACARGUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Colchagua in the kingdom of Chile; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

HUACAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Laramate.

HUACAZINGO, S. MARCOS DE, a settlement of the head settlement of Oapan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Textlán, in Nueva España; situate near the river of Las Balsas. It contains 62 families of Indians, and is two leagues from its head settlement.

HUACCA, a settlement of the province and government of Pastos, in the district and jurisdiction of the presidency of Quito.

HUACHACALLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas in Peru, and of the archbishopric of Charcas.

HUACHAPURE, Point of, on the coast of the kingdom of Chile, between the mouth of the river Itata, and the island of Curanta.

HUACHI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Uco.

HUACHICOLPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cajatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Churin.

Huachicolpa, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in the same kingdom.

HUACHINGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Iquasi.

HUACHOCOLLPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Lircay.

HUACHON, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru.

HUACHOP, Punta de, a point on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Itata and kingdom of Chile, between the point of Humos and the river Itata.

HUACHOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Vireyna in Peru. It has annexed to its curacy a village, with a church called Pariconga.

HUACHULA, a settlement of the province and bishopric of Tlaxcala in Nueva España.

HUACLLAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Aija.

HUACOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of San Buenaventura.

HUACQUILL, a settlement of the district of Guadalabquen in the kingdom of Chile.

HUACQUIRCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraes in Peru.

HUACULLANI, a settlement, and the seat of the silver mines, of the province and *corregimiento* of Chucuito in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Santiago.

HUAHUA, or Chachapoyas, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of this name in Peru. It rises in the *cordillera*, runs *n.* with the name of the Uccubamba, then turns its course to the *w.* when it changes that name, and incorporates itself with the Marañon, opposite the settlement of Tompenda.

HUAHUI, a river of the province of Barbacoas. It runs from *s. e.* to *n. w.* near the capital, and enters the river Telembi, in lat. 1° 46′ 11″ *n.*

HUAICAHUACHO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Cabana.

HUAICHAO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pari.

HUAICHO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in Peru; situate on the *e.* shore of the lake Titicaca.

Huaicho, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay, of the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Iquari.

HUAICO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lipes in Peru, and archbishopric of Charcas; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

HUAICOI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Atabillos Baxos.

HUAICOMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chayanta or Charcas in Peru.

HUAICURUS, a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres.

HUAIHUAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarrochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Yauli.

HUAILAS. See Guailas.

HUAILASHIRCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chacayan.

HUAILLABAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Urubamba in Peru. It contains within its district various estates, and amongst these is a reduced convent of the monks of St. Francisco, called Urquillos, where the sacraments are adminstered to the inhabitants of the precincts.

Huaillabamba, a large, fertile, and beautiful valley of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru.

HUAILLACAYAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Caxacay.

HUAILLACUCHU, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Santa Ana. This is the place where are made the glazed earthen-ware vessels for extracting quicksilver, from which business great emolument is derived.

HUAILLAMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas in Peru, and of the archbishopric of Charcas.

HUAILLARIPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in Peru, where there were formerly some rich washing places of gold, which have fallen much into disrepute, since the gold now extracted from them is comparatively little.

HUAILLAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pari.

HUAILLATI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cotabamba in Peru.

HUAILLAY, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru, where is vene-

rated a miraculous image of Christ crucified, to which great devotion is paid by the surrounding neighbourhood. It is annexed to the curacy of Lircay.

HUAILLAY, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Guanta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Lauricocha.

HUAINAMOTA, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Nayarith and kingdom of Nueva Galicia. It is 15 leagues to the *s. e.* of the settlement of La Mesa.

HUAIQUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanchi in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Acomayo.

HUAIRAHUACHO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Sirca.

HUAIRAPATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Sicasica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Coroico.

HUAITARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Vireyna in Peru.

[HUAJOCINGO, or HUEXOTZINCO, a considerable town of the intendancy of La Puebla de los Angeles in Nueva España; formerly the chief town of a small republic of the same name, at enmity with the republics of Tlascalla and Cholula.]

HUALLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Calca and Lares in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Lares.

HUALLA, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcashuaman, of the same kingdom.

HUALLABAMBA, or GUALLAPAMBA, a settlement of the kingdom of Quito; situate to the *n.* on a delightful plain, but of a hot and unhealthy climate; near to which passes the river Tumbaco, which there changes its name into that of the settlement. Here is the celebrated road called Ladera de Huallabamba, cut in the side of a mountain, on the bank of the same river, the same beginning from the bridge and ending at the place called Cara-pungo, which signifies bridge of skins. It is two leagues in length. The settlement is in lat. 4′ 2″ *s.*

HUALLANCAHUAMBO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pararin.

HUALLANTO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Vireyna in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

HUALLISA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pampas.

HUALLMI, a spacious plain, also called the Valley of Guarmey, in Peru. It was formerly very populous, and was one of the conquests of the Inca Pachacutéc.

HUALLON, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pararin.

HUALLPI, a settlement of the missions which are held by the religious orders of S. Francisco, in the province of Moqui of Nuevo Mexico.

HUALLUHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Saiza.

HUALLUHAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Xauja in Peru; annexed to the curacy of S. Gerónimo.

HUAMACHUCO. See GUAMACHUCO.

HUAMAL, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Xauja in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Apata.

HUAMALATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile; situate in a valley of the same name.

HUAMALIES. See GUAMALIES.

HUAMANGA. See GUAMANGA.

HUAMANGUILLA. See GUAMANGUILLA.

HUAMANAPALA, an ancient province of Peru, on the coast of the Pacific sea. It was conquered and united to the empire by the Inca Capac Yupanqui.

HUAMANSICA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chorrillo.

HUAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Santa in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Guarmey.

HUAMBACHO, a settlement of the same province, *corregimiento*, and kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of Nepeña.

HUAMBALPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcashuaman in Peru, where there is a sanctuary of the most devout image of Nuestra Señora de la Concepcion; at the festival of which a great concourse of people meet from the surrounding provinces.

HUAMBO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Collahuas in Peru, in the vicinity of which is a lake called Motorca, which is three leagues in circumference, and in which is bred a kind of fish eaten by the Indians, and called *ispi*. From this lake are led certain canals for irrigating the territory, and in these canals are formed petrefactions, which have much the resemblance of pumice stone, of an extremely hard quality. They are under the necessity of being cleaned out yearly,

as otherwise they would become choked, and the course of the waters impeded; the natural consequence being the sterility of the surrounding lands. These waters, when drank, are noxious.

HUAMBO, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Guailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Marca.

HUAMBO, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in the same kingdom. It is a very ancient *reduccion* of the infidels, made by the religious missionaries of Huaillabamba.

HUAMBOS, S. JUAN DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru.

HUAMELUA, or GUAMELULA, the *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca. It is 39 leagues long from *e.* to *w.* and the same wide *n. s.* terminating by this part at the coasts of the Pacific. It produces much cotton, of which several sorts of woven manufactures of high estimation are made. It abounds in lakes filled with various kinds of fish; and this article forms one of the branches of the commerce of its jurisdiction. At the distance of eight leagues from the capital is a large lake, whose waters are red, and therefore it is called Colorada. On the coasts are found, thrown up by the sea, shells containing a purple colour, used in dyeing cotton, and of high estimation, the same being called maritime purple. This jurisdiction is bounded *e.* by that of Tehuantepec, and by the boundaries of the marquisate of Valle, the termination or limit of which is an elevated mountain 11 leagues from the capital; and three leagues from it, by a sand-bank lying on the sea-shore, there formerly stood a settlement, which is to-day desert and ruined; all its inhabitants having died through a general plague, which occurred in the year 1737. The aforesaid lakes, which are regularly fished, are the property of the Indians by a special privilege and concession of the king; and these natives, independently of this employment, are much given to agriculture.

HUAMELUA, the capital, which is the residence of the *alcalde mayor*, is of the same name, having also the dedicatory title of S. Pedro. It consists of 232 families of Chontales Indians, who cultivate and trade in the fruits that we have mentioned as peculiar to this climate. It is 45 leagues *s. e.* of Mexico, in lat. 16° 13′ *n.* Long. 95° 44′ *w.* The other settlements are,

Santiago Aztatla,	S. Miguel Chongo,
Santa Maria Huatulco,	San Miguel Acatepec,
S. Miguel,	Zapotlan,
S. Pedro,	S. Pedro Pochutla,
Santa Maria Tonameca,	Santa Maria Tlacolula,
Santa Maria Xuchitepec,	San Juan Elotepec.

HUAMOSTITLAN, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 152 families of Tlapanecos Indians, and 10 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, who, the one and the other, are employed in agriculture and making sugar. It is four leagues and an half from its capital.

HUAMPARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Ayaviri.

HUANACACHE. See GUANACACHE.

HUANACANTI, a very lofty mountain of the *corregimiento* of Cuzco, where the Incas had a temple dedicated to the sun, and where the Indians assert that the first Inca appeared, the same having been the founder of the empire, and sent from the aforesaid luminary, the sun, for the purpose of civilizing the natives. It is *s.* of the capital.

HUANACAS. See GUANACAS.

HUANACO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Arma in the province of Castro Vireyna.

HUANACOS, Mountain of the, in the island of La Laxa in the kingdom of Chile, on the shore of the river Huague, where this enters the Rarinco.

HUANACTAMBO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Arma in the province of Castro Vireyna.

HUANAGASTA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Santiago del Estero, where there is a chapel annexed to its curacy.

HUANAHUE, some lakes of the kingdom of Chile, in the district of Guadalquen. They are three and very large; and from them the river Valdivia takes its rise.

HUANAHUE, a settlement of Indians, of the same district and kingdom as the former lakes, and situate near them.

HUANANGUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Paccho.

HUANAPE. See GUANAPE.

HUANCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Collahuas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Llauta.

HUANCABAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru.

HUANCAHUANCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huañoquite.

HUANCAHUANCA, another settlement, of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Huañoquite.

HUANCAHUANCA, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraez in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Lircay; situate on the shore of the river of its name.

HUANCAHUANCA, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Camaná of the same kingdom; situate on the shore of the river Mages.

HUANCAIRE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Camaná of the same kingdom; situate on the shore of the river Mages.

HUANCAIRE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of San Lorenzo of Quinti.

HUANCANE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucorcalla in Peru. It contains a chapel dedicated to the Virgin of La Concepcion, whose picture is painted against the wall. It is situate on the *e.* shore of the great lake Titicaca.

HUANCANE, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Challapata.

HUANCANI, SAN ANTONIO DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Xauja in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Matahuasi.

HUANCAPAMPA, an ancient province of Peru, to the *n. n. w.* of Cuzco. It was reduced by force of arms to the dominion of the Incas by Capac Yupanqui, twelfth emperor, who also made it tributary.

HUANCAPI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcashuaman in Peru.

HUANCARACUCMA, a settlement of the same province and *corregimiento* as the former; annexed to the curacy of Cangallo.

HUANCARAILLA, a settlement of the same province and *corregimiento* as the former.

HUANCARAINE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Challacollo.

HUANCARI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in Peru.

HUANCARI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pachaconas.

HUANCARQUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Camaná in Peru; situate in the valley of Mages, close upon a river, by which it is made fertile; and especially so in vines, producing annually grapes sufficient for 900,000 bottles of wine, which, for the greater part, is converted into brandy.

HUANCAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Levanto.

HUANCAY, a settlement of the *asiento* or seat of the silver mines of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamachuco in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Lucma.

HUANCAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru.

HUANCHAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Cochas.

HUANCHAI, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Guailas in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Pampas.

HUANCHOR, S. MATEO DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru.

HUANCRIN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamalies in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Jesus.

HUANDACOL, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, of the jurisdiction of the city of Rioja.

HUANDO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraez in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Acoria.

HUANDO, a *cordillera* of mountains or *sierra* of Peru, which begins in the province of Abancai, runs *s.* forming a curve, then turns *e.* and serves as a limit between the province of Chumbivilcas and that of Cotabambas.

HUANDOVAL, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Cavana.

HUANGASCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Vireyna in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Viñac in the province of Yauyos.

HUANIC, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru.

HUANICAPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Abancay in Peru.

HUANIPAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yamparaes in Peru, and of the archbishopric of Charcas.

HUANMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcashuaman in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Vilcas.

HUANOQUITE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru.

HUANTA. See GUANTA.

HUANTAJAYA, a mountain of the province of Arica in Peru, at two leagues distance from the

sea, where there are some rich silver mines, which yield but little, through a scarcity of water.

HUANTAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

HUANTAR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chavin.

HUANTAR, another settlement, in the same province, with the additional title of Chavin, to distinguish it from the former.

HUANUCO. See GUANUCO.

HUANZA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Carampoma.

HUAPANTE, a large and abundant river of the kingdom of Quito, in the province of Ambato. It flows down from the mountain of Quelendana, which is eternally covered with snow, runs from *n.* to *s.* then turns *w.* and enters the river Ambato on the *e.* just before this runs into the Pachanlica on the opposite part.

HUAQUE, a river of the island of La Laxa in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *w.* between the rivers Duquesa and Laxa, and enters the Biobio.

HUAQUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pacajes in Peru.

HUAQUILPA, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Pachuca in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of Tesayuca. It contains 30 families of Indians.

HUAQUIRI, a river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía. It rises in the country of the Paudacotos Indians, and enters the head of the Aruy.

HUAQUIS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Laraos.

HUARACONDO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Abancay in Peru.

HUARAL, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru.

HUARARE, a lake of the province and country of Las Amazonas, which is formed by a waste branch of the river Marañon, opposite the settlement of the missions of San Ignacio de Pevas, which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits.

HUARAS, a barbarous nation of warlike Indians of Peru, who, after a resistance of a cruel and bloody war which lasted six months, became subjected to the empire under the Inca Pachacutec, tenth emperor.

HUARAZ, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Peru, and capital of the same; situate in the *n.* part, two leagues from a hot medicinal stream of very celebrated virtues. Its population amounts to 5000 souls; it has two parishes, a convent of the *recoletan* order of San Francisco, and an hospital of Bethlemites.

HUARCAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete in Peru, founded in a beautiful valley of the same name by the Marquis of Cañete, viceroy of that kingdom in 1556. By it passes a great river, which fertilizes its territory; and it was very populous in former times, but has fallen to decay, without being able to re-establish itself, after the earthquake which happened here in 1687, and after the mischief it experienced when it was sacked by the English pirate Edward David. It has two convents of monks, one of San Francisco and another of San Agustin, both reduced to the greatest poverty. In its vicinity are seen the ruins of a palace of the Incas. It is one league from the sea and 24 from Lima.

HUARI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Condocondo.

HUARI, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Luis, in the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in the same kingdom.

HUARI, another, with the surname of Rey, the capital of the same province and *corregimiento* as the former.

HUARIACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru.

HUARIBAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanta in Peru.

HUARHUA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacochas in Peru, in the district of which is a mountain of salt, in which it trades, and supplies the other provinces for the use of the silver mines.

HUARICANGA, S. JUAN DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pativilca in the province of Santa.

HUARIGANCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamalies in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huacaibamba.

HUARIÑA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in Peru, where is venerated the image of the Most Holy Christ, with the dedicatory title of the Señor de las Batallas, the same having been sent hither by the Emperor Charles V. Its miracles attract the devotion of the faithful of these provinces. In the vicinity is a field called De la Batalla, from the battle which was gained by the army of Gonzalo Pizzarro against the loyalists, these being commanded by Diego

Centeno, in 1547. It is situate on the *e.* shore of the lake Titicaca.

HUARIPAMPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Xauja in Peru.

HUARMARCAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru.

HUARMEI. See GUARMEY.

HUAR-MICOCHA, a lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru, and district of Pampas. It is two leagues long, and a quarter wide. In it grows a very rare herb, called *pircay*, with which the Indians dye their woollen cloths of a bright and durable red.

HUAROAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcashuaman in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chuschi.

HUAROC, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanchi in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Urcos.

HUAROCHIRI. See GUAROCHIRI.

HUAROQUIN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Atabillos Altos.

HUAROS, a settlement of the same province and *corregimiento* as the former; annexed to the curacy of San Buenaventura.

HUASAC, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucartambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Caicai.

HUASAGA. See GUASAGA.

HUASAHICASI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru, where a fort has been built to restrain the incursions of the infidel Indians of the mountains.

HUASCO. See GUASCO.

HUASTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chiquian.

HUATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacochas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Lampa.

HUATACONDO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pica.

HUATANAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanchi in Peru.

HUATES, a settlement of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Napo.

HUATIAPA, a very lofty mountain of the province and *corregimiento* of Camaná in Peru, where there is an excellent mineral of crystal of various colours.

HUATICLAME, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river Limay.

HUATULCO, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the head settlement of Aztatla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Huamelula, in Nueva España; situate on an extensive lofty level, on the sides of which runs a river rather scantily supplied with water, although this is very sweet and clear, and is the source from whence the whole neighbourhood is furnished. The population amounts to 44 families of Indians, and these have gardens and orchards lying in a level plain, which are surrounded and irrigated by the waters of the said river. Here they have cochineal and some seeds used for dyeing, as also cotton. This settlement is annexed to the curacy of San Miguel de las Piñas, in the jurisdiction of Miahuatlan, and it is 18 leagues from its head settlement. At the distance of two leagues is a chapel, in which is venerated a cross, in regard to which the following wonderful miracle has happened: When the pirate Francis Drake arrived here in an English vessel, and was disappointed at not finding any thing to relieve his hunger and necessities, he, with his companions, under the impulse of rage, resolved to revenge themselves by venting their fury against the cross which was standing fixed here, and accordingly, having taken the trouble to besmear it with pitch, they set fire to it; but the pitch burnt off, and the wood, remained uninjured. More indignant still at this, they attached one end of a cable to the holy wood, and the other to the ship's mast, so that it might pull whilst the ship was in sail; and notwithstanding the violence of the shock, the cross was not the least disturbed from its situation, but the cable snapped in twain. After some time these same sailors returned ashore, and began with hatchets and other instruments to hew down this wonderful tree; but the miracle did not stop here, for their heaviest blows could make no impression whatever, whilst their implements broke to pieces. In testimony therefore of this event, the chapel was built on the very spot, where also the cross is to be seen at this day. The whole of this story is told by Don Joseph de Villaseñor, in his Teatro Americano de Nueva España.

HUALUZCO, SAN ANTONIO DE, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Córdoba in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, inhabited by six families of Spaniards, 40 of *Mustees*, and 350 of Indians. It is 10 leagues to the *n.* of its capital.

HUALUZCO, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of Santiago, being also the head settlement of a district of the same *alcaldía* and king-

dom. It contains 39 families of Indians, who employ themselves in fishing for *bobos*, in a river which passes through it. It is filled with puddles and waste waters flowing from the said river.

HUATZALINGO, a settlement and head settlement of the distrtet of the *alcaldía mayor* of Yauhualica in Nueva España, where dwell 450 families of Indians.

HUAUCHINANGO, an *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia, and bishopric of Guadalaxara. It is one of those whose jurisdiction is the most extensive, but whose vegetable productions and whose population are the most limited. It is watered by the river of La Purificacion, on the shores of which are various farms and grazing lands of large and small cattle; and of these pastures there is a great abundance, owing to the heat of the climate.

The capital is of the same name, inhabited by more than 50 families of Indians and some Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. It is 26 leagues to the *w. s. w.* of Guadalaxara, in long. 266° 15′. Lat. 21° 42′. The other settlements are Mistán and Ateguillo.

HUAUINA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Tarapaca.

HUAURA. See GUAURA.

HUAUTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tetela, and *alcaldía mayor* of Azuchitlan; situate in a narrow defile, at the skirt of two mountains which are surrounded by two rivers, which precipitate themselves from the *sierra* Madre. It contains 33 families of Indians, dedicated to the cultivating of the vegetable productions with which its territory abounds. It is 20 leagues to the *s. e.* of its capital.

HUAUTLA, another settlement, which is the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlan in Nueva España. It is of a cold and moist temperature, situate at the ascent of a mountain. It contains 352 families of Mazatecos Indians, including those of the wards of its district. It is 11 leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

HUAUTZOTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of Olinalá, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, in Nueva España. It contains 57 families of Indians, and is three leagues to the *n. e.* of its head settlement.

HUAYACONGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Colcha.

HUAYALULCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Xocotla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, in Nueva España. It contains 84 families of Indians, and is three leagues to the *n. n. e.* of its head settlement.

HUAYAMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in Peru.

HUAYAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guailas in Peru.

HUAYCHAO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Lauricocha.

HUAYCHU, a part of the kingdom of Peru, in the province of Collas, celebrated for the battle fought against these natives by Mayta Capac, fourth emperor of the Incas, by which they were overcome, and made subject to the empire of the latter.

HUAYLLARUM, a large lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru. It is five leagues in length and three in width, and from it is formed a small river, which enters the Paria.

HUAYLLAS, a barbarous and ancient nation of Indians of Peru, to the *e.* of Cuzco. It was rendered tributary to the empire by the Inca Pachacutec, tenth emperor.

HUAYO, SANTA MAGDALENA DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru. It has a good port in the river Marañon, by which it carries on a commerce with the province of Guamachuco.

HUAYOCACHI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Xauja in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huancayo.

HUAYTARA, an ancient province of Peru, to the *n.* of Cuzco. It is full of woods, rivers, and lakes. It was conquered by the Inca Viracocha, eighth emperor.

HUAYTARA, or GUAYTARA, a large and abundant river of the province of Pasto in the kingdom of Quito. It flows down from the mountains to the *e.* of the settlement of Funes, and runs *w.* until it enters the Rumichaca, with the which it turns its course to the *n.*; and after that it has collected nearly at the same time the waters of the Huachicono and the Huayo, it enters into the *s.* side of the Patia, in lat. 1° 28′ *n.*

HUAZCALTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayan in Nueva España. It contains 78 families of Indians, and two of Spaniards, who are engaged in trading in cochineal and sowing rice, these being its natural productions. It is two leagues *n. w.* of its head settlement.

HUAZOLOTITLAN, a settlement of the same head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* as the former. It contains 200 families of Indians,

10 of Spaniards, and 80 of Mulattoes, who trade in cochineal, seeds, and cotton. It is 15 leagues to the *e.* of its head settlement.

HUAZTOTIPAC, a small settlement of the *alcaldia mayor* of Guanchinango in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of Tlaola.

[HUBBARDSTON, a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, and formed the *n. e.* quarter of Rutland, until incorporated in 1767. It borders on the *w.* part of Wachuset hill, and contains 933 inhabitants. It is 20 miles *n. w.* of Worcester, and 60 *w.* of Boston.]

[HUBBARDTON, a small river rising in the *n.* part of this township, noticeable only for its five falls, which furnish excellent mill-seats.]

[HUBBERTON, a township in Rutland county, Vermont. It contains 404 inhabitants, and lies 50 miles *n.* of Bennington.]

HUBIERNA, a river of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district of Salta. It runs *e.* and enters the Salado, between the Caldera and the Baquero.

HUBINAS, a nation of Indians of Peru, in the province of Condesuyos. Their numbers are few, and they are divided into various small settlements.

HUCAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Collahuas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Sihuas, situate in a valley which is 10 leagues in length, and extends itself through the province of Camaná as far as the sea.

HUCHUPAMPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of San Pedro de Casta.

HUCO, a town of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the kingdom of Chile, founded in a valley of this name, where is the fort of San Carlos to restrain the infidel Indians, who on that part have made continual irruptions, destroying the greater and better part of its estates.

HUCSUMANE, a settlement of the missions which belong to the religious order of San Agustin, in the country of Paititi, of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaxa in Peru.

HUDSON, Bay of, a large bay of N. America, where the English company of its name have various establishments and forts, and where, through the medium of their factors, they carry on a great trade with the Indians, taking from these castor-skins and other articles, on which they make a very great profit. This bay is about 860 miles long from Moose fort on the *s.* to Cumberland island on the *n.*: its width is unequal, since in some parts it is 590 miles, and in others as narrow as 130. At its entrance are the islands of Resolution and Mansfield, and in the strait those of Charles, Salisbury, and Nottingham. From Resolution island to cape Diggs, at the entrance of the bay, it is about 388 miles. The lands on either side, which are those of Labrador and North Main, are in general very high, sometimes precipitous; and in some places are found large breaches, which are inhabited by savages, of whom little is known. The *e.* part of the bay, which is in lat. 57° *n.* is called Bottom bay, and the most *e.* part James bay. The coast of the cape Harriot or Henrietta Maria is in lat. 55° 15′ *n.* From the beginning of James bay to the bottom of the bay it is near 267 miles, and the average width of the whole is from 40 to 50 leagues. On the *e.* part or coast of Labrador, are situate the small islands called the Sleeping, Northern and Western isles, Baker's Dozen, and Belcher; and in James bay those of Bear, Vinner, Charlton, and Cape of Good Hope. The whole of the country that lies between the *s.* and *e.* as far as the land of Labrador, is called New South Wales.

This country was discovered by an Englishman named Hudson, who gave it his name; he was in search for a pass to China in three different voyages made in 1607, 1608, and 1610, when he arrived at 80° 23′ lat. combating with the greatest difficulties against snow and ice, which detained him until the spring of the following year, 1611. A great part of his crew becoming mutinous, deserted him, and committing themselves to the mercy of the seas in the open boat, were all supposed to have perished, having never since been heard of. The French pretend that this country had been previously discovered by themselves, and that they had already formed establishments in it; but on this point we do not find them adducing any proofs.

The climate, although under the torrid zone, is incredibly cold and severe, and people are obliged to live with the greatest precaution lest they should be frozen; and thus they make to themselves small caverns, in which they have large fires, and no other hole than such as may be sufficient to keep the same alive. Notwithstanding this, the cold is so powerful that the bed-clothes are frozen in the morning, and stick to the walls that they touch, and the breath of a person sleeping freezes. Any thing that is away from the fire is sure to freeze, and no liquor, not even brandy or spirits of wine, escape the all-subduing power. If you touch a piece of steel, iron, or other solid body, your hands become rivetted to the same; and in the act of drinking, the skin of the lips or tongue becomes so glued to the side of the cup as to be sometimes

stripped off when the cup is withdrawn. Elliz, who made a voyage to this country, relates, that having ordered a man to put his finger to the hole of a cask of beer for fear it should run out and waste, the poor fellow, in endeavouring to get his finger away, lost a part of it behind. The effect of this extraordinary cold manifests itself on all the animal kingdom, for there is not a creature but which, on the approach of the severe season, puts on a wintry and snow-coloured garb; and notwithstanding those who inhabit these parts take the utmost precaution to defend themselves against being frozen to death, yet the cold is often found to surprise them, attacking first the extremities. Nay, the aforesaid author further asserts, that the compass itself has been known to lose its magnetic powers. With all this the country is healthy, and the people live to a great age.

The natives are as barbarous as their neighbours; they acknowledge a God as being supreme and of infinite goodness, and they call him Ukkeuma, which in their language signifies great head. To him they look as the author of all the good they enjoy, and they speak of him with great respect, singing hymns with great solemnity and pomp, though considerable harmony; their ideas are, however, vague, confused, and hard to determine with respect to their religion and public worship. They have another being, whom they call Witikka, whom they represent as the origin of all ills, and of whom they stand in the greatest awe; but it is not known that they make any sacrifice to him to ensure his favour. They have so remarkable a fondness for their children, that they willingly, both father and mother, will vie in sacrificing their lives to their safety. The dogs here are nearly similar to the mastiffs of Europe: they never bark, but only growl when they are angry; these are the only animals of burthen used by the English and the Indians, and they will carry a great weight.

The great expectations that the English and French formed of this country were the cause of continual wars and hostilities between the two nations, and these lasted until the peace of Utrecht, in which, by the 10th article, it was ceded entirely to the former; then followed the company's establishment of the four factories, called Churchill, Fort York, Albany, and Moose River: the second, which is considered the most important, is situate on the *s.* arm of the river Hayes, five leagues above where this enters the sea; at this factory it is reckoned that from 40 to 50,000 fine skins are collected annually.

[The *e.* boundary of Hudson's bay is Terra de Labrador; the *n.* part has a straight coast, facing the bay, guarded with a line of isles innumerable. A vast bay, called the Archiwinnipy Sea, lies within it, and opens into Hudson's bay, by means of gulf Hazard, through which the Beluga whales pass in great numbers. The depth of water in the middle of the bay is 140 fathoms. From cape Churchill to the *s.* end of the bay, are regular soundings, near the shore, shallow, with muddy or sandy bottom. To the *n.* of Churchill, the soundings are irregular, the bottom rocky, and in some parts the rocks appear above the surface at low water. In the account of New Britain, we have given a general account of the Hudson's bay companies settlements on both sides of James's bay. The commerce in the countries adjacent to this inland sea, is in the hands of an exclusive British company of its name, who employ only four ships and 130 seamen. The forts, Prince of Wales, Churchill River, Nelson, New Severn, and Albany, are garrisoned by 186 men. The French, in 1782, took and destroyed these settlements, &c. said to amount to the value of 500,000*l.* sterling. The company's exports are to the amount of 16,000*l.* mostly the drugs of the market, which produce returns, chiefly in beaver skins and rich furs, to the value of 29,000*l.*; yielding government a clear revenue of 6734*l.*: this includes the fishery in Hudson's bay. The skins and furs procured by this trade, when manufactured, afford articles for trading with many nations of Europe to great advantage. See index to additional information respecting CANADA.]

[HUDSON'S City, a port of entry and post-town; situated in Columbia county, New York, on the *e.* side of Hudson's river, 23 miles *s.* of Albany, and 97 *n.* of New York city. The limits of the corporation include a square mile, and its privileges as a port of entry extend no farther. In the autumn of 1783, Mess. Seth and Thomas Jenkins, from Providence, in the state of Rhode Island, fixed on the unsettled spot, whereon this city stands, for a town, to which the city is navigable for vessels of any size. The city is laid out into large squares, bordering on the river, and divided into 30 lots. Other adventurers were admitted to proportions, and the town was laid out in squares, formed by spacious streets, crossing each other at right angles. Each square contains 30 lots, two deep, divided by a 20 feet alley. Each lot is 50 feet in front, and 120 feet in depth. In the spring of 1784, several houses and stores were erected. The increase of the town from this period to the spring of 1786, two years only, was astonishingly rapid, and reflects great honour upon the enter-

[prising and persevering spirit of the original founders. In the space of time just mentioned no less than 150 dwelling-houses, besides shops, barns, and other buildings, four warehouses, several wharfs, spermaceti works, a covered rope-walk, and one of the best distilleries in America, were erected, and 1500 souls collected on a spot, which three years before was improved as a farm, and but two years before began to be built. Its increase since has been very rapid; a printing-office has been established, and several public buildings have been erected, besides dwelling-houses, stores, &c. The inhabitants are plentifully and conveniently supplied with water, brought to their cellars in wooden pipes from a spring two miles from the town. It has a large bay to the *s.* and stands on an eminence, from which are extensive and delightful views to the *n. w.*, *n.*, and round that way to to the *s. e.* consisting of hills and valleys, variegated with woods and orchards, corn fields and meadows, with the river, which is in most places a mile over, and may be seen a considerable distance to the *n.* forming a number of bays and creeks. From the *s. e.* to the *s. w.* the city is screened with hills at different distances, and *w.* afar off over the river and a large valley, the prospect is bounded by a chain of stupendous mountains, called the Katts Kill, running to the *w. n. w.* which add magnificence and sublimity to the whole scene. Upwards of 1200 sleighs entered the city daily for several days together, in February 1786, loaded with grain of various kinds, boards, shingles, staves, hoops, iron ware, stone for building, fire wood, and sundry articles of provision for the market, from which some idea may be formed of the advantage of its situation with respect to the country adjacent, which is every way extensive and fertile, particularly *w.* The original proprietors of Hudson offered to purchase a tract of land adjoining the *s.* part of the the city of Albany, and were constrained, by a refusal of the proposition, to become competitors for the commerce of the *n.* country, when otherwise they would have added great wealth and consequence to Albany. There is a bank here, called Bank of Columbia, whose capital may not exceed 160,000 dollars. It is composed of 400 shares, at 400 dollars each. Hudson city is governed by a mayor, recorder, four aldermen, four assistants, and a number of other officers. The number of inhabitants in Hudson township, by the census of 1790, amounted to 2584, including 193 slaves; and it appears by the state census of 1796, that 338 of the inhabitants are electors. Hudson city is four miles *s. w.* of Claverack, 36 *n.* of Poughkeepsie, and 29 *s.* of Lansinburg.]

[Hudson's House, one of the Hudson's bay company's factories in N. America, lies on the *n. w.* side of Suskashawan river, 100 miles *e.* of Manchester house, and 167 *s. e.* by *e.* of Buckingham house. Lat. 53° 6′ *n.* Long. 106° 27′ 20″ *w.*]

[Hudson River passes its whole course in the state of New York, and is one of the largest and finest rivers in the United States. It rises in a mountainous country, between the lakes Ontario and Champlain. In its course *s. e.* it approaches within six or eight miles of lake George; then, after a short course *e.* turns *s.* and receives the Sacondaga from the *s. w.* which heads in the neighbourhood of Mohawk river. The course of the river thence to New York, where it empties into York bay, is very uniformly *s.* 12 or 15. *w.* Its whole length is about 250 miles. From Albany to lake George it is 43 miles. This distance, the river is navigable only for batteaux, and has two portages, occasioned by falls, of half a mile each. The banks of Hudson's river, especially on the *w.* side, as far as the highlands extend, are chiefly rocky cliffs. The passage through the highlands, which is 16 or 18 miles, affords a wild romantic scene. In this narrow pass, on each side of which the mountains tower to a great height, the wind, if there be any, is collected and compressed, and blows continually as through a bellows; vessels, in passing through it, are often obliged to lower their sails. The bed of this river, which is deep and smooth to an astonishing distance, through a hilly, rocky country, and even through ridges of some of the highest mountains in the United States, must undoubtedly have been produced by some mighty convulsion in nature. The tide flows a few miles above Albany, which is 160 miles from New York. It is navigable for sloops of 80 tons to Albany, and for ships to Hudson. Ship navigation to Albany is interrupted by a number of islands and shoals, six or eight miles below the city, called the Overslaugh. It has been in contemplation to confine the river to one channel, by which means it will be deepened, and the difficulty of approaching Albany with vessels of a larger size be removed. About 60 miles above New York the water becomes fresh. The river is stored with a variety of fish, which renders a summer passage to Albany delightful and amusing to those who are fond of angling. The advantages of this river for carrying on the fur trade with Canada, by means of the lakes, are very great. Its conveniences for internal commerce are singularly]

happy. The produce of the remotest farms is easily and speedily conveyed to a certain and profitable market, and at the lowest expence. In this respect New York has greatly the advantage of Philadelphia. A great proportion of the produce of Pennsylvania is carried to market in waggons, over a great extent of country, some of which is rough; hence it is that Philadelphia is crowded with waggons, carts, horses and their drivers, to do the same business that is done in New York, where all the produce of the country is brought to market by water with much less shew and parade. But Philadelphia has other advantages to compensate for this natural defect. The increasing population of the fertile lands upon the *n.* branches of the Hudson, must annually increase the amazing wealth that is conveyed by its waters to New York. The *n.* and *w.* canals, when completed, will be of incalculable advantage to the trade of this state.]

[Hudson's River, a broad but short river, emptying into Chesapeak bay, in Dorchester county, Maryland. Hill's point, *n. e.* of it, shapes the broad mouth of the river.]

[Hudson's Strait, or Frobisher's Mistaken Strait, which leads into Hudson's bay, in a *w.* course is 76 miles wide, between cape Chidley and the *s.* point of Resolution island.]

HUECO, a river of the country of Maquega, in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *w.* and enters the Quepe.

HUEGAPAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tetela in Nueva España. It contains 95 families of Indians, and eight of Spaniards and *Mustees*. It is three quarters of a league from its capital.

HUEHUETEPEQUE, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, and inhabited by 85 families of Indians. It is two leagues to the *s.* of Atlamaxaczingo.

HUEHUETLAN, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guatlatlauca in Nueva España. It is of a benign temperature, contains 420 families of Indians, some of Spaniards, *Mustees*, Mulattoes, and a convent of the religious order of St. Domingo.

Huehuetlan, another settlement, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chiautla in this kingdom. It has also a convent of the order of St. Domingo, and 40 families of Indians, who employ themselves in the cultivation of their gardens and orchards, as also in fattening swine, which they send to the other jurisdictions; and in this consists their commerce.

Huehuetlan, another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Igualapa in the same kingdom; five leagues *s. e.* of its capital.

Huehuetlan, another, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlán in the same kingdom. It is of a cold temperature; situate on the summit of a mountain. It contains 10 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 216 of Mazatecos Indians, who trade in cochineal, saltpetre, maize, and cotton. It is annexed to the curacy of Teutitlan; from whence it lies six leagues to the *e.*

Huehuetlan, another, of the head settlement of Tonalá, and *alcaldía mayor* of Guajapa, in the same kingdom.

Huehuetlan, another, the capital of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Soconusco in the kingdom of Guatemala, founded by Pedro de Alvarado at his conquest.

Huehuetlan, another, of the head settlement of Aquismón, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles, in Nueva España; situate between the table plains and craggy defiles; and in one of these is founded a convent of S. Francisco. It contains 844 families of Guastecos Indians, whose principal commerce consists in cottons. For the purpose of gathering this commodity, the greater part of them live in the neighbouring estates, so that the settlement may be said to cover six leagues in circumference. It is two leagues to the *s. e.* of its head settlement, and 14 from the capital.

Huehuetlan, another, with the dedicatory title of S. Salvador, of the head settlement of the district of Teutalpán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan, in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of Olinalá. It contains 226 families of Indians, and is three leagues from its head settlement.

HUEHUETOCA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Coautitlan in Nueva España. It is the residence of the judge of the royal *desague* (waste water) of the Lake, which was constructed on the following account: The river Coautitlan, running from *s.* to *n.* entered formerly into the lake Zumpango, close to the settlement of Coyotepéc; and having once burst its boundaries, it joined its waters with those of the lake S. Christóval de Ecatepec: at another time also, being too full, it joined the lake Tezcoco; and incapable of containing the waters of the lake Chalco, and other tributary canals of Mexico, so completely overflowed as to

cause a great inundation. The recurrence, however, of this misfortune has been remedied, by constructing at the entrance of the river the aforesaid channel of waste water, which at once impedes the entrance of the river, and carries off its waters through the plain of Mexico, both towards the *n.* and *s.* where it evaporates and absorbs the nitre of the soil. This settlement contains 226 families of Indians, lies from its capital three leagues to the *n.* ¼ to the *n. w.*

HUEJUCA, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Colotlán in Nueva España. It is five leagues to the *n.* of the same.

HUEJUQUILLA, a settlement and interior garrison of the province of Nueva Vizcaya in Nueva España, for the purpose of restraining the infidel Indians.

HUEJUTLA, a district and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, on the opposite side of the *sierra* of Mextitlan. It is 16 leagues long *n. s.* and 14 wide *e. w.* It is of a hot temperature, and so poor as to have no other commerce than that derived from the loaf-sugar which is manufactured here, and sold to the neighbouring jurisdictions, and that derived from some larger cattle; for although they grow grain, yet this is in such small quantities as to be merely sufficient to supply their own wants. It consists of only four settlements, in which there are a good number of estates; but these yield very poorly.

Huejutla, the capital, is the settlement of the same name. It contains 115 families of Indians, 57 of Spaniards, 70 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and a good convent of the monks of St. Augustin. It is 70 leagues to the *n. e.* of Mexico, in lat. 22° 35′. Long. 274° 15′. The other settlements are Ixcatlan, Macustepetla, Thehuettan, and S. Pedro.

Huejutla, also with the dedicatory title of S. Luis, another settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcuco in Nueva España; situate on the skirt of a spacious mountain plain. It contains 300 families of Indians, and 22 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, who employ themselves in sowing seeds and fruits peculiar to that region. Here is a convent of monks of the order of S. Francisco. It is half a league to the *s.* of its capital.

HUELMAMBI, a river of the province and government of Barbacoas in the kingdom of Quito. It runs *s. w.* and *w.* of the city of Barbacoas. At the distance of half a league, opposite the river Huahuy, it enters the river Telembi on the *n.* side.

HUELOTITLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tonalá, and *alcaldía mayor* of Guajuapa, in Nueva España.

HUENCHULLAMI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the coast; off which place, in 1770, the merchant vessel, the Oriflame of Cadiz, was wrecked.

Huenchullami, a river of this province and kingdom. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the sea on the side of the Mataquaro. At its source is a very luxuriant estate, called El Carrizal.

Huenchullami, an island formed by an arm of the river Maule, which communicates itself with the former river.

HUENCHULLANAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Itata in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore and at the mouth of a river of the same name.

Huenchullanai. This river runs *w.* and enters the sea between the rivers Maule and Mataquitos.

HUENCHUN, a lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Itatan in the kingdom of Chile. It is formed by a waste water of the river Siculeuvu.

HUENUTIL, a river of the former province and district in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *w.* and enters the Nuble.

HUEPACA, a settlement of the missions that were held by the regulars of the extinguished company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Sonora.

HUEQUE-LEUUU, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It rises in the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo, of the kingdom of Chile, close to the mountain of Pié de Palo. It runs *s.* as far as the city of Loyola, and turning afterwards to the *s. s. e.* runs for many leagues through the provinces of Tucumán and Buenos Ayres, until it enters the S. sea on the coast of the Patagones.

HUAQUEN, a small river of the island of La Laxa in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *w.* and enters the Vergara.

HUERARI, or Ueruri, a river of the kingdom of the Nuevo Reyno de Grenada. It runs in the territory of the Parianas Indians, runs *s. e.* and enters the Orellana or Amazons, on the side of the settlement of S. Carlos de Carachis, in lat. 3° 27′ *s.*

HUERE, or Guare, a river of the province and government of Cumaná. It rises in the table-land of Guenipa, and enters in a large body into the Unare, having increased its waters by several streams.

HUERTA, Convento de la, a settlement

of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile, near the river Titubén.

HUERTAS, Dos, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Contumaza.

HUESICAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province and country of Las Amazonas, bounded *n.* by the nations of the Panataguas and Amamazos. They live at the foot of the Andes, and are by their nature warlike and restless.

HUETAMO, San Juan de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Perochucho, and *alcaldía mayor* of Guimeo, in Nueva España. It contains 146 families of Indians, and 52 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes. It is somewhat less than two leagues from its head settlement.

HUEZTAHUALCO, San Pedro de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Santa Ana, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec, in Nueva España; situate in the dangerous mountains of the place called Goleta. It contains 84 families of Indians; is annexed to the curacy of Huiztlan; and has in its district two sugar engines, and two estates, in which large cattle are bred, and which are peopled by seven families of Spaniards. It is three leagues to the *n.* of Huiztlán.

HUGHES, a river of the province and colony of N. Carolina. It runs *n. w.* and enters the Ohio.

[HUGHESBURG, a town in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, called also Catawessy, being situated at the mouth of Catawessy creek, 19 miles *n. e.* of Sunbury. It contains about 60 handsome houses, and a meeting-house for Friends. It is 84 miles *n. w.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 40° 57′ *n.*].

HUICATENANGO, a settlement of the head settlement of Acantepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, in Nueva España. It is of a mild temperature, contains 72 families of Indians, and is 12 leagues to the *w. s. w.* of its head settlement.

HUICHIAPAM, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España. It is poor and much reduced.

HUICHILUYA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Xonacatepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca, in Nueva España.

[HUIJOZINGO. See Guejozingo.]

HUILANGO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tochimilco in Nueva España; situate in an hot temperature, but abounding in waters. These irrigating the territory, cause the land to produce a great variety of fruits, also great crops of grain. It contains 25 families of Indians, and is one league to the *s.* of its capital.

HUILOTEPEC, Santa Cruz de, a settlement of the head settlement of Tepacaltepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nejapa, in Nueva España; situate in a narrow defile formed by some mountains in the neighbourhood of the settlement of S. Pedro Martin. It contains 18 families of Indians.

[HUILQUILEMU, a plain of the kingdom of Chile, in which, a water-course being opened, was discovered a vein of gold-dust, which produced more than 50,000 dollars without the least labour.]

HUILUAPAN, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Orizava in Nueva España, of the district of the settlement of Nogales, from whence it lies half a league to the *s. e.*

HUIMANGUILLO, San Christóval de, a settlement of the head settlement of Ocuapa, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España. It contains 76 families of Indians, including those of the ward in its vicinity. It is five leagues to the *s.* of its head settlement.

HUIPUXTLA, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tetepango in Nueva España; situate at the entrance of the Mexquital, where it very seldom rains. Its district contains nine settlements, and many wards and estates. It is 20 leagues to the *n.* ¼ to the *n. e.* of Mexico, and is inhabited by 954 families of Indians, who trade in the productions of wheat, maize, and other grain, goats and sheep; and from the skins of these they derive great advantage.

HUIRIBIS, a settlement of the province of Ostimuri in Nueva España; situate on the coast of the gulf of California or Mar Roxo de Cortés, with a port of great traffic, the same being close to California.

HUITEPEC, Santa Maria de, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Ixquintepec in Nueva España. It contains 80 families of Indians, and is three leagues *s. e.* of its capital.

Huitepec, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of Santiago, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca in Nueva España. It contains 100 families of Indians, 40 of Spaniards and Mulattoes, and a convent of the monks of San Francisco.

HUITZILAPA, San Lorenzo de, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Metepeque in Nueva España. It contains 302 families of Indians.

HUITZILOQUE, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca in

Nueva España. It contains 242 families of Indians, and is situate on an eminence of a mountain, which is three leagues from the capital.

HUITZILTEPEQUE, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldia mayor* of Tixtlan in Nueva España; situate on an extensive plain of a cold temperature, and inhabited by 150 families of Indians.

HUIXQUILUCAN, San Antonio de, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tacuba in Nueva España; situate amidst the mountains or *sierra* that runs to the *w.* of the city of Mexico. It was an asylum for the refugee Indians, when that capital was conquered by the Spaniards. It contains 800 families, who still pursue their rustic state of life. It is four leagues to the *s. w.* of its capital.

HUIYAZACUALCO, Santa Catalina de, a settlement of the head settlement of Texmelucan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Guejozingo, in Nueva España. It contains 53 families of Indians, and is to the *w.* of its capital.

HUIZAPULA, a settlement of the head settlement of Atlistác, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, in Nueva Espana; of a cold and moist temperature. It contains 12 families of Indians, who maintain themselves by sowing maize, their poverty not permitting them to do more. It is one league from the settlement of Quiziapar.

HUIZCULCO, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuquio in the kingdom and bishopric of Nueva Galicia; situate to the *n.* of its capital.

HUIZITLATEPEC, Santiago de, a settlement of the head settlement of Macuilzuchil, and *alcaldía mayor* of Teutitlan, in Nueva España. It contains 66 families of Indians, and lies one league to the *s.* of its head settlement. It produces maize, cotton, grain, and other fruits.

HUIZTLAN, San Juan de, a settlement of the head settlement of Santa Ana, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec, in Nueva España, with 300 families of Indians, whose commerce is in salt, which serves to supply the mines of the jurisdiction, also in large cattle. It is eight leagues to the *s.* of its capital.

[HULL, an inconsiderable town in Suffolk county, on the *s.* side of Boston harbour, Massachusetts, containing 120 inhabitants. On the fort on the *e.* hill there is a well sunk 90 feet, which commonly has 80 odd feet of water.]

HULLOMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pacayes in Peru.

HUMAHUACA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district of Jujui; situate on the shore of the river Laquiaca. It has seven chapels annexed to its curacy.

[HUMAS, an Indian village on the *e.* side of Mississippi river in Louisiana, 60 miles above New Orleans. The Humas were formerly a considerable nation; but about 1770, were reduced to about 25 warriors. The Alabamas, whose villages are near those of the Humas, had at the above period about 30 warriors, and followed the French here, when they abandoned the post on Alabama river in 1762. The Chetimachas have about 27 warriors.]

HUMAY, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Ica in Peru; in the district of which, at the distance of a league, are seen the ruins of an ancient palace of the Incas, which they call Tambo Colorado.

[HUMBER, a river of Newfoundland island, which empties into the gulf of St. Lawrence through the bay of Islands.]

HUMILLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river Limary.

[HUMMELL'S Town, a thriving town in Dauphine county, Pennsylvania, containing a German Lutheran church and about 90 houses; situated on the *s.* side of Swetara creek, four miles *n.* of Middletown, eight *e.* of Harrisburg, and 73 *w. n. w.* of Philadelphia.]

HUMOCORO, Alto, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo; situate on the shore of the river Portuguesa, at its source, and to the *e.* of the *páramo* or mountain-desert of La Rosa.

Humocoro, another settlement, in the same province, with the addition of Baxo, to distinguish it from the former. This is situate on the opposite side of the river, and at a small distance from the above.

HUMOS, Costa de los, a part of the Brazil coast, in the province and *captainship* of Seara, which lies between the mouth of the river Curú and the point of Palmeras.

Humos, a point of land on the coast of the kingdom of Chile, and province and *corregimiento* of Hata, between the isle of Curanta and the coast of Chanco.

HUMUCENS, a settlement of the missions that were held by the regulars of the extinguished company, in the province of Topia, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate on the shore of the river Piastla.

HUNA, a large river of the island of St. Do-

mingo, in the mountains of the centre of this island. It runs *n. n. e.* and enters the Camú.

HUNCAPON, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Gorgon.

HUNCHOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Paucarbamba.

HUNE, Point of, on the *s.* coast of the island of Newfoundland.

[HUNGER Creek, a stream which carries the various water machinery in the new and thriving manufacturing town of Hamilton, between Albany and Schenectady, New York.]

[HUNGERFORD, a township in Franklin county, Vermont, containing 40 inhabitants, seven miles *s.* of the Canada line, and 14 *e.* of lake Champlain.]

HUNIHUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chillan in the kingdom of Chile; situate near the river Maule.

HUNOCO, a river of the district of Toltenbaxo in the kingdom of Chile. It runs to the *n. n. w.* and enters the Cauten.

[HUNTER, Fort, 21 miles *w.* of Schenectady, on the *s.* side of Mohawk river, at the mouth of Schohary creek, over which a bridge is about to be built. Here is an old church, built in the reign of Queen Anne, and three or four houses. At this place was the Old Mohawk town, which was abandoned by that nation as late as the spring of 1780. These Indians had made considerable advances in civilization, could generally speak the English language, and numbers of them made profession of their faith in the Christian religion. In the church which is now standing, they used to attend public worship in the Episcopal form. These Indians are now settled, a part of them on Grand river, a *n.* water of lake Erie, and a part of them in another part of Upper Canada. None of this nation now remain in the United States. The father of the only remaining family was drowned in 1788.]

[HUNTERDON County, in New Jersey, is bounded *n.* by that of Morris, *e.* by Somerset, *s. e.* by Burlington, *s. w.* and *w.* by Delaware river, which separates it from the state of Pennsylvania, and *n. w.* by Sussex county. It is about 40 miles long and 32 broad, is divided into 10 townships, and contains 20,253 inhabitants, including 1301 slaves. On the top of Muskonetcong mountain in this county, is a noted medicinal spring much resorted to. It issues from the side of a mountain into an artificial reservoir, for the accommodation of those who wish to bathe in, as well as to drink the waters. It is a strong chalybeate. Trenton is the chief town.]

[HUNTERSTOWN, a village of Pennsylvania; situated in York county, 25 miles *w.* by *s.* of York town.]

[HUNTING Creek, in Virginia, runs *e.* into Potowmack river, at the *s.* corner of the territory of Columbia.]

[HUNTING CREEK Town, a village in the *n.* part of Dorchester county, Maryland, 14 miles *n. n. w.* of Vienna, 16 *s.* by *w.* of Denton, and 18 *n. e.* of Cambridge.]

[HUNTING Town, a village on the *w.* side of Chesapeak bay in Maryland; situated on the *s. e.* side of Hunting creek in Calvert county, three miles *n.* by *w.* of Prince Frederick, and 19 *e. n. e.* of port Tobacco.]

[HUNTINGDON College. See GEORGIA.]

[HUNTINGDON, an extensive and mountainous county in Pennsylvania; bounded *n.* and *n. w.* by Lycoming county, *e.* and *n. e.* by Mifflin, *s. e.* by Franklin, *s.* and *s. w.* by Bedford and Somerset, and *w.* by Westmoreland. It is about 75 miles long and 39 broad; contains 1,432,960 acres of land, divided into seven townships, which contain 7565 inhabitants. Limestone, iron ore, and lead, are found here. A furnace and two forges manufacture considerable quantities of pig and bar iron, and hollow ware; large works have also been established for manufacturing of lead. Chief town, Huntingdon.]

[HUNTINGDON, the capital of the above county; situated on the *n. e.* side of Juniatta river, and at the mouth of Standing Stone creek, 43 miles from the mouth of Juniatta; contains about 90 houses, a court-house, and gaol. It is about 21 miles *w. s. w.* of Lewis town, and 132 *w. n. w.* of Philadelphia.]

[HUNTINGDON, a post-town on the *n.* side of Long island, New York; situated at the head of a bay in Suffolk county, which sets up *s.* from the sound; contains about 70 houses, a Presbyterian and Episcopal church. It is 25 miles *e.* by *n.* of New York city. It is opposite to Norwalk in Connecticut, and contains 3260 inhabitants; of these, 552 are electors, and 213 slaves.]

[HUNTINGDON, a township in York county, Pennsylvania.]

[HUNTINGTON, a township in Fairfield county, Connecticut, separated from Derby on the *n. e.* by Stratford river.]

[HUNTSBURG, a township in Franklin county, in Vermont. It is situated on the Canada line, having 46 inhabitants.]

[HUNTSVILLE, a post-town in N. Carolina, nine miles from Bethania, and 16 from Rockford.]

HUQUIA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of Jujue; situate on the shore of the river Laquiaca.

[HURLEY, a township in Ulster county, New York, containing 847 inhabitants, of whom 116 are electors, and 245 slaves. The compact part contains about 30 houses; situated on Esopus kill, about five miles from the *w.* bank of Hudson's river, and 100 *n.* of New York. The lands around it are low and fertile, but infested with wild onions.]

[HURON, one of the five principal *n.* lakes. It lies between lat. 43° 17′ and 46° 40′ *n.* and between long. 79° 35′ and 84° 6′ *w.* and is reckoned to be upwards of 1000 miles in circumference. The fish are of the same kind as in lake Superior, and it communicates with that lake through the the straits of St. Marie on the *n. w.* with Michigan on the *w.* and with Erie on the *s.* It is of a triangular shape, and on the *s. w.* part is Saguinum or Sagana bay, 80 miles in length, and about 18 or 20 in breadth; the other most remarkable bay is Thunder Bay, which see; also see Manataulin Island, and Michillimakkinack. On the banks of the lake are found amazing quantities of sand cherries. The land bordering on the *w.* shore of the lake is greatly inferior in quality to that on lake Erie. It is mixed with sand and small stones, and is principally covered with pines, birch, and some oaks; but a little distance from the lake the soil is very luxuriant. Twenty years ago, part of the Indian nations, called Chepaways and Ottawas, who inhabited round Saguinum bay, and on the banks of the lake, could furnish 200 warriors; and those of the latter nation, who lived on the *e.* side of lake Michigan, 21 miles from Michillimakkinack, could furnish the same number.]

[Huron, a small river of the N.W. Territory, which, after a course of 25 miles, falls into lake St. Clair from the *n. w.* Gnadenhuetten lies on this river.—Also the name of another small river in the same territory, which runs *n. e.* into lake Erie, 40 miles *w.* of Cayahoga, and 15 *s. e.* of the mouth of Sandusky lake.]

HURONES, a barbarous nation of Indians, who live near the former lake, in Canada. Their true name is Yendats, which they have lost for another given them by the French; for these seeing their very short hair, and willing to express their surprise at the curious appearance these Indians manifested, exclaimed "*quells heures*," and from thence they were afterwards called Hurones. If we may credit the traditions of this nation, it was formerly divided into four cantons or settlements, which afterwards increased to six, and from this augmentation it was that this nation is so much comparatively larger than those which surround it. The country that these Indians inhabited at the beginning of the last century [1700] had for limits the lake Erie to the *s.* the Huron to the *w.* and the Ontario to the *e.* It is situate between lat. 42° and 45° *n.* and in it were very many settlements. The number of souls at the present day amount to 50,000. The territory is not the most fertile of New France; but some parts of it are so. It is of a healthy climate; and notwithstanding all that the French have experienced here from scarcity and other calamities, in consequence of the wars, no one ever died here of sickness. It abounds in beautiful *prairies*, which produce much wheat, and it would produce other fruits were it cultivated. The woods are full of trees, especially of cedars, which are very lofty and bulky. It is watered by many rivers of delicate water, and it is said that there are found here certain stones, which may be melted down like metals, and which contain veins of silver. We also learn, by the assurances of some historians, that some of the rarest animals are found in this country; the one a bird which mews like a cat, another a kind of hare which sings like a bird, the flesh of which is delicate to eat. The Hurones have maintained a cruel and bloody war for many years with the Iroquees and the Algonquines, who were formerly their allies; and in this war the numbers of either of the parties engaged has considerably diminished, according to the history written by the Father Pedro Xavier de Charlevoix. This author says, that its government, customs, and religion, is a chaos impossible to be comprehended. The French regulars of the company of Jesuits established some missions amongst the natives to reduce them to the Catholic faith, and the Father Brebeuf, who assisted at them for many years, wrote several particulars touching their laws and extravagancies.

HUYLLANES, a barbarous nation of Indians, who inhabit the straits of Magellan on the *s.* part; being scattered over the islands of the Tierra del Fuego, and being descended from the Chunianis, who inhabit another part to the *n.* of the strait.

[HYANIS Road. See Barnstable in Massachusetts.]

[HYCO-OTEE, or Hycoo, a small river which

empties into the Dan, about four miles above the mouth of Staunton river.]

[HYDE, a maritime county in Newbern district, N. Carolina; bounded *e.* by the ocean, *w.* by Beaufort county, *n.* by Tyrrel, and *s.* by Carteret. It contains 4120 inhabitants, of whom 1048 are slaves.]

[HYDESPARK, a township in Orleans county in Vermont; containing 43 inhabitants.]

I

[IAGO. See SANTIAGO.]

[IATA, a bay on the coast of Chile.]

IBAGUE, SAN BONIFACIO DE, a city of the *corregimiento* of Mariquita in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, founded in 1550, in the valley of Las Lanzas, by the *oidor* of Santa Fé, Andres Lopez de Galarza, and translated the following year to where it now stands. Its temperature is very hot, although healthy. It abounds in mines of copper, gold, quicksilver, and loadstone. Here are large breeds of neat cattle and horses. It produces *cacao*, rice, sugar-canes, maize, *yucas*, *batatas*, *patillas* or water-melons, pomegranates, and many other vegetable productions, by which it carries on a great commerce; but it is much infested with mosquitoes, and various other venomous insects. The rivers Chipalo and Combeima run near the city, and upon their shores the natives find and wash much gold. These, the natives, are esteemed to be ingenious, courteous, and of good dispositions. Here is a convent of the monks of St. Domingo; and one of the same order, called *Fr.* Francisco de la Cruz, discovered a rich quicksilver mine, which is however not worked. This city was ruined in 1592 by the Pijaos Indians. At present its population amounts to 400 housekeepers. It is 70 miles to the *w. s. w.* of Santa Fé, and 23 from Tocaima, in the road which leads to Cali, Buga, Anserma, and also to Popayán. Lat. 4° 28′ *n.* Long. 75° 18′ *w.*

IBAPOI, a river of the province and colony of Surinam. It runs into the sea on the *e.* coast, between the city of Middlebourg and the mouth of the river Demerary.

IBARAI, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *w.* and enters the Ibiquei-guazú.

IBARAINA, a settlement of the same province and government as the former river; situate on the shore of the river Cavacuan.

IBARRA, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Quito; bounded *e.* by the province of Sucumbios, and by the woods inhabited by the ancient nation of Cofanes Indians; *n.* by the province of Pastos, *w.* by that of Esmeraldas, and *s.* by that of Otaválo. It is 20 leagues in length from *n. w.* to *s. e.* Its climate is for the most part hot, but extremely fertile; and it abounds in sugar-canes, of which much and fine sugar is manufactured. Here grow great quantities of cotton, and every kind of fruit, as well European as American. Its principal commerce consists in the very fine woven cotton stuffs; and this province supplies the whole kingdom with stockings, caps, gloves, flags or colours, coverlets, &c. The whole of this jurisdiction is scattered with well cultivated estates; in which many Indians and Negroes are employed. The wheat produced here is esteemed the very best, and the conserve of Guayobas or of the fruit of the Guava-tree, that is made here, is in much request at Quito. It is watered and fertilized by many rivers: those of the greatest estimation are the Pisco, the Taguando, and the Blanco; all of which united form the Mira. Its population consists of 16 settlements, and these are,

Cayambe,	Urcuqui,
Tabacundo,	Fontaqui,
Mira,	Cotacache,
Pimampiro,	S. Pablo,
Otaválo,	Quilca,
Carangue,	Caguasqui,
S. Antonio,	Lachas,
Salinas,	Cayapas.

IBARRA, the capital, is the town of the same name, with the dedicatory title of S. Miguel, founded by the president of the audience of Quito, Don Alvaro de Ibarra, *oidor* of the audience of Lima, who gave it his name, in 1597. It is situate on an extensive and delightful plain, watered on

the *e.* by the river Taguando, and *w.* by the Ajavi. It is of a mild and healthy temperature, extremely fertile, and abounding in cattle, sugar, honey, sweetmeats, and fruits. In its looms much fine cloth and cotton stuffs are manufactured, by all of which it maintains a rich commerce. The great church is a sumptuous building, and might pass for a cathedral in any part of the world. The streets are wide, straight, and convenient, and the buildings are of good construction. It has four convents of the following religious orders, St. Domingo, S. Francisco, La Merced, and S. Agustin; a college which belonged to the regulars of the extinguished company of Jesuits, a monastery of nuns of La Concepcion, and an hospital. The exterior of the town is adorned by different wards inhabited by Indians. Its population amounts to 12,000 souls, of both sexes and all ages. It is the native place of the Father Raymundo de Santa Cruz, of the extinguished company, a singular apostolical missionary in the province of Mainas. It is 42 miles *n. e.* from Quito, and 75 *s. w.* from Pasto, in lat. 20′ *n.* and long. 77° 55′ *w.*

IBARRA, a settlement and *real* of the silver mines in the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Los Asientos, in Nueva Galicia, and bishopric of Guadalaxara, where some families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Indians reside, although in no great numbers, owing to the failure of the mines. These were first discovered by a malefactor who had retired to the mountains, and who, endeavouring to strike a light by some pieces of stone, discovered to fly from them small particles of silver. A labourer called Aparicio, whilst pursuing some strayed cows, also discovered in another part, called Teitiqui, a rock completely set with silver. It is 118 miles to the *n. e.* of Guadalaxara, 36 from Aguas Calientes, and 27 from Zacatecas, in lat. 22° 32′ 30″ *n.* and long. 101° 24′ *w.*

IBATUCATU, SIERRA DE, mountains in the province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeiro in Brazil, which run to *s. s. e.* near the river Paranápané, and following the course of this river.

IBAY, IBIRAY or IBAXIBA, as some will have it, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *n. w.* for many leagues, and enters the Paraná on the *e.* side.

IBERA, LAGUNA, a large lake or morass, of the province and government of Paraguay, between the river Paraguay to the *n. w.* and the Uruguay to the *s. e.* in the country of the Charruas Indians, who formerly dwelt upon its shores. In the middle it has some small islands, and two canals, the one to the *s. e.* which enters the Uruguay, the other to the *s. w.* which runs to the Paraná. It is in lat. 28° 7′ *s.*

IBERVILLE, a river or canal of New France, which traversing in its course, for upwards of 160 miles, the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartain, enters the bay of Espiritu Santo. Its width does not exceed 40 or 50 yards, and at its origin its depth does not exceed two or three feet; afterwards, however, it becomes a very large river. It takes its name from Mr. Iberville, who, at the beginning of the year 1700, built a little fort near the bay of Bilcohi, where he left 50 men well provided with every necessary. The French, in endeavouring to avoid the danger and difficulty of navigating the principal mouth of the Mississippi, have found this the readiest and surest pass, and it is now some time since they first adopted it. It was on this account that the river became part of their frontier, for it was agreed in the peace of 1762, that the confines between the dominions of the crowns of England and France should be thenceforward irrevocably fixed by a line drawn by the river Mississippi, from its source up to the river Iberville, and another through the middle of this, and through the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, as far as the sea.

IBIA-PANA, a settlement or village of the Portuguese, in Brazil.

IBICAY-MINI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Picazaru.

IBICUACUI, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which enters the Ibacú.

IBICUI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay. It rises in the mountains of Brazil, runs nearly *w.* and enters the Uruguay, opposite the settlement of the mission of Yapeu or Yapeyú.

IBICUTIMINI, a river of the same province and government as the former, forming the source and head of the same.

IBIDA, a small river of the same province and government. It runs *w.* and enters the Paraná, between those of Yangua and Quendi.

IBIN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Abancai in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pantipata.

IBINU, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *e.* and enters the Menday.

IBIPITA, a small river of the same province and government as the former. It enters the Ibicú.

IBIQUARI, a river of the same province and government. It runs *w.* making many windings, and enters the Paraguay in a very large body, close to the fort of S. Fernando.

IBIQUEI-GUAZU, or Caziques, a river of the same province and government, which runs to the *n. n. w.*

IBIRAPITA-GUAZU, a river of the same province and government as the former. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Picazuru.

Ibirapita-Mini, a river of the same province and government as the former. It runs *s.* and enters the former river, after turning its course to the *w.*

IBIRATOS, a settlement of the missions which are held by the Portuguese Carmelite fathers, in the country of Las Amazonas; situate on the shore of this river, near the mouth or entrance of the Yutay.

IBIRAYUBA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river of Las Amazonas, to the *s.* of the capital.

IBITAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of Peru, who inhabit the woods to the *e.* of the province of Caxamarquilla. Some of them, to about the amount of 2000, became reduced to a town or population consisting of four different settlements, in 1753, at the persuasion of the missionaries, the observers of San Francisco, who have a mission established amongst them. These Indians trade in honey, *cacao*, wax, incense, and other vegetable productions peculiar to those mountains.

IBITEGUEGAI, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs to the *s. s. w.* and then turns to the *e.*

IBITEYARAI, a small river of the same province and government as the former. It runs to the *n. n. w.*

IBITIRIZU, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *w.*

IBITUPOCA, or Ibilipoca, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeiro in Brazil; situate on the shore and at the source of the river Paraná.

IBO, a small river of the colony of Surinam, in the part of Guayana possessed by the Dutch. It rises in the *sierra* of Rinocote, runs *w.* forming a curve, and enters the Caroni.

IBOIG, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *w.* and enters the river of this name, between the rivers Ipuigta and Tabata-guazú.

IBOPETUBA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; situate on the sea-shore, near the point Itapeba.

Ibopetuba, a bay on the coast of the former province and kingdom, on the side of the bay of Sagasuy.

IBPETUBA, or Ipetaba, a town of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil; situate on the shore of a bay of the same name, the said bay being very convenient and capacious.

ICA, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded *e.* by the provinces of Castro Vireyna and Lucanas, *s. e.* and *s.* by that of Cumaná, and *w.* by the sea. It is in length 50 leagues from *n.* to *s.* and in width 24 from *e.* to *w.* at the broadest part. Its temperature is somewhat hotter than that of Lima, for the soil is sandy, and particularly so towards the coast; here, therefore, it is found to have various desert tracts through the want of moisture: but the province may be said altogether to abound in every kind of fruit, grain, and pulse, most particularly in grapes, the vines yielding their fruits in many parts solely from the moisture they derive from the earth, since there is no more rain here than there is at Lima and the other provinces of the coast. In the parts where the moisture is most prevalent, the natives are accustomed, with great industry, to make certain large holes or pits, in which they cultivate stocks of vines and other plants. The wines and brandies manufactured here are carried to Lima, Panamá, Guayaquil, and to some of the provinces of the Sierra. Here are many pastures used for the support of the beasts of burthen, and a great number of asses, by which animals they carry on their trade. Here are cultivated much pepper and cotton, which are sold to great advantage to the provinces of the Sierra; and to the same provinces quantities of fish are conveyed from the coasts and ports. This province is watered by several rivers, which almost experience drought in the time of the dry season; the principal is that of Pisco and that called the Rio Grande, which passes through Palpa. In the *llanura* or plain called Del Ingenio, are found many stones, which are the representation of trees, herbs, houses, and other figures. The oil of this province is in particular estimation from its fine quality, and with it Guamanga and other provinces are supplied. Its population is comprised under 10 large settlements, and its *corregidor* had an assigned *repartimiento* or yearly tribute of 100,000 dollars; its *alcavala*, or centage on goods sold, amounting to 800 dollars per annum.

The capital is the city of its name, with the dedicatory title of San Gerónimo, founded by order of the viceroy, Count of Nieva, in 1563. It contains three parishes or curacies, one of Spaniards and two of Indians, called *Of Yanaconas* and *Of Lurin;* and in its church a very miraculous image of Christ is venerated. Here are convents of monks of the orders of San Francisco, San Agustin, La Merced, San Juan de Dios, and a college which belonged to the regulars of the extinguished company of the Jesuits. Its population is composed of 6000 souls. It has a glass foundery, by which many provinces are supplied with this article. It is 25 miles *s.* by *e.* of Pisco. Lat. 14° 9′ *s.* Long. 74° 58′ *w.*

Ica, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Juan, in the same province and *corregimiento.* It is situate 11 miles *e.* by *n.* of the former capital.

ICABAQUA, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *n. w.* and enters the Uruguay, close to the mission of San Borja, and opposite to that of Santo Tomas.

ICABUCO, a settlement, in former times large and rich, of the province of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, but at the present day reduced to a miserable village of Indians.

ICACOS, Point of, on the coast of the island of St. Domingo, at the entrance of the great bay of Samaná, close to the cape of San Rafael.

Icacos, another point, on the *n.* coast of the island of Cuba, to the *e.* of the bay of Matanzas, opposite the mouth of the canal of Bahama.

ICAHUATES, S. Francisco Xavier de, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas, of the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Napo.

ICAPACA, a settlement of the province of Amuzgos, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayán, in Nueva España. It contains 37 families of Indians.

[ICAQUE Point, on the *e.* end of the island of St. Domingo. Lat. 19° 2′.]

ICARA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the shore of a a river, to the *e.* of the town of San Felipe.

ICARATE, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It rises in the territory of Igemanais Indians, runs to the *n. n. w.* and enters the Utay in the arm thrown out on the right side, a little after its division.

ICARNIER, Cayo de, an isle situate near the *w.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French, between the point of Pature and the bay of Pozo.

ICHACACHI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Achacache.

ICHIMANIPISTICK, a large and abundant river of the province and country of Labrador in N. America. It runs *s.* and enters the St. Lawrence.

ICHO, San Pedro de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucarcolla in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

ICHOCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cicasica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Yaco.

Ichoca, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Guailas; annexed to the curacy of Marca.

ICHOCAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Amarcucho, where, in the year 1760, there were no less than 800 persons, who were descended from Christóval de Tapia, native of Caxamarca, who in the aforesaid year had arrived at the advanced age of 140 years, having a short time previous to his death married the third time, and seen seven generations.

[ICHUA Town, in the Genessee country, in the state of New York, is an Indian village at the mouth of Ichua creek, a *n. e.* head water of Alleghany river. It is 56 miles *s. e.* of Fort Erie, 70 *e.* of La Boeuf, and 54 *s. w.* by *s.* of Hartford on Genessee river.]

ICHUBAMBA, a large and abundant river of the kingdom of Quito. It rises from the mountain or *páramo* of Catopaxi on the *n.* and augments its stream by some other small rivers which flow down from the *cordillera* of Guamani, and then running to the *n.* connects itself with the Amaguaña, at a small distance of the settlement of Conocoto.

ICHUPAMPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yamparaes in Peru, and of the archbishopric of Charcas; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

ICOLIXTLA, a small settlement or ward of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango, of Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of Tlaola.

ICOTEA, Lake of, in the island of St. Domingo, close to the great lake of Enriquillo. It is small, and is near the *s.* coast, in the line

which divides the possessions of the French and Spaniards.

ICOTITLAN, a small settlement or ward of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guanchinango in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of Naupán.

ICULTAS, a river of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná. It rises in the valley of La Pasqua, runs *s.* and enters the Manapire.

[ICUNADA DE BARRUGAN, a town on the river La Plata in S. America. See BUENOS AYRES.]

ICUPA, a large lake of the province and government of Guayana, between the rivers Paragua and Caroni, but closest to the latter, on the *w.* side.

ICUTU, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía. It rises at the foot of the *sierra* Maiguatida, runs *e.* and turning afterwards to the *n.* enters the Iniquiari.

[ICY Cape is the *n.* westernmost head-land of N. America, situated in the N. ocean. Between this cape and cape North in Asia, is the opening into Behring's straits, which lead from the Northern into the Pacific ocean.]

IDIAT, Bay of, on the *n.* coast of the island of San Juan in Nova Scotia or Acadia, between the bay of Buique and the island of Limbach.

IDIBAES, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, and government of Panamá. They are bounded by the Chocoes and the Tatabes. In the mountains which they inhabit are found mines of gold. In 1632, the reduction of these Indians was attempted, but in vain, owing to their treachery and inconstancy.

IGAIRI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *e.* and enters the Pardo or Colorado.

IGARAES, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Itamaraca in Brazil; situate on the coast, and on the shore of the Pao Amarillo.

IGARAPE, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, or part of Guayana possessed by the Portuguese. It is small, rises in the territory of the Tuheres Indians, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the river of Las Amazonas, between those of Tuhere and Peru or Gonipape.

IGARAPE-MIRI, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river Marañon.

IGARASSU, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil. It runs *n.* and enters the sea close to the river Paraguay.

IGARMOI, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river of Las Amazonas, and to the *n.* of the town of Camuta.

IGATINI, a settlement of the same province and government as the former; situate on the shore of the river Escupil, near the Paraná.

IGAU, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Uruguay, between the Bechay and Ibirapiti.

IGAY, a small river of the same province and government as the former. It enters the Paraná, near the settlement and mission of Santo Tomas.

IGIRIPA, a small island of the N. sea, near the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Marañon, between the island of San Juan and the bay of Casapoeira.

IGLESIA, LA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate at the source of the river Gualque, almost to the *n.* of the town of San Felipe.

IGNACIO, S. a settlement of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Topia and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate in the middle of the *sierra* of that name, on the shore of the river Piastla.

IGNACIO, S. another settlement, of the province and *corregimiento* of Otavala in the kingdom of Quito.

IGNACIO, S. another, with the surname of Los Barbudos, in the province and government of Mainas, of the kingdom of Quito; situate on an island of the great river Marañon, near the Pongo or Narrow pass. It was founded by the Father Raymundo de Santa Cruz, of the extinguished company of Jesuits.

IGNACIO, S. another, of the missions which were held by the same fathers, in the Orinoco and Nuevo Reyno de Granada, being a *reduccion* of the Guamos Indians; situate on the shore of that river, on the *w.* coast, and opposite the settlement of S. Francisco Xavier. In 1735, it was entirely destroyed and burnt by the Caribes.

IGNACIO, S. another, of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito.

IGNACIO, S. another, of the province and government of Mainas in the same kingdom; situate on the shore of the river of S. Xavier, between this river and the Marmoré Grande.

IGNACIO, S. another, of the province and government of the Chiquitos Indians in Peru, a *reduccion* of the missions that were held by the re-

gulars of the company of Jesuits; situate at the source of the river Verde.

Ignacio, S. another, of the missions that were held by the same regulars, in the Orinoco, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, distinct from that of which we have spoken above, and situate on the shore of the river Casanare.

Ignacio, S. another, of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; situate on the shore of a river, between the settlements of Himares and Santa Maria Magdalena.

Ignacio, S. another, of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; situate on the shore of a river which enters that of Choromoros, to the *w.* of the city of Santiago del Estero. It is a *reduccion* of the Tobas Indians, effected by the missions that were held here by the regulars of the company, and is at present under the charge of the religious order of Francisco.

Ignacio, S. another, of the missions that were held by the same regulars, in the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the shore of the river Paraná, between the settlements of Corpus and Loreto.

Ignacio, S. another, of the same missions and province; situate on the shore of a river, at a small distance from Paraguay.

Ignacio, S. another, of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of the Chiquitos Indians; situate at the foot of a *serranía*.

Ignacio, S. another, of the province and government of Paraguay; situate to the *s. s. e.* of the city of La Asuncion.

Ignacio, S. another, of the missions of the extinguished company of Jesuits, distinct from the former; situate to the *w.* of the settlement of Santa Rosa.

Ignacio, S. another, of the missions of the same regulars, in California; situate near the gulf, at the most interior part of it, and opposite the cape of Las Virgines.

Ignacio, S. another, of the province and government of Moxos, in the kingdom of Quito.

Ignacio, S. another, of the province and government of Cinaloa in Nueva España; a *reduccion* of the missions that were held here by the regulars of the extinguished company of Jesuits.

Ignacio, S. another, of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river Topayos, opposite the mouth of the river Yaguaricara.

Ignacio, S. another, in New France or Canada, of Nicarages Indians, a *reduccion* of the missions that were held by the French regulars of the company; situate in the strait of Michillimakinach, where they had built a fort.

Ignacio, S. another, of the province and government of La Sonora, a *reduccion* of the missions of the regulars of the company of Jesuits, distinct from the other of which we have spoken.

[Ignacio-Guazu, S. a settlement of Indians, of the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the confines of Laguna Ybera, about five miles *s. w.* from Sta. Maria Fé, in lat. 26° 54′ 36″ *s.* Long. 56° 44′ 14″ *w.*]

[Ignacio-Miri, S. a settlement of Indians, of the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the *e.* bank of the Paraná, about 17 miles *n. e.* from Candelario, in lat. 27° 14′ 52″ *s.* Long. 55° 35′ 14″ *w.*]

Ignacio-Miri, S. a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *w.* and enters the Uruguay, between the Yacui and the Jesus Maria.

Ignacio-Miri, S. some islands situate near the *n.* coast of the lake Superior, in New France.

Ignacio-Miri, S. a cape or point of land of the *n.* coast of the river St. Lawrence, between the cape Pigeon and the bay of Papinachois.

Ignacio-Miri, S. a fort of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district of the city of Jujui, on the shore of the river Negro, to restrain the infidel Indians.

IGOICOI, a river of the district and territory of Cuyaba in the kingdom of Brazil. It rises in the mountains of the Cayapos Indians, runs *s.* and enters the grand river Paraná.

[IGORNACHOIX, a bay in the island of Newfoundland, *s.* of St. John's bay.]

IGUACATES, San Francisco Xavier de, a settlement of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito.

IGUACU, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It enters with a large stream into the Paraná.

IGUALA, a district and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España. It is of a limited jurisdiction, for the greater part barren and mountainous, difficult of cultivation; and for this reason the inhabitants give themselves rather to the raising of cotton, with which they make various woven articles; and in these as well as other vegetable productions of a warm climate, and which are by no means largely supplied, they carry on a commerce. Moreover, although there are some breeds of large cattle and swine, yet there are no more than sufficient to supply its own consumption and use, so great is the scarcity of water and pastures. Its po-

pulation consists of six principal or head settlements.

The capital is of the same name, with the dedicatory title of San Francisco. It is situate on the plain of a gloomy *barranca* or craggy defile, disagreeable for its profundity, of a hot temperature, yet very shady, from the thickness of the trees. It contains 90 families of Mexican Indians, and is 35 leagues to the *s. e.* of Mexico. The other settlements are,

Asuncion de Coacula,	San Andres,
Santa Maria,	Tuxpán,
Mayanala,	Santa Ana Tlaxamalác,
Santiago Theguisnao,	Tepeacuilco.

IGUALA, another settlement, of the head settlement of the district of S. Martin, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, in the same kingdom. It contains 67 families of Indians, and is three leagues to the *e. s. e.* of its capital.

IGUALAPA, or IGUALAPAM, as others will have it, a district and *alcaldía mayor* of the same kingdom as the former; bounded *e.* by the province of Justlahuaca, *w.* by that of Tlapa, *s.* by that of Acapulco, and *n.* by that of Xicayán. It is 60 leagues in length from *n.* to *s.* and somewhat more than 15 in width from *e.* to *w.* It is of a hot temperature, produces much maize, French beans, and garden herbs, these being the fruits of its commerce, not without some herds of large cattle, and fish caught at sea. It contains different rivers, which in the rainy seasons swell to such a degree as to inundate the territory, and even sometimes to extend their mischief as far as the settlements.

The capital is of the same name, situate on a plain six miles distant from the sea, and watered by two rivers, which unite before they run into the sea. It contains 74 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 473 of Mexican Indians. It is 170 miles to the *s. s. e.* of Mexico, in lat. 16° 39′ 30″ *n.* Long. 98° 40′ *w.* The other settlements of this district are,

Huehuetlán,	Acatepeque,
Quetzalapa,	Alcamani,
Popolopa,	Cuilapa.
Chacapalapa,	

IGUALICA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tampico in Nueva España.

IGUALTEPEQUE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tonalá in Nueva España.

IGUANA, a settlement of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná; situate to the *n.* of the Ciudad Real, the river Orinoco running between them. Lat. 8° 21′ *n.*

IGUANAS, Island of, in the S. sea, near the coast of the *alcaldía mayor* of Narà, at the back of the point Mala in the kingdom of Tierra Firme.

IGUAPE, a town of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil; situate on the coast, at the mouth of the river of its name, or of LA RIBERA. See this article.

IGUAPE, a bay on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Seara of the same kingdom, between the point of La Peña and the river Koko.

IGUAPE, a sand-bank at the mouth or entrance of the aforesaid river.

IGUARA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It runs *e.* and enters the river Negro.

IGUARAZU, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil. It runs *n.* and enters the sea between the rivers Paranamerin and Topacuro.

IGUARI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru.

IGUARIPUCA, an arm of the river Urubú in the country of Las Amazonas, and in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It communicates with the Marañon.

IGUARU, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs to the *s. w.* through the country of the Itatinos Indians, and enters the river Paraguay on its *e.* side.

IGUATZEO, SAN FRANCISCO DE, a small settlement of the head settlement of the district of Cocupao, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 70 families of Indians, and is two leagues to the *s.* of its head settlement.

IGUAUAI, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs to the *s. s. w.* and enters the river Ipane-gazú.

IGUAY, an abundant river of the province and *captainship* of San Pablo in Brazil. It rises in the country of the Guaranis Indians of Paraguay, runs *s.* and after turning its course to the *e.* enters the great river San Pedro.

IGUAZU, a large river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *e.* and enters the Paraná, on the *e.* side, in lat. 24° 35′ *s.*

IGUEI, SALVALEON DE, a town of Spanish Island, or St. Domingo, founded by the Captain Juan de Esquibél, 28 leagues to the *e.* of the capital.

IJEI, a river of the country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It rises parallel to the line, runs *e.* and enters the Negro, a little before this river is entered by the Iquiari.

IKECHIPOUTA, a settlement of Indians, in the province and colony of S. America, where the

English have a fort and establishment for their commerce.

ILA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanta in Peru.

ILABAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru.

ILAMATAN, Santiago de, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guayacocotla in Nueva España. It contains 388 families of Indians, in which are included those of the wards of its district.

ILAPE, a settlement of the province and government of Paraguay; situate to the *e.* of the lake Ipoa.

ILAPO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito.

ILATI, a river of the province and government of Darien and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of the interior of the province, runs *w.* and enters the grand river Chucunaqui.

ILAY, Point of, on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica, and kingdom of Peru, one of those which form the port of Arica.

ILDEFONSO, S. a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of San Marcos.

Ildefonso, S. another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Quillay.

Ildefonso, S. another, of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate on the shore of the river Florido, near the settlement and the *real* of the mines of Parrál.

Ildefonso, S. another, of the missions that are held by the religious order of San Francisco in Nuevo Mexico.

Ildefonso, S. another, which is a garrison and fort for restraining the infidel Indians, in the province and government of Paraguay.

Ildefonso, S. a small island of the gulf of California or Mar Roxo de Cortés; situate near the coast, and in the centre of it, opposite the bay of Comandú, between the point San Miguel and the island of Carmen.

Ildefonso, S. a point of land on the *s.* coast of the straits of Magellan, near the entrance into the S. sea, and in the last of the islands in this direction.

[ILEIGNES, or St. Charles, a town on the *s.* side of the island of St. Domingo, and 200 fathoms from the city of St. Domingo. It is inhabited by emigrants from the Canary islands, and has a few streets, which run from the four cardinal points, and cut each other at right angles. The inhabitants are the most industrious people in the Spanish part of the island.]

ILHA, a town of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil; situate on the shore of a bay, and six miles to the *e.* of the capital.

ILHEOS, a province and *captainship* of the kingdom of Brazil, one of the four which compose the *captainship* of Bahia; bounded *n.* by the river Serenim, which divides it from the province of Todos Santos; *s.* by the river Grande, which separates it from the Port Seguro; *e.* by the sea; and *w.* by the unknown country of the barbarous Quiriguges, Maribuces, and Vaimores Indians. These have caused great mischief and destruction to this province, until the time that they were subdued by the Portuguese, who obliged them to retire from the frontiers, and to retreat to the mountains. It is very fertile, and produces much cotton and sugar-cane, of which a certain portion of sugar is manufactured in the mills which it has; also Brazil wood; and these are the principal productions of its commerce. It is watered by the rivers Patipinga, Ilheos, Ipoche, Contas, Duna, and some other of inferior consequence. Its principal settlements are Victoria, Santa Ana, and San Jorge. [For account of the Ilheos Indians of Brazil, see additional matter respecting the history, &c. of Brazil.]

The capital is the city of the same name, or Va. St. Jorge. It is rich, and situate in a beautiful and pleasant bay. It is small, but its climate is good, although rather hot. It has a convent of monks of San Francisco, another of Santo Domingo, and a college which belonged to the regulars of the company of Jesuits. Its territory abounds greatly in Brazil wood, cotton, sugar-canes, and all kinds of fruits, which are carried by sea to be sold at Pernambuco. It abounds no less in salt and fresh water fish, which are caught in a lake in its vicinity, three leagues in length, and in which are found many *manaties* or sea wolves. It has a fort to defend the entrance of the bay, and a small garrison with a governor. This city was entirely ruined in the last century [1700] by the Vaymores Indians. Near it passes the river of its name; and its population consists of 200 Portuguese families. It is 93 miles to the *n.* of Puerto Seguro, and about 126 to the *s. w.* of the bay of Todos Santos, in lat. 14° 34′ *s.* Long. 39° 42′ *w.*

Ilheos, a large and abundant river of the same province and kingdom. It rises in the *sierra* of the Quiriguges Indians, runs *e.* and enters the sea, forming at its mouth a great and beautiful port.

[Ilheos, an island of the same kingdom; situate near the mouth of the river Ilheos. Lat. 14° 37′ *s.* Long. 39° 27′ *w.*]

Ilheos, another, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in the same kingdom. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the rivers Fermoso and Tuna.

Ilheos, another, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *n.* and enters the Gil.

ILIMANI, a very lofty mountain of the *cordillera* of Peru, in the province and *corregimiento* of Cicasica and jurisdiction of La Paz. It abounds so greatly in gold mines that a piece of it having been rent by a stroke of lightning in 1681, immense riches were extracted, and the value of the gold amounted to eight dollars the ounce. Indeed, notwithstanding much gold has ever since been continually taken away, it is still productive of many marks. It is fourteen leagues from La Paz.

ILIS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasto in the kingdom of Quito; situate in the road which leads down from Popayán.

ILLAGUE, a river of the district of Guadalabquen in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *s.* and enters the Valdivia.

ILLAPEL, a settlement and *real* of the gold mines of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile; situate to the *e.* of the town of San Rafael de la Rosa.

Illapel, a river of this province and kingdom.

ILLETRENA, or Sombrete, a settlement and *real* of the silver mines of the province of Nueva Vizcaya in N. America. It is of a mild and healthy temperature, contains nearly 500 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, Mulattoes, and Indians, employed in the labour of the mines, which in former times caused it to be a rich town; but at present, since the greater part of the mines are filled with water, it has fallen greatly to decay, although it still retains some commerce. It is the residence of two royal officers who preside over the marking of the silver. At eight leagues distance, in the royal road which leads to the capital, are two very large estates, which are rich in agricultural and grazing lands, called Los Muleros and El Cabazal. It is 48 leagues to the *s. e.* of Guadalaxara, in lat. 24° 10′. Long. 263° 20′.

ILLIMO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Saña in Peru.

ILLINHI, a mountain of the Andes in Peru, to the *w.* of Cotopaxi, the top of which is cleft in two places, and eternally covered with snow.

ILLINOIS, a nation of Indians of New France or Canada in N. America, who dwell in the vicinities of the lake and of the river of its name, having also the nomination of Albinos, which signifies a man of large stature, this being the peculiar characteristic of these Indians, in comparison with those by whom they are surrounded. They live in villages far separated from each other, in marshy plains or *llanuras* bordering upon the river, and amongst woods and hills, which maintain their verdure at least nine months in the year. The territory has such an abundance of pasture, that it is covered with large and small cattle, and with every kind of animal of the chase. Their settlements are large, and their cabins constructed with some art, being of an oblong figure, covered with reeds so closely put together as to be proof against winds, rain, and snow. Each cabin contains five or six habitations for so many families, who live united and pacifically together. The chief settlement may amount to about 500 houses; its exterior is of ordinary appearance, but the interior has greater signs of civilization, and underneath some of the cabins are cellars, in which they keep their maize, roots, and flesh of animals caught in the chase; this last article being their principal food. The French missionaries of the Jesuits reduced these Indians to the Catholic faith; though before this time, according to the Father Charlevoix, there were not to be found in the whole of Canada savages more barbarous or of worse qualities; so great is the influence of Christianity over the mind, and such was the astonishing alteration it produced amongst these people. They were always of a tractable and docile nature, but at the same time cowardly, treacherous, inconstant, thievish, brutal, without honour, interested, abandoned to all kinds of excess, and the most shameless incontinence; this last vice being, indeed, most common to all the other Indians of Canada. They are courteous and affable to those who have the government in their country, and testify great warmth of affection towards those for whom they have a friendship; but they are extremely cunning and revengeful, of lofty stature, robust, and well made, very swarthy, extremely agile and dexterous in bodily exercises, and much given to the employment of the chase. They have many wives; but in order to avoid dissensions, they prefer marrying their sisters and near relations; and of these they are so jealous, that they put them to death at the mere suspicion of infidelity. This nation extends itself not only the whole length of the river of its name, but for a great extent along the Misispi on either shore. The Illinois and the Miamesis or Meames live mixed together in one spot, called the Fork; which is formed by the conflux

of the river Meame with another running in a *s.* direction from the Fifteen-miles portage, which is between this river and the river St. Joseph, running into the lake Michigan. At the conflux of the river St. Mary's with the Meame, and near the said Forks, on the *e.* side of the Meame, stands Fort Meame, now called Fort Wayme; and on the *w.* side of the river stands the village of Meame or Miami, which at some distance has the appearance of a fortress. It is surrounded by a palisade, a certain indication that it has been an entrenchment of the Illinois or Miamesis. At the foot of this village is an island in the middle of the river, surrounded by many other fertile and delightful islands; and in the largest of these is a settlement, where the cacique or chief resides. Neither of these nations manifest any valour or discipline in their combats. They make an irregular attack, but with great impetuosity and dreadful shouts; but directly one of them falls, the rest fly in disorder, seeking security in flight. Their principal prowess is manifested in ambuscades, and they have the patience to remain in this manner for eight or nine days, that in the end they may have an opportunity of killing or making captive the passing enemy. When any of their combats against another nation has met with a successful termination, they order their march so that they may arrive at their settlement just before nightfall, and forming themselves in order to make their entry, send before them a chief to give notice of their fortune, of the spoil, and the number of prisoners they have made; and after this they enter with great testimonies of joy, singing songs expressive of victory, and dancing; but if they may have been defeated, they enter in the day-time, and in place of joyful acclamations, they signify their misfortune by notes of sorrow and howlings; and then retiring to their cabins brood in sullen silence over their disasters.

[ILLINOIS, a large navigable river of the N. W. Territory, formed by the confluence of the rivers Plein and Theakiki, in lat. 41° 43′ *n.* Long. 86° 35′ *w.* This noble branch of the Mississippi, after running a serpentine *s. w.* course, through an extensive country of rich, fertile land, and receiving a vast number of rivers from 20 to 100 yards wide, which are navigable for boats from 15 to 180 miles, approaches within five miles of the Mississippi; from thence running *e.* about 12 miles, it pays its tribute by a mouth 400 yards wide, in lat. 38° 40′ *n.* and in long. 90° 12′ *w.*; opposite the large cave, 100 miles above the Ohio and 12 above the Missouri. The lands on the banks of the Illinois, particularly those on the *s. e.* side, are perhaps as fertile as any part of N. America. They produce in the most luxuriant plenty wheat, rye, Indian corn, peas, beans, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, grapes, apples, pears, peaches, dyeing roots, medicinal plants, &c. Here also grow large forests of hickory, oak, cedar, mulberry trees, &c. Savannas, or natural meadows, are both numerous and extensive. In the forests are great variety of animals, as buffaloes, deer, &c.; and in the rivers are plenty of fish, particularly cat, carp, and perch, of an enormous size. Such is the abundance of wild grapes in this country, that in the year 1769, the French planters upon this river made above 110 hogsheads of strong wine from these grapes. On the *n. w.* side of this river is a coal mine, which extends for half a mile along the middle of its banks; and about the same distance below the coal mine are two salt ponds, 100 yards in circumference, and several feet in depth. The water is stagnant and of a yellowish colour; but the French and natives make a good salt from it. The Illinois furnishes a communication with lake Michigan, by Chicago river, between which and the Illinois are two portages, the length of which do not exceed four miles. The whole length of the river from the source of Theakiki, which is but a short distance from the river St. Joseph, opposite to fort St. Joseph on the *n.* is 280 miles. The Indians have ceded to the United States, by the treaty of Greenville in 1795, a tract of land 12 miles square, at or near the mouth of the Illinois; also a tract six miles square, at the Old Piarias fort and village near the *s.* end of Illinois lake. By the census of 1810, the population of this territorial government amounted to 12,282 souls. The aforesaid lake is only a dilatation of the river, and is situated about 140 miles below the source of Theakiki, and 43 below the Salt ponds. It is 16 miles long, and five miles broad in the middle.]

ILLOMAS, S. PEDRO DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos de Arepuipa in Peru, annexed to the curacy of its capital.

ILO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Moqueheca in Peru. It has a small port, and is in lat. 17° 35′ *s.*

ILO, a point of the coast of this province and kingdom; one of those which form the former port.

ILO, a large and fertile valley of the same province and *corregimiento.*

ILUCI, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *e.* and enters the Paraná, between those of Japeribuy and Guanapay.

IMANURABA, a settlement of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía; situate between the rivers Caura and Aruy.

IMARE, Punta de, a point on the *n. e.* coast of the island Trinidad, near its *e.* extremity.

IMASSA, a river of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the province of Luya and Chillaos in Peru, and enters the Marañon.

IMATACA, Sierra de, in the province and government of Cumaná. It runs *s. e.* between the rivers Orinoco and Cuyuni.

IMATO, a small river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It rises in the territory of the Naunas Indians, runs *n.* and enters the Marañon, opposite the mouth of the Gran Caquetá.

IMATUCARA, a river of the province and government of Moxos in the government of Quito. It rises in the country of the Pampas Indians, from a lake which lies between the rivers Ubay and Marmoré Grande, runs *n.* and enters the former.

IMAYOSA, a small river of the same province and kingdom as the former. It rises in the mountains which lie between the river Beni and Marmoré, runs *e.* and empties itself into a great lake which is near the last of the aforesaid rivers, and afterwards into another lake which is formed close by, issuing from this to join the last mentioned river.

IMBABURA, a very lofty mountain of the province and *corregimiento* of Ibarra in the kingdom of Quito, to the *s. e.* Its top is continually covered with snow, and it is thought to be a volcano. It has upon its skirts some small lakes, and from the waters which run from these is formed the grand lake of San Pablo. This mountain is in lat. 15′ *n.*

IMBAU, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil. It runs *e.* and enters the sea opposite the island of Aboreda del S.

IMERI, a large lake of the kingdom of Brazil, formed by an arm of the river San Pedro, on the sea-shore, very near to the extremity of that coast or cape Santa Maria, which forms the mouth of the river La Plata.

IMERUCA, a lake of the province and government of Cumaná, near the shore of the river Orinoco, to the *s. e.* of the town of San Fernando.

IMIRATABA, a settlement of the island of Joanes or Marajo, on the coast and in the kingdom of Brazil; situate at the point of Maguari, at the mouth of the arm of the river of Las Amazonas.

IMPERIAL, a city of the kingdom of Chile, founded by Pedro de Valdivia, on the shore of the river Cauten, which washes it on the *s.* part, on a shelving rock four leagues from the S. sea, in 1551. It is situate in a spot where it enjoys the most fertile soil and best climate of any in the kingdom. It was once large, rich, and opulent, and a head of a bishopric erected by Pius IV. in 1564; its first bishop having been Don *Fr.* Antonio de San Miguel, a religious observer of San Francisco, but in 1620 its see was removed to the church of La Concepcion. In 1599 the city was taken and destroyed by the Araucanos Indians; and since that time it has not been able to recover its former splendour, and remains reduced to a miserable village with very few inhabitants, notwithstanding that it is still notorious for its fine gold mines, though indeed these are never worked. It has two convents of monks, one of San Francisco, the other of La Merced. Some geographers make mention of this city as no longer existing; but these are mistaken. It is situate 327 miles *s. s. e.* from Santiago, 112 *s.* from Concepcion, and 521 *s.* from Coquimbo or La Serena, in long. 73° 20′ *w.* and lat. 38° 42′ *s.* [See index to additional matter respecting Chile, Chap. IV.]

Imperial, a river in the same kingdom, which rises in the district of Moguega, runs many leagues *w.* collecting the waters of infinite other streams, and enters the sea between the Tiruhá and the Budy.

IMUES, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasto in the kingdom of Quito.

IMUNCINA, a large and abundant river of the province and government of Paraguay. It rises in the mountains *n.* of Paraná, runs in the vicinity of the ruins of the city of Xerez; and eight leagues beyond, and five below the river Aniembi, enters by the *w.* into the Paraná, in lat. 12° 40′ *s.*

IMURI, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; situate to the *s.* of the settlement of Cocospera, on the shore of a river.

INACOREQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

INAGUA, Grande, an island of the N. sea; situate to the *n.* of the island of St. Domingo.

Inagua, another island, called *Pequeña* or Small, to distinguish it from the former. It is close to the same; and they are both, one and the other, well known by navigators.

INAGUA, a bay in the larger of the aforesaid islands, on the *w.* coast, and opposite the *n. n. e.* coast of the island of Cuba.

INAHUAYA, VALLE DE, a valley in the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya, between the rivers Amentata and Inambari.

INAMBARI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Coaza.

INAMBARI, a large river of Peru. It rises in the province of San Galán, near the settlement of Pelechuco, runs *n.* forming various curves, in which it collects the waters of several others, enters the Perene, in a very abundant stream, in the province of Caxamarquilla, and according to Don Cosme Bueno, empties itself in the Veayale.

INAMBU, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It runs *s.* in a tolerably large stream, and enters the Rio Negro, between the Abuara and the Maravia.

INAQUITO. See ANAQUITO.

[INATTENDUE Island, (the Gower island of Carteret), so named by Surville, lies on the *n.* side of the islands of Arsacides, 2° 4′ *e.* of port Praslin.]

INAUABU, a lake of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It is formed by a *desague* or waste-water of the great river Caquetá, is large and near the shore of the same, and is also known by the name of Marahi.

INAUBI, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *w.* and enters the Paraná, between the rivers Aguarau and Uruguay Chico.

INCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito; situate at the source of the river Naranjal.

INCA, JARDINES DEL, another settlement, of the province and government of Chucuito in Peru; situate on the shore of the great lake Titicaca.

INCA, a lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the kingdom of Chile, close to the source of the river Quillotá.

INCA, a bridge in Chile, which is nothing but a large mountain cut through by the river Mendoza. This mountain principally consists of gypsum; and large clusters of beautiful stalactites, formed by the crystallization of that substance, are suspended from the arch of the bridge.

INCAHUASI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Vireyna in Peru; situate on the shore of the river La Sal.

INCASAMANCA, an island of the lake Umamarca, in the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in Peru.

INCHA, a settlement of the island of Hispaniola or St. Domingo.

INCOGNITA, TIERRA, a country of the coast of the straits of Magellan, extending from the island of Monmouth as far as the *morro* or mountain of Las Lomas.

INCOGNITO, RIO, a river in the province and government of La Louisiana. It runs *s.* and enters the sea in the bay of Santa Rosa, and that of San Andres.

INCOGNITO, RIO, another, a small river in the same province and government. It also runs *s.* to the sea, in the bay of San Andres and that of San Joseph.

INCURIS, or INCURIES, a barbarous nation of Indians, who dwell in the woods to the *s.* of the river Marañon. It is in continual warfare with the nation of Las Aguas, and is known also by the names of Inuris and Zapas.

INCUYACHI, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tonalá in Nueva España.

INDAPARAPEO, a settlement of the head settlement of Tarimbaro, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán; situate on an extensive lofty ground, which on the *s.* is bounded by the *sierra del real* of Ozumatlan. It contains 56 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 82 Indians. It is five leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

INDAQUIES, a settlement of the province and government of Popayan in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate at the head and source of the great river of La Magdalena.

INDEHEE, a settlement of the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate between those of Tepeguana and Cerro Gordo.

[INDEPENDENCE Mount is situated on the strait through which the waters of lake George and East bay flow into lake Champlain, in the *n. w.* part of the town of Orwell in Rutland county, Vermont, and opposite to Ticonderoga.]

[INDIAN Bay lies on the *w.* side of Bonavista bay, in Newfoundland island.]

[INDIAN OLD TOWN, a town in Lincoln county, in the district of Maine, situated on an island in Penobscot river, just above the Great falls, and about 30 miles below the Forks. Here are about 100 families, who are Roman Catholics, the remains of the Penobscot tribe, and the only Indians who reside in the district of Maine. They live together in a regular society, and are in-

creasing in number; the sachems having laid an injunction on the young people to marry early. In a former war, this tribe had their lands taken from them; but at the commencement of the American revolution, the provincial congress granted them a tract of land, 12 miles wide, intersected in the middle by the river. They have a right, in preference to any other tribe, to hunt and fish as far as the mouth of the bay of Penobscot extends. In their town is a decent church with a bell; and a priest resides among them to administer the ordinances.]

[INDIAN ORCHARD, a tract of land in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the *w.* side of Delaware river, on the river Lexawacsein.]

[INDIAN River, or CYPRESS Swamp, lies partly in the states of Maryland and Delaware. This morass extends six miles from *e.* to *w.* and nearly 12 from *n.* to *s.* including an area of nearly 50,000 acres of land. The whole of this swamp is a high and level bason, very wet, though undoubtedly the highest land on that part of the coast. False cape, at the mouth of Indian river, and the *n. e.* part of Cedar neck, is in lat. 38° 35′ 15″ *n.* and 11¼ miles *s.* of the light-house at cape Henlopen. Cedar swamp contains a great variety of plants, trees, wild beasts, birds, and reptiles.]

[INDIAN River, on the *e.* coast of the peninsula of E. Florida, rises a short distance from the sea-coast, and runs from *n.* to *s.* forming a kind of inland passage for many miles along the coast. It is also called Rio Ays, and has on the *n.* side of its mouth the point El Palmer, on the *s.* that of the Leech. Lat. 27° 30′ *n.* Long. 80° 40′ *w.*]

[INDIAN River, district of Maine, a small arm of the sea, between Chandler's and Pleasant river.]

[INDIAN Island. See PENOBSCOT River.]

[INDIAN Town, in Maryland, a village situated on Indian creek, on the *s. e.* bank of Choptank river, and in Dorchester county, three miles *s. w.* of Newmarket.]

[INDIAN Town, a small post-town of N. Carolina, 10 miles from Sawyer's ferry, and 33 from Edenton.]

[INDIANA, a territory in Virginia, lying between Ohio river and the Laurel mountain, containing about 3½ millions of acres. It is nearly of a triangular form, and extends in length from the Pennsylvania line to the waters of the Little Kanhaway. It was granted to Samuel Wharton, William Trent, and George Morgan, Esquires, and a few other persons, in the year 1768, by the Shawanese, Delaware, and Huron tribes of Indians, as a compensation for losses to the amount of 85,916*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* currency, which these people had sustained by the depredations of the Indians in the year 1763. It is a valuable tract of land; but the title of the proprietors, though pronounced good by a committee of congress in 1782, is at present embarrassed in consequence of the revolution.

By the census of 1810, the population of this territorial government amounted to 24,520 souls.]

[INDIANE, a small harbour in the island of Cape Breton.]

INDIANS, a general name given to all the aborigines of the Indies or America. They are scattered over an extent of two prodigious continents, and divided into an infinite number of nations and tribes, differing very little from each other in their customs and modes of life; all forming a lively picture of the most remote antiquity. The Indians are of a straight stature, and taller than the generality of other nations; are robust, and of a constitution as well equal to temporary exertion, as to surmount the continuance of the greatest hardships and labours. They have the head a little flat, the features regular, the aspect ferocious, and the hair long, black, and strong, like a horse's tail. They have no beards, and their skin is of an obscure red. When the Europeans discovered their countries, they found the natives quite naked, save in what the civilized nations hold indispensable. They are all of an uniform appearance, muscular, but thin, whilst their education teaches them only to adapt their bodies to the modes of life they are to follow, and their minds to bear the weight of the greatest calamities. Their uniform occupation is the chase and war; agriculture they leave to the care of the women, and commerce they despise. When the chase is over, and which they follow with consummate skill and ingenuity, and that they have heaped together their provisions, they pass their time in the greatest indolence, sleep one half of the day, and the other sing and dance with little decency, and eat and drink beyond all limits. Before the arrival of the Europeans, they were not acquainted with any fermented liquor; but since that time, drunkenness has ever been the sole object of their ambition. In fact, they are scarcely ever sober, and will lie extended upon the ground, exposed to the inclemency of the weather and to the greatest disorders: such, however, as refrain from this pernicious practice live to an old age, enjoying a life full of health and vigour.

Their general character is to be ferocious, always serious and melancholy, respectful to those in their presence, and particularly so to elders.

They are of a cold temperament, and never speak without meditating much on what they have to say, and stopping till others have finished; so that they find great fault with the vivacity of the Europeans, who are in the habit of interrupting each other, and speaking at the same time. In their juntas and councils they observe great silence and veneration for age, capacity, and merit; and no one is more regardful of the laws of hospitality than the Indian: but with their enemies they are implacable and cruel, and dissemble their anger under the mask of friendship till they find an opportunity of executing their vengeance: nor will time deaden their animosity, for they will seek their enemy after the lapse of years, travelling to great distances, impeded neither by the asperity of the mountains and deserts, the dread of wild beasts, nor the impetuosity of torrents: they are in such a case alike insensible to the inclemency of the season, and the extremes of hunger and thirst, that they may glut themselves with his flesh. Notwithstanding this, they are not captious, but will submit quietly to affronts and insults. Liberty, taken in its widest sense, is their ruling passion; and for it they sacrifice all; leading, upon the whole, a life replete with misery and wretchedness. Although the women bear the weight of domestic drudgery and labour in general, yet are they much respected. Some nations tolerate polygamy, but this is not common to all. It is well worthy of remark, that although some of them are so incredibly stupid that they appear rather like brutes than rational beings, and even wanting at times the instinct of the former, others have been found to possess a nice and lively discrimination, and to have well formed ideas.

If the total indifference of the Indian to temporal things were balanced by a corresponding regard to spiritual, they might well be called happy; for they enjoy an undisturbed tranquillity in all the concerns of life, prosperous or unfortunate. Their vesture is humble; if it is torn by accident, it concerns them not, nor do they even desire a better. They despise riches and authority, and it is equal to them whether they be a cacique or a vassal; and for this reason there is no reciprocal esteem amongst them. Their food is not less simple than their vesture; and, in short, nothing can move or excite them, nor can they be stimulated by fear, or obliged by force. So invincible is their stupidity, and so contented are they with their lot, that no endeavours can instruct them; so slow, that it is common to say of a work which is of little moment, but which will take much time, that it is the labour of an Indian; since they will, in making carpets, quilts, and other articles, actually count the threads one by one. They are naturally of a mechanical turn, and would, without instruction, make considerable improvements in the arts. They marry, in order that they may have servants in their wives, to do whatever may be necessary; namely, spinning, making shirts and shoes, dressing the food, preparing the maize, baking the rice, and making *chicha;* whilst they squat down (this being their general posture) before the fire, without moving but to eat. If any traveller loses his way, and arrives at the cabin, they hide themselves, and tell their wives to say that they are not at home; and although all that you might require of them were that they should attend you only for half a quarter of a league, nothing can induce them to acquiesce.

Their habitations are small, the fire-place is in the middle, and they live with the animals which they keep, holding in great esteem the dogs, and seldom having less about them than three or four. The bed consists of two or three sheep-skins, without any thing else whatever. They sleep huddled together, and always without undressing. Superstition is general amongst them; it is from the most remote antiquity. They believe auguries and divinations, and are so infatuated that it is difficult to persuade them of their error, and to make them embrace the Catholic religion; and indeed, when this is the case, they are prompted to it by mere ceremony, or from fear of chastisement.

Such is the general character of the Indians, although in the settlements of the missions of Paraguay, and amongst those who have been educated amongst the Spaniards in the province of Quito and other parts, there are some civilized, intelligent in the arts, and regular followers of their religion, these being called Ladinos. The disease of the small-pox, which was unknown to them before the arrival of the Spaniards, and which they have experienced every six or seven years, has destroyed millions; and when it occurs, death is almost inevitable, and whole settlements are swept off at once. As it is not possible to reduce under one article the whole history of the Indians, whoever wishes to be further instructed concerning them, may consult the chronologer Antonio de Herrera, *Fr.* Gregorio Garcia, Don Antonio de Ulloa, and the Father Laffiteau. [See also description of the natives of CUBA, and other islands, in this work.]

[We consider the account of the Indians, given by Alcedo, relating exclusively to those inhabiting

[S. America, or such parts as comprise the Spanish colonies.

Some writers have conjectured the number of aboriginal inhabitants, or Indians, in America, to be under 2,500,000; but this we conceive to be egregiously under the mark; and can only account for the falsity of the calculation from the little genuine intelligence those writers possessed of every thing respecting the *s.* continent. It is true that at the time of the discovery of America, the island of Hispaniola alone contained at least 1,000,000 of inhabitants; Bartholomew de las Casas estimated the number at 3,000,000; and millions were said to be buried in the mines, or hunted to death by the Spaniards, both on the islands and continent.

In the *n.* parts of America, numbers were doubtless destroyed in forming the English, Dutch, and French colonies; but notwithstanding the ruptures between the colonists and the Indians, very few comparatively perished by war. Famine, and its companion the pestilence, frequently destroy whole tribes. The diseases also introduced by the Europeans have made great havoc. The spirituous liquors, in the use of which they have been initiated by the whites, prove perhaps most of all repugnant to population. They waste as the Europeans advance, they moulder away, and disappear. The most numerous tribes are at the greatest distance from the settlements of the whites; and it is very certain that in proportion to their distance they are unacquainted with the use of fire-arms. All the nations *n.* of lake Superior, and those beyond the Mississippi, use only bows and arrows; so that when their scattered situation is considered, the various customs and superstitions which it would be necessary to reconcile, in order to produce unity of action, and what a small proportion of them have the apparatus, or understand the use of musketry, or possess resources to enable them to carry on lasting hostilities against the power of the United States, it must be obvious, that even partial defeats of the federal troops will hasten their ruin, notwithstanding the wonderful dexterity and intrepidity which they exhibited in several actions with the regular troops in the late war. But this neither is nor ought to be the wish of the inhabitants of the United States; they ought to teach them the blessings of peace, and curb the exorbitant lust of farther extent of territory.

A list of Indian tribes, in Imlay's History of Kentucky, makes the aggregate number less than 60,000 who inhabit the country from the gulf of Mexico, on both sides of the Mississippi, to the gulf of St. Lawrence, and as far *w.* as the country has been generally explored; that is, to the head water of the Mississippi, and from thence a good way up the Missouri, and between that river and Santa Fé.

The population of the Indian nations in the *s.* parts of the United States, somewhat different from Imlay, is, according to Mr. Purcell, who resided among them in 1780, as follows:

	Gun-men.	*Total.*
Muscogees, commonly called Creeks, - -	5,860	17,280
Chactaws, - -	4,131	13,423
Chickasaws, - -	575	2,290
Cherokees, - -	2,800	8,550
Catabaws, - -	150	490
	13,516	42,033

The above Red nations have increased in a small degree since the general peace established among them in 1777. The whites incorporated among them are few in number, and lead a vagabond life, going from tribe to tribe as their restless disposition leads them. The increase of population is considerably checked by the quantities of adulterated and poisonous spirituous liquors, and the venereal distemper, introduced among them by the whites.

Major-general Anthony Wayne put an end to the destructive war with the Indians, by a treaty of peace and friendship concluded at Greenville, Aug. 3, 1795, which was ratified by the president of the United States, Dec. 22, 1795. The Indian tribes signed the treaty in the following order: Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chipawas, Ottawa, Patawatames of the river of St. Joseph, Patawatames of Huron, Miamies, Miamis and Eel River, Eel River tribe, Miamis, Kickapoos and Kaskaskias, Delawares of Sandusky, and some of the Six Nations living at Sandusky. These Indians ceded to the United States various tracts of land from two to 12 miles square, near the different posts in the N. W. Territory. The United States delivered to the Indian tribes above named goods to the value of 20,000 dollars; and agreed to deliver in goods to the value of 9500 dollars annually, for ever. The portion which each tribe is to receive will be seen in the account of the particular nation or tribe.

Little is yet known of the Indians in the interior parts of N. America. In 1792, Mr. Stewart, said to be in the employ of the British court, returned from four years travels through the hitherto unexplored regions to the *w.* Taking his course *w. s. w.*]

[from the posts on the lakes, he penetrated to the head of the Missouri, and from thence due *w.* to within 500 miles of the shores of the Pacific ocean. He joined the interior Indians in several battles against the Shore Indians: all which coming short of his object, the procuring a peace, so that he might explore the continent from sea to sea; after some stay, he returned nearly by the same route he had pursued in going out. Beyond the Missouri, Mr. Stewart met with many powerful nations, in general hospitable and courteous. The Indian nations he visited *w.* appeared to be a polished and civilized people, having towns regularly built, and being in a state of society not far removed from that of the Europeans, and only wanting the use of iron and steel to be perfectly so. They are always clad in skins cut in an elegant manner, and in many respects preferable to the garments in use among the whites. Adjacent to these nations is a vast ridge of mountains, which may be called the Alleghany of the *w.* parts of America, and serves as a barrier against the too frequent incursions of the Coast Indians, who entertain a mortal antipathy to the nations and tribes inhabiting the country *e.* of the mountains. See UNITED STATES.]

INDIAS, OCCIDENTALES, a name given to America, to distinguish it from the E. Indies of Asia; the former being to the *w.* the latter to the *e.* of Europe. This name owes its origin to the solicitude of the first discoverers of America, who united the one India with the other, although in fact they are at a distance from each other of half the circumference of the terraqueous globe. See article AMERICA.

[It is almost unnecessary to mention that the English acceptation of the term West Indies is totally different from that of our author. With us it means only certain islands of the *w.* hemisphere. See WEST INDIES.]

Series of the Patriarchs of the Indies.

This dignity was created at the solicitation of the Emperor Charles V. by his Holiness Clement VII. in 1524.

1. Don Antonio de Roxas, bishop of Mallorca, tutor to the infant Don Fernando, who was afterwards emperor, bishop of Granada, and president of the council of Castilla.

2. Don Fernando Niño de Guevara, archbishop and president of Granada, and bishop of Siguenza.

3. Don Antonio de Fonseca, bishop of Pamplona, and president of Castilla.

4. Don Juan de Guzman, archdeacon of Guadalaxara, canon of the holy church of Toledo, principal religious attendant, almoner and head chaplain of the Kings Don Felipe II. and III.

5. Don Juan Baptista de Acevedo, bishop of Valladolid, inquisitor-general, and president of Castilla.

6. Don Pedro Manso, *oidor* of Pamplona and of Granada, *alcalde* of the court, president of Valladolid, and afterwards of the council of Castilla, archbishop of Cesarea; elected patriarch in 1609.

7. Don Diego de Guzman, canon of the holy church of Toledo, of the supreme council of the inquisition, commissary-general of the crusade, chief chaplain and almoner to Don Felipe III. tutor of the infants Doña Ana, queen of France, and Doña Maria, empress of Germany, archbishop of Sevilla, and cardinal of the holy church, in 1610.

8. Don Francisco Gerónimo Pacheco, of the council of state, inquisitor-general, and elected patriarch in 1625.

9. Don Alonzo Perez de Guzman, chief chaplain and almoner to King Don Felipe IV. canon of the holy church of Toledo, and in the same, chief chaplain to the new kings; elected patriarch in 1626; he died in 1655.

10. Don Antonio Manrique de Guzman, archbishop of Tiro; nominated patriarch in 1655; he died in 1679.

11. Don Antonio de Benavides y Bezán, archbishop of Tiro, commissary-general of the crusade; nominated in the above year, 1679.

12. Don Carlos de Borja, chief *comendador* of Buey in the order of Alcántara, archbishop of Trebisonda, cardinal of the holy church; elected in 1707; he died in 1733.

13. Don Juan de Lancaster y Noroña, Duke of Abrantes, bishop of Cuenca, patriarch, chaplain-major, and almoner to the king; elected in the above year, 1733; he died in the same.

14. Don Alvaro de Mendoza Camaño y Sotomayor, principal religious attendant, canon and archdeacon of Trastamara in the holy church of Santiago, abbot of Alcalá la Real and of Burgo Hondo, knight of the order of Santiago, chaplain-major of La Encarnacion, and cardinal of the holy church; elected patriarch, almoner-major, and vicar-general of the army and armada in the aforesaid year, 1733; he died in 1761.

15. Don Ventura de Córdoba Espinola y la Cerda, canon and archdeacon of Talavera in the church of Toledo, abbot of Rute and Añate, cardinal of the holy church; elected in 1761; he died in 1777.

16. Don Francisco Delgado, archbishop of Se-

villa, vice-chaplain and chief almoner to the king, vicar-general to the armies and the armada, grand chancellor of the royal and distinguished order of Charles III. and cardinal of the holy church; elected patriarch in 1777; he died in 1781.

17. Don Cayetano Adzór, canon of Segovia, inquisitor of Córdoba and Valladolid, abbot of the collegiate church of San Ildefonso, consecrated bishop of Selimbria, and elected patriarch in 1781; he died six months after, in 1782.

18. Don Manuel Ventura de Figueroa, grand chancellor of the order of Charles III. patriarch of the Indies, pro-chaplain and chief almoner to the king, vicar-general of the armies and the armada, canon and archdeacon of Nendos in the church of Santiago, of the council and chamber of Castilla, and governor of the council, commissary-general of the crusade, collector-general of the spoils and vacant places, &c. and archbishop of Laodicea; he died in 1783.

19. Don Antonio Sentmanat, canon of the holy church of Barcelona, auditor of the Sacra Rota in Rome, bishop of Avila, which he renounced when he was elected patriarch, almoner and chaplain-major to his Majesty's grand chancellor of the order of Charles III. and vicar-general of his armies and armada, in 1784.

Series of the Grand Chancellors of the Indies.

1. The Count Mercurio de Gatinara, nominated first chancellor by the Emperor Charles V. in 1528, and resigned the office by his death.

2. Don Francisco de los Cobos, Marquis of Camarasa; elected many years afterwards. The possession of the two audiences of the Indies were sold to the several vice-chancellors whom he named; and at his death the office became extinct.

3. Don Gaspar de Guzman, Count Duke of Olivares, in whom the office was renewed by King Don Felipe IV. in 1623; he died in 1645, and the right of inheritance was vested in his family.

4. Don Ramiro Nuñez Perez Felipe de Guzman, Marquis of Toral, and Duke of Medina de las Torres, Prince of Astillano; he came to the office from having married the eldest daughter of the Count Duke, and held it from the year 1627 to 1629, when his wife died.

5. Don Luis Mendez de Haro, Count Duke of Olivares, Duke of Montoro, plenipotentiary in the peace of Portugal; he died in 1661.

6. Don Francisco Alvarez de Toledo, Duke of Montoro, Marquis of Carpio; and in him the office became again extinct by decree of the king, in 1706.

7. Don Fernando de Silva Alvarez de Toledo, Duke of Alva, Marquis del Carpio, captain-general of the royal armies, major-domo mayor of the king, knight of the illustrious order of Toisón, also of the orders of Sancti Spiritus, San Genaro, and Calatrava, great cross of the order of Charles III. ambassador to the court of Paris, and grand chancellor of the Indies; having returned to resign his office by the decree of King Ferdinand VI. in 1575, he died in 1776; and by a subsequent decree the office was entirely abolished.

Series of the Presidents and Governors of the Royal and Supreme Council of the Indies.

This tribunal was instituted by the Emperor Charles V. in 1524, upon the footing of a president and grand chancellor (the same being a counsellor and president in the vacancy of the former), a fiscal, two secretaries, a lieutenant of the grand chancellor, three relators, a chamber-secretary, four accountants, a secretary to the chamber punishments, condemnations, and deposits, a chief chronicler, a cosmographer, a professor of mathematics, an alguazil-mayor, two fiscal agents, an advocate and procurator to the poor, an appraiser of processes, a chaplain, and four porters. Its jurisdiction extends for more than 4000 leagues, and no tribunal in the world, not even the Roman senate, ever had so complete an authority as this; since it took cognizance and had the unlimited controul of all affairs by sea and land, of concerns political, military, civil, and criminal, together with unrestricted faculty over the viceroys, presidents, royal audiences, house of trade, the armadas, flotillas, and garrisons. It used, however, to consult the king in the making of viceroys, presidents, governors, judges, *corregidors*, and commanders; also in the appointment of the six bishops, their dignitaries, canons, and prebends. It had the charge of the missions sent to instruct and convert the Indians, and in short of every thing that could relate to the government of and dispensation of justice in the Indies. The kings of Spain have at different times made some variations in its establishment; but the presidents and governors who have presided in it are as follows:

1. Don Juan Rodriguez de Fonseca, brother of the Señor de Alaejos, archbishop of Rosano, bishop of Burgos, being at the time of his appointment dean of Sevilla; his government was confined to that which related to the fleets and armadas of the Indies, until that the King Don Fernando, the Catholic, called him to the court, in order that he might preside in the Indies. This he continued to do until the time that the Emperor Charles V. nominated his prime chancellor Mercurio de Gatinara to be su-

perintendant of all the councils. This person accordingly became a leading assistant in all the juntas that had been established.

2. Don *Fr.* Garcia de Loaisa, general of the order of St. Domingo, confessor to the emperor, bishop of Osma and Siguenza, archbishop of Sevilla, and cardinal of the holy church, in 1524.

3. Don Garcia Fernandez Manrique, Count of Osorno; he left Sevilla, where he was assistant for the presidency, through the absence of the cardinal; which office he filled two years, until the return of the latter, in 1536; and upon the death of the same he entered the office a second time, in 1538, and held it till his death, in 1547.

4. Don Luis Hurtado de Mendoza, Marquis of Mondeja, in 1547; afterwards removed to the presidency of the royal council of Castilla.

5. The Licentiate Don Juan Sarmiento, of the council of the Indies, president of the chancery of Granada; he was made governor in 1563.

6. The Licentiate Don Francisco Tello de Sandoval, being counsellor of the Indies; he was also sent to the presidency of the chancery of Granada, and from thence he returned to be governor of the council, in 1565.

7. Luis Mendez de Quixada, Señor de Villa Garcia, of the supreme council of war, tutor of the Señor Don Juan de Austria, in 1568.

8. The Licentiate Don Juan de Ovando, of the council of the inquisition, governor in 1571.

9. The Licentiate Don Antonio Padilla y Meneses, of the royal council of Castilla; he was made president of the orders, and afterwards of the Indies, in 1579.

10. The Licentiate Hernando de Vega y Fonseca, of the council of the inquisition; he came to the presidency of the royal estates, and then to that of the Indies, in 1583.

11. The Licentiate Don Pedro Moya de Contreras, the first inquisitor that ever arrived at Mexico, archbishop of that metropolitan church, and who removed thence to the presidency of the council in 1591; he died the same year.

12. The Licentiate Pablo de Laguna, of the council of Castilla and of the inquisition, president of the council of the royal estates and tribunals in that place, afterwards president of the council of the Indies, in 1593; in his time was established the *camara* or chamber; he left this for the presidency of the council of Castilla.

13. Don Pedro Fernandez de Castro and Andrade, Count of Lemos, a chamberlain to his Majesty, viceroy of Naples, and president in 1603.

14. Don Juan de Acuña, Marquis of Valle; he passed from the presidency of the council of the royal estates to that of the Indies in 1609, and afterwards to that of Castilla.

15. Don Luis de Velasco, Marquis of Salinas, twice viceroy of Nueva España, and once of Peru; nominated president in 1611, being at the time in Mexico.

16. The Licentiate Don Fernando Carrillo, in 1617.

17. Don Garcia de Haro y Avellaneda, with the title of governor, in 1626.

18. Don Juan de Mendoza, Marquis of Hinojosa, in the same year.

19. Don Ramiro Nuñez Perez Felipe de Guzman, Marquis of Toral, Duke of Medina of Las Torres; he presided as grand chancellor from 1627 to 1629.

20. Don Lorenzo de Cardénas y Balda, Count of La Puebla del Maestre, and Marquis of Bacares, with the title of governor, in 1629.

21. Don Garcia de Haro y Avellaneda, at that time Count of Castrillo; he became governor in 1632, and afterwards president.

22. Don Gaspar de Bracamonte, Count of Peñaranda, a chamberlain, ambassador plenipotentiary at the peace of Munster, and president.

23. The Licentiate Don Francisco Ramos del Monzano, Count of Los Francos, of the council and chamber of Castilla, master to the King Don Carlos II.; nominated governor.

24. Don Pedro Portocarrero, Count of Medellin, chamberlain and president; he died in 1679.

25. Don Luis de la Cerda, Duke of Medinaceli, president and afterwards prime minister of the monarchy.

26. The Prince Don Vicente Gonzaga, governor.

27. Don Joaquin Faxardo, Marquis of Los Velez, *adelantado mayor* of the kingdom of Murcia, president.

28. Don Fernando de Aragon, Duke of Montalto, president.

29. Don Joseph de Solis, Duke of Montellano, chamberlain and afterwards president.

30. Don Pedro Nuñez de Prado, Count of Adanero, president.

31. The Duke de Uceda, president; and in his absence, as intermediate president, the Duke de Atrisco.

32. Don Rodrigo Manriquez de Lara, Count of Frigiliana, viceroy of Valencia, admiral of the armada, of the council of state and war, of the junta of the government at the death of Charles II. pre-

sident of the council of Aragon, and afterwards of the Indies; he died in 1717.

33. Don Andres de Pez, lieutenant-general of the royal armada, secretary of the office entitled the Universal Dispatch of the Indies and of the Marine, governor of the council of the Indies; he died in 1723.

34. Don Baltasar de Zuñiga Guzman Sotomayor y Mendoza, Duke of Arion, Marquis of Valero; nominated president in 1723.

35. Don Christóval Portocarrero Guzman y Luna, Count of Montijo, grand equerry to the Dowager Queen Doña Isabel Farnesio, knight of the renowned order of Toisón, and of those of San Genaro, Sancti Spiritus, and San Miguel, ambassador in the courts of England and Vienna; nominated president in 1737; he renounced the office in 1747.

36. Don Joseph de Carvajal y Lencaster, knight of the renowned order of Toisón, secretary of the state dispaches; nominated to the government through the vacancy made by the president, in 1742; he died in 1754.

37. Don Fernando de Silva Alvarez de Toledo, captain-general of the royal armies, knight of the orders of Toisón, Sancti Spiritus, San Genaro, and Calatrava, *mayor-domo mayor* to the king, ambassador to the court of Paris; declared grand chancellor of the Indies in 1757; he presided as such, in the failure of a president, until 1776, when he died.

38. Don Juan Pizarro, Marquis of San Juan de Piedras Albas, knight of the order of San Genaro, chamberlain to his Majesty; his grand equerry, belonging to the council and chamber of the Indies; nominated president in 1763; he died in 1774.

39. Don Joseph de Galviz Gallardo, Marquis of La Sonora, knight, grand cross of the order of Charles III. of the council and chamber of the Indies, secretary of the universal dispatch of the same, and governor of the council in 1775; he died in 1787.

40. Don Francisco Moñino, knight-pensioner of the order of Carlos III. ambassador of his Majesty to the courts of Florence, Venice, and Portugal; nominated governor of the council in 1787.

Series of the Admirals of the Indies.

1. Don Christóval Colon, viceroy, captain-general, and first admiral of the Indies, discovered by him in 1492.

2. Don Diego Colon, viceroy and captain-general perpetual of the Indies, Duke of Veragua, grandee of España, Marquis of Jamaica, *alguazil-mayor* of the city of S. Domingo, eldest son of the admiral, and the successor to the dignity, in 1506.

3. Don Luis Colon de Toledo, Duke of Veragua and La Vega, Marquis of Jamaica, *alguazil-mayor* of S. Domingo, and third admiral, in 1572.

4. Don Diego Colon de Toledo, Duke of Veragua and La Vega, Marquis of Jamaica, &c. fourth admiral.

5. Don Christóval Colon de Cardona, Duke of Veragua, Marquis of La Vega and of Jamaica, &c. admiral of Aragon, and fifth admiral of the Indies.

6. Don Alvaro Colon of Portugal, Duke of Veragua, &c. Count of Gelves, in 1602.

7. Don Jorge Alberto of Portugal and Colon, Duke of Veragua, &c. Count of Gelves.

8. Don Nuño Colon of Portugal, Duke of Veragua, &c.

9. Don Alvaro Colon of Portugal and Toledo, Duke of Veragua, &c.

10. Don Pedro Jacinto Colon of Portugal and Toledo, Duke of Veragua, &c.

11. Don Pedro Manuel Colon of Portugal and Toledo, Duke of Veragua, &c.

12. Don Pedro Nuño Manuel Florentin Colon of Portugal and Toledo, Duke of Veragua, Marquis of Jamaica, &c.

13. Don Jacobo Stuard Colon of Portugal and Toledo, Duke of Veragua de Wernick, and lieutenant-general of the royal armies, gentleman of the chamber to his Majesty; he died in 1785.

14. Don Carlos Stuard Colon of Portugal and Toledo, Duke of Toledo de Wernick and Liria, Count de Ayala, Marquis of Jamaica, &c. master of the chamber to his Majesty.

15. Don Joseph Stuard Colon of Portugal, Toledo, and Stolver, Duke of Veragua, of Wernick, and of Leria, Count of Oyala, Marquis of Jamaica, &c.

INDIOS. See INDIANS.

INDIOS, RIO DE, a river of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Penonomé in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of that settlement, and empties itself into the N. sea, between the rivers Cocle and Chagre.

INDIOS, another, in the island of S. Domingo, which rises in the valley of Neiva, runs *w.* forming a curve, then *s. s. e.* and enters the Artibonito about mid-course. The Spaniards have on its shore a guard established, called La Hondura, to hinder the French from making any incursion in that part.

INDIOS, a village of the province and *captain-*

ship of Ilheos in Brazil, near the sea-coast, and on the shore of the river Ilheos.

Indios, another, with the surname of Aimures, in the same province and *captainship*, on the shore and at the mouth of the river Camamú, on the coast.

INES, S. a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of S. Juan de Matacuna.

Ines, S. another settlement, of the province and *corregimiento* of Rancagua in the kingdom of Chile; annexed to the curacy of Peomo.

Ines, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapó in the same kingdom; situate on the shore of the river Juncál.

Ines, S. another, of the province and government of Guatemala.

Ines, S. a large and lofty mountain of the coast lying between the river La Plata and the straits of Magellan, between the cape of Las Barreras and the port of Santa Cruz.

Ines, S. an island of the strait of Magellan, at the entrance of this strait by the S. sea, close to the coast at this rhumb, near the island of Victoria.

Ines, S. a cape or point of land on the coast of the Tierra del Fuego, between the capes Peñas and San Vicente.

Ines, S. a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapó in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *n.* and enters the Juncál.

INFANTES, Real de los, a valley of the province and government of Sierra Gorda, in the bay of Mexico; one of the settlements founded by Don Joseph de Escandón, colonel of militia of Queretaro, in 1748.

INFIERNO, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Puerto Seguro in Brazil, runs *n. n. w.* and enters that of Las Piedras, between the Santa Maria and the Caete.

Infierno, Agujero del, a small port of the *n.* coast and *w.* head of the island S. Domingo, between the point of La Geringa and that of Los Albaricoques.

INGARA, a river of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the valley of Zopia, and runs *n.* almost parallel with that of S. Agustin, with which it unites near the town of Novita, to enter the S. Juan.

INGATABA, a settlement of the island of Joanes or Marajo, in the country of Las Amazonas, on the *n.* coast, between the settlement of Paraná and the river Oyapoco.

INGATIVA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Bogotá in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; of a very cold temperature, and with productions peculiar to its climate, with about 100 housekeepers, and as many Indians: three leagues from Santa Fé.

INGENIO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Ica in Peru, in the district of which is a valley abounding in dentrites, a species of stone, on which are found, acccurately delineated, the figures of trees.

Ingenio, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the coast of the bay Salada.

Ingenio, another, with the surname of De Oro, in the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru, of the district of the former; annexed to the curacy of Tatasi.

INGENIOS, a settlement of the province and government of Pastos in the kingdom of Chile.

Ingenios, an island near the coast of the province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeiro in Brazil, between the islands Grande and Gebroeders.

[INGLATERRA. See New England.]

INGLES, a port on the coast of the province and government of Costarica, and kingdom of Guatemala, and S. sea, between the gulf of Dulce and the river Estrella.

INGLESES, a settlement and parish of the French, in the island of St. Domingo; situate on the *s.* coast of the *w.* head, between the point of Los Chispas and the Three Rivers.

Ingleses, an island of the river La Plata, by the *n.* coast, close to the island of Antonio Lopez and that of Los Muleques.

Ingleses, a large shoal or sand-bank at the entrance and mouth of the same river, extending from *n. w.* to *s. e.* many leagues.

Ingleses, an isle, near the coast of the island St. Domingo, in the French possessions, between the bay of the Petit Goave and the Tapion.

[INGRAHAM, Port, on the *w.* side of Washington island, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, is divided into two parts by Young Frederick's island. It is a fine harbour for wintering in, being near the sea, and having deep water. Lat. 53° 37′ *n.* Long. 133° 18′ *w.*]

[Ingraham Isles, in the S. Pacific ocean, lie *n. n. w.* of the Marquesas islands, from 35 to 50 leagues distant, and are seven in number, viz. *Oohoona* or Washington, *Wooapoo* or Adams, Lincoln, *Nooheeva* or Federal, *Tatoo-e-tee*, or Franklin, Hancock, and Knox. The names in Italic are those by which they are known to the natives. The others were given them by Captain Joseph Ingraham, of Boston in Massachusetts, com-

mander of the brigantine Hope of Boston, who discovered them on the 19th of April 1791, a day remarkable in the annals of America, the revolutionary war having commenced on that day in 1775, and the first discoveries made under the flag of the United States marked its 16th anniversary. These islands, lying between lat. 8° 3′ and 9° 24′ *s.* and between long. 140° 19′ and 141° 18′ *w.* from Greenwich, are mostly inhabited, and appear to be generally variegated with hills and valleys, abounding with timber and very pleasant. Nooheeva, or Federal island, is represented by the natives to be the largest, most populous, and productive of the whole; which, they say, are 10 in number. The people resemble those of the Marquesas islands; as do their canoes, which are carved at each end. Cotton of a superior quality grows here. The natives were friendly. Before Ingraham's discovery was known, Captain Josiah Roberts, of Boston, sailed in the ship Jefferson for the *n. w.* coast, and likewise discovered these islands. He gave them different names; but, to avoid confusion, the reader is referred to each island under the Indian name, when it is known. As these islands lie in that part of the Pacific ocean, through which vessels from Europe or America, bound to the *n. w.* coast, must pass, and are not far out of their usual track, they may be visited for refreshment in case of need. See Nooheeva, and Marquesas Islands, &c.]

INGRE, a valley in the province and *corregimiento* of Pelaya and Paspaya in Peru. It is large, fertile, and beautiful.

INGUIO, Santiago de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tarimbaro, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán, and kingdom of Nueva España. It contains 16 families of Indians, given to the cultivation of seeds in its district. Two leagues from its head settlement.

INIATE, a small river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, which runs *n.*

[INIES, or Tachies. From the latter name the name of the province of Tachus or Taxus is derived. The Inies are Indians of N. America, who live about 25 miles *w.* of Natchitoches, on a small river, a branch of Sabine, called the Naches. They are, like all their neighbours, diminishing; but have now eighty men. Their ancestors, for a long time, lived where they now do. Their language is the same as that of the Caddos, with whom they are in great amity. These Indians have a good character, live on excellent land, and raise corn to sell.]

INIQUIARI, a small river of the province and government of La Guayana in Nueva Andalucía, which rises in the *sierra* of Maiguatida from various streams, which unite and run *n.* and then turn to the *e.*; and forming many rapids, enter the Caura, near the violent stream of the Garapia.

[INIRCHIA River, or Caguela, the name of Orinoco river, at its source in the mountains to the *w.* between New Granada and Peru, not far from the S. sea.]

INIRITA, a large and abundant river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises near the centre of the province, in the *sierra* of Yaqueza, runs *e.*; and forming a curve inclining to the *n.* enters the Guabiare; and these united run into the Orinoco, after taking up the waters of many others in their course.

INISPIR, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which rises in the lake of Cristal, runs *s.* and enters the Paraná.

[INNA-QUITO, one of the spacious plains upon the *n.* side of Quito in Peru.]

INO, an island of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru; situate in the middle of a river.

INOBU, a bay on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil, between the port Aborroen and the river of La Sierra Salada.

INOCENICO, S. a small river of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, which runs *s.* and enters the Paraná, in the province of Paraguay.

INOJUELO, a valley in the island of S. Domingo, and part possessed by the French. It is large, fertile, and beautiful, and surrounded on the *e.* by the river Guatemu.

INQUISIVE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cicasica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Cabari.

INSA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayan in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

[INSCUA River is laid down in some maps as the *n. w.* and main branch of St. Croix river, an *e.* water of the Mississippi, rising between lat. 46° and 47° *n.*]

INSCUINTEPEC, Santiago de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Coatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa, in Nueva España; of a cold temperature, and situate between some ridges of hills. It contains 115 families of Indians, and is five leagues *n.* of its head settlement.

INSOVAOUBADEBA, a river of the province and government of Louisiana, rising between the

river S. Luis and the lake Misisagan, and running *s.* to enter the river Ovadeba.

INTA, a settlement of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito.

INTINUYO, Altos de, a large and lofty *sierra* of the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Peru, which runs from *s.* to *n.* and serves as a division between this province and that of Cochabamba, and extending from the lake or head of the river Essenerú to the settlement of Totora, of the province of Mizque.

INVERNESS, New, a city of the province and colony of Georgia in N. America. It takes this name from being peopled with highlanders of the city and province of the same name in the *n.* of Scotland, led thither by Captain William Mackintosh in 1738, by order of the procurator of Georgia, Captain George Dunbar. It is situate in the *s.* part of the province, on the shore of the river Alatamha, nearly 20 miles from the city of Frederica.

[IOWA, a river of Louisiana, which runs *s. e.* into the Mississippi, in lat. 41° 5′ *n.* 61 miles above the Iowa rapids, where on the *e.* side of the river is the Lower Iowa town, which 20 years ago could furnish 300 warriors. The Upper Iowa town is about 15 miles below the mouth of the river, also on the *e.* side of the Mississippi, and could formerly furnish 400 warriors. See Riviere du Moins.]

IPACARAI, a lake of the province and government of Paraguay.

IPAMENA, a river of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil, which runs *s.* and enters the Grande de San Francisco, near where this enters into the sea.

IPANE, a settlement of the province and government of Paraguay.

Ipane, a river of this province and government, which runs *n.* and enters the Grande of the Portuguese.

Ipane, another, of the same province, distinct from the former, which enters the Picazura.

Ipane-Gazu, a river of the same province and government as the former two. It runs *w.* and enters the Paraguay in the territory of the Monteses Indians.

IPAPUISAS, or Coronados, a barbarous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Quito, who dwell in the vicinities of the river Pastaza, *s.* and *n. w.* of the Andoas: bounded *n. w.* one fourth to the *w.* by the nation of the Chudaviñas, and *e.* by that of Los Xibaros.

IPARE-MINI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay. It is small, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Paraguay.

IPATIMI, a river of the same province and government as the former.

IPAU, a river of the same province and government as the former. It enters the Uruguay between the Cabaguan and the Mbutuay.

IPAVA, a lake of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía, between the Comesianas and Carinacos Indians; and, according to the map of Juan de la Cruz, it rises in the same place as the Orinoco, and is the source of that river.

IPEBRA, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which enters the Pucazuru between the Pinilli and the Bovi.

IPEGUILA, a river of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme, which rises in the mountains of the *e.* part, runs *n.* and enters the Tarena.

IPENEQUE, a river of the province and government of Chocó in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which rises in the *sierras* of Abide, runs *w.* and enters the Paganagandi.

IPENIN, a river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil, called also Vermellas. It flows down from the mountains to the *w.* runs *e.* and enters the sea, to the *s.* of the bay of San Lorenzo.

IPETUBA, a town of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; situate on the shore of the bay of its name.

IPIALES, a settlement of the province of Pasto in the kingdom of Quito. It is to the *s. e.* of the settlement of Carlosama, and *n. e.* of Tulcan, near the *n.* shore of the river Rumichaca, and in the boundaries *n.* of the province of Ibarra, in lat. 47′ *n.*

IPILLOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, dwelling on the skirt of the Andes, in the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma, and kingdom of Peru. They are very robust and warlike, and friends of the Chunchos.

IPIRE, a river of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná, which rises in the *serranía* of Paraigua, runs *n.* and enters the Unare.

IPLAGUI, a river of the district and territory of Cuyaba in the kingdom of Brazil; which rises in the mountains, runs *w.* and unites itself with the Picurú to enter that of Los Porrudos.

IPOA, a lake of the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the side of the river of which it is formed, opposite the mouth of the Piscomayo.

IPOBA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the sea between the Grande of San Francisco and the causeway or ridge of rocks of its name.

IPOXI, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Sergipe in Brazil, which rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the mouth of the Grande of San Francisco.

IPOYA, a small island of the N. sea; situate near the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeiro. It lies between the Isla Grande and the coast.

[IPSWICH, the Agawam of the Indians, is a post-town and port of entry on both sides of Ipswich river, in Essex county, Massachusetts, seven miles *s.* of Newburyport, nine *n.* of Beverly, 23 *n. e.* by *n.* of Boston, and about a mile from the sea. The township of Ipswich is divided into five parishes, and contains 601 houses and 4502 inhabitants. There is an excellent stone bridge across Ipswich river, composed of two arches, with one solid pier in the bed of the river, which connects the two parts of the town, executed under the direction of the late Hon. Judge Choate. This was heretofore a place of much more consideration than at present. Its decline is attributed to a barred harbour and shoals in the river. Its natural situation is pleasant, and on all accounts exceedingly well calculated to be a large manufacturing town. The supreme judicial court, the courts of common pleas and sessions, are held here once a year, on the first Tuesday of April; and from its central situation, it appears to be the most convenient place for all the courts and public offices of the county. The inhabitants are chiefly farmers, except those in the compact part of the township. A few vessels are employed in the fishery, and a few trade to the W. Indies. Silk and thread lace of an elegant texture are manufactured here by women and children, in large quantities, and sold for use and exportation in Boston, and other mercantile towns. In 1790, no less than 41,979 yards were made here, and the manufacture is rather increasing. Ipswich township was incorporated in 1634, and is 255 miles *n. e.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 42° 39′ *n.* Long. 70° 50′.]

[IPSWICH, NEW, a township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, containing 1241 inhabitants; situate on the *w.* side of Souheagan river, and separated from Whatohook mountain by the *n.* line of Massachusetts; 50 miles *n. w.* of Boston, and about 54 *w.* of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1762, and has in it a flourishing academy.]

IPUCATUI, a lake of the province and government of Paraguay, formed by the river of its name, opposite the city of Asuncion.

IPUICHI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which enters the Parana, between those of Piratini and Icabaqua.

IPUIGTA, a small river of the same province and government as the former, which runs *w.* and enters the Paraguay, between those of Ibóig and Guaraporique.

IPUYES, a barbarous nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the province of Tunja: bounded by that of the Tames, and being descendants of the Laches.

IQUEIUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarapaca in Peru, two leagues distant from Huantajaya, and annexed to the curacy of Tarapaca. It has a good small port, fit for small vessels, which are used to carry on here a fishery for dog-fish and congers, the same being carried to the other provinces for sale. Lat. 20° 14′ *s.*

IQUEIQUE, an isle of the S. sea, near the coast of the same province and *corregimiento* as that in which is the above port. Here there is found in great abundance *huano*, which is the excrement of a certain marine bird, and an excellent manure.

IQUEN, a river of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil, which rises near the coast, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the sea between the Cururú and the Yaqueacú.

IQUI, a river of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, which rises in the mountains to the *e.* runs to this rhumb, and enters the Taréna.

IQUIARI, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions. It rises parallel to the line, runs *e.* between those of Yurubesch and Isie, and enters the Negro by the *w.* part, in lat. 24′ *n.*

IQUIRA, a settlement of the province and government of Neiba in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on an eminence, which causes it to be of a more healthy temperature than the other settlements, and produces all the fruits of a mild climate, such as *papas*, cabbages, cucumbers, and various kinds of pulse. It abounds in washing places of gold, from whence the natives, who are very few, derive some emolument.

IQUITOS, a barbarous and numerous nation of Indians, dwelling in the woods near the river Nanay, to the *n.* of the river Marañon; bounded

by the nation of the Ayacores. Some of them have been reduced to the faith in the settlement of Santa Barbara of the mission near Mainas, which was held by the Jesuits.

IRACA, a settlement of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

IRACUBA, a lake of Guayana, or part of the country of Las Amazonas possessed by the French, on the *n.* coast.

Iracuba, a river of this province.

IRAIVI, a river of the province and government of Quito, which rises between those of Guandes and Ubay, runs parallel to the former, and enters the second, close to the settlement of Concepcion.

IRAMBISA, a river of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito, which rises close to the mine of Cagasa, runs nearly from *w.* to *e.* and enters the Santiago.

IRANA, a large river of the kingdom of Peru, which rises in the *cordillera* of the Andes on the *s.* near Brazil, runs *n. w.* and enters the Marañon.

IRAPA, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná; situate in the *serranía*, one of the missions that were held there by the Aragonese Capuchins.

Irapa, a river of this province, which enters the sea in the gulf Triste.

IRAPILATO, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guanaguato, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán, and kingdom of Nueva España. It contains 1000 families of Indians, 222 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes; and in its vicinity are many estates and farms where they cultivate wheat, maize, French beans, and *chile*, and provide with the same the royal establishments of the mines of the jurisdiction. Eight leagues *w. s. w.* of the capital.

IRAPUN, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, one of those which enter the Cuyuni by the *n.* side.

IRARI, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, or Guayana of the Portuguese. It rises in the territory of the Tuheres Indians, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Marañon between the rivers Tuhere and Cayari, near its mouth.

Irari, a settlement of this province, on the shore of the former river.

IRARINES, San Francisco Xavier de, a settlement of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito.

IRARUROS, a barbarous nation of Indians, who dwell in the vicinities of the river Orinoco, to the *n.* and between the rivers Sinaruco and Apure; bounded *s. e.* by the nation of Los Paos, and *s.* by the Otomacos. In 1732, some missions were established amongst them by the Jesuits, which ended at the abolition of this order, in 1767.

[IRASBURG, a township in Orleans county, in Vermont; situated on Black river, 17 miles *n.* of Hazen block-house, and 12 *s.* of the Canada line.]

[IREDELL County, in Salisbury district, N. Carolina, is surrounded by Surry, Rowan, and Burke. The climate is agreeable and healthy, the lands beautifully variegated with hills, and the soil is rich. It contains 5435 inhabitants, of whom 858 are slaves. At Iredell court-house is a post-office. It is 22 miles from Salisbury, and 17 from Charlottesburg.]

[IRELAND, New, a long narrow island in the Pacific ocean, *n.* of New Britain, extending from the *n. w.* to the *s. e.* about 190 miles, and in general very narrow; between lat. 3° 40′ and 5° *s.* and long. 150° 30′ and 153° 5′ *e.* The inhabitants are Negroes. The island is covered with wood, and abounds with pigeons, parrots, and other birds. West and *n. w.* of New Ireland, lie Sandwich, Portland, New Hanover, and Admiralty islands, discovered and named by Captain Carteret, in 1767. The tracks of Le Maire and Schouten in 1616, of Roggewin in 1722, and of Bougainville in 1768, pass these islands.]

IRES, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which runs *e.* and enters the Rio Negro.

IRIJO, a river of the province and government of Cayena, and kingdom of Tierra Firme, which rises in the mountains, and enters the sea before the bay of Vicente Pinzén.

IRIMBO, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio, and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 143 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and is five leagues *n. w.* of its capital.

IRINARI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Soritór.

IRIS, S. Juan de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of S. Pedro de Casta.

IROCAMPATI, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, in the French possessions, to the *w.* of the mouth of the river Maroni.

IROIS, a point on the *w.* coast of the island of S. Domingo, in the French possessions, between the point of Les Baleines and cape Tiburón.

Irois, a bay of this island, formed by the former point and cape Tiburón.

[IRON Banks, a tract of land on the *e.* side of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio.]

[Iron Castle, one of the forts of Porto Bello in S. America, which Admiral Vernon took and destroyed in 1739. The Spaniards call it St. Philip de Todo Fierra.]

[Iron Mountains, Great, in the state of Tennessee, extend from the river Tennessee to that of French Broad, from *s. w.* to *n. e.* Farther to the *n. e.* the range has the name of Bald Mountain, and beyond the Nolachucky, that of Iron Mountains. The Iron Mountains seems to be the name generally applied to the whole range. It constitutes the boundary between the state of Tennessee and that of N. Carolina, and extends from near the lead mines, on the Kanhaway, through the Cherokee country to the *s.* of Chota, and terminates near the sources of the Mobile. The caverns and cascades in these mountains are innumerable.]

[IRONDEQUAT, called in some maps Ge Rundegut, a gulf or bay on the *s.* side of lake Ontario, four miles *e.* of Walker's, at the mouth of Genessee river.]

IROQUESES, or Iroquees, a nation of Indians of N. America, and of the most numerous and powerful. The country which they inhabit lies between lat. 41° and 44° *n.* and extends about 80 leagues from *e.* to *w.* from the mouth of the river of the same name to that of the Richelieu and Sorrel, and from the lake of the Sacrament to the falls of Niagara; and 40 leagues from *n.* to *s.* from the source of the river Agnes to the Ohio; this, with Pennsylvania, forming its *s.* frontier: bounded *w.* by the lake Ontario, *s. w.* by the Erie, *n.* by lake George and the river S. Lawrence, and *n. e.* by New York. The Iroquees are divided into several cantons, the five principal of which are, Tsonantovans, Goyogoans, Onnotagues, Onnogoats, and Agnies. All of these have a settlement composed of barracks, are 30 leagues distant from each other, and the greater part of them are on the *s.* coast of the lake Ontario. All these Indians speak the same idiom, and are united under a species of democracy similar to that of the Swiss cantons. Many of them have been converted to the Catholic faith, and have formed other settlements; a very handsome one of which is one league from Montreal, situate at the foot of a mountain; and from thence towards the river, within two leagues, are many others.

Iroqueses, a river of the former province, which rises and runs between the rivers Theakiki and Wabache, and enters the former.

Iroqueses, a lake of this province. See Champlain.

IROU, a small river of the kingdom of Brazil, which rises in the territory of the Guayazas Indians, runs *n. n. e.* and enters the head of the Tocantines.

IRUINE, a small river of the province of Virginia, and county of Lunenburgh, in N. America, which runs *e.* then turns *w.* and enters the Dan.

IRUMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Orúro in Peru, 13 leagues from its capital.

IRUPANA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cicasica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Laza.

IRUQUIA, an abundant river of the kingdom of Brazil, which rises in the interior of the mountains, runs *s. e.* and enters the San Francisco.

IRUTIBA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeiro in Brazil, which runs *e.* and enters the sea opposite the Vermejas isles.

IRUYA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, of the jurisdiction of Xuxuy; annexed to the curacy of Humahisaca.

IRUYANE, a river of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito. It rises from some mountains between the rivers Beni and Marmore, runs *w.* and enters a great lake which is on the shore of the latter, and into which it runs.

ISA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in the *llano* of Sogamoso; of a mild, healthy, and delightful temperature, but of small population, containing only 60 housekeepers, and as many Indians. Seven leagues *n.* of Tunja.

ISAAC, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of S. Thomas.

Isaac, a port of the N. sea, on the coast of Nova Scotia, at the entrance of the strait of Canseau.

Isaac, some isles or rocky shoals of the Lucayas isles, to the *s.* of the island Bahama.

ISABEL, S. a city of the island S. Domingo, founded by Admiral Christóval Colon in 1493, on a fertile, pleasant, and healthy spot: he gave it this name in honour of Queen Isabel the Catholic.

Isabel, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Nopaluca, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca, in Nueva España, with 58 Indian families.

Isabel, another, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula in the same kingdom; containing 39 families of Indians, and

distant two leagues *s.* of the capital. Its district is composed of nine other settlements.

Isabel, another, of the head settlement of the district of Tecali in the same kingdom; containing 82 families of Indians.

Isabel, another, of the missions which were held by the religious order of San Francisco, in the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, 11 leagues between the *s. e.* and *s.* of the *real* of the mines of San Felipe de Chiguagua.

Isabel, another, of the province of Californias; situate on the sea-coast, and the most interior part of the gulf of San Felipe de la Visitacion.

Isabel, another, of the province and *captainship* of Sergipe in Brazil; situate on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the river Guaparati.

Isabel, another, a parish of the English, in the *n.* part of the island Jamaica.

Isabel, a large island of the S. sea, and the greatest of those called Of Solomon; discovered, together with the rest, by Alvaro de Mendaña, in 1568. In the *e.* part is the cape Quenado, and to the *w.* the best port, called De Estrella. Its circumference is 228 leagues; it is fertile and full of mountains, covered with thick woods. To the *s. w.* it has the islands of S. Mark and S. Nicholas, and to the *s.* that of Arecifes.

Isabel, another island, of the straits of Magellan, one of the Pinguinas.

Isabel, a bay on the coast of the straits of Magellan.

Isabel, another, on the *s.* coast of the island of Cuba, near the cape of Corrientes.

Isabel, a cape or point of the *s.* coast of the straits of Magellan, entering by the S. sea; one of those which form the entrance with the cape of Pilares.

Isabel, another cape, of the *w.* coast of the same straits, between the river Frances and cape Redondo.

Isabel, some shoals or rocks of the coast of the island of Cuba, in the *w.* extremity, near the cape San Antonio, and opposite the bay of its name.

ISABELA, a river of the island S. Domingo, which rises in the mountains to the *n.* of the capital, runs *s.* and enters the Ozama a little before this falls into the sea.

ISABELICA, a point on the *n.* coast of the island of S. Domingo, between the Petit Trou and the point Briseval.

ISAMBA, a settlement of the *asiento* and jurisdiction of Ambato in the kingdom of Quito, and *corregimiento* of Riobamba.

ISARA, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía, which rises in the country of the Armacotos Indians, runs *n.* and enters the Caura.

ISATIS. See Sioux.

ISCALIANI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucarcolla in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Capachica.

ISCANCE, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, called San Juan de Truxillo; situate in the ancient province of Mocoa, on the shore of the river of its name. It was formerly very rich and populous, having fine gold mines, which were worked by the inhabitants. It is at present reduced to great wretchedness. Thirty leagues *s. e.* of Popayán, in lat. 1° 47′ *n.*

Iscance. The aforesaid river rises near the ruins of the city of Truxillo, and not far from the head of the Magdalena, and joins the Rodriguez to enter the Caqueta. In it is found a fish called by the natives dog-fish, and which follows vessels, uttering cries.

ISCARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas in Peru, of the archbishopric of Charcas; annexed to the curacy of Huachazalla.

ISCATLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuguio in Nueva España. Five leagues to *e. s. e.* of its head settlement.

ISCHILIN, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, and jurisdiction of the city of Cordoba in Peru.

ISCUCHACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Conaica.

Iscuchaca, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Xauja.

Iscuchaca, a river of the same province as the above settlement, having at its origin the name of Pari, which it afterwards changes to this. Over it is a good bridge for the accommodation of traders of the different provinces.

ISEGUEI-GUAZU, a river of the province and government of Paraguay.

ISHUA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Abucara.

ISIANA, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises to the *w.* of the city of Santiago, and *s.* of lake Totta, and enters the Meta; but, according to the map and description of Mr. Bellin, it is called Isanác, and enters the Negro.

ISIDRO, S. a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, on the shore of the river La Plata, and at the mouth of that of Las Conchas, near the capital.

Isidro, S. another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo, and kingdom of Chile; situate near the coast.

Isidro, S. a canal or narrow pass on the *s.* coast of the strait of Magellan, which communicates with the sea, being formed by the last of the islands lying by that side.

Isidro, S. a point of land of the *s.* coast of the strait of Magellan, one of those which form the second narrow pass, and called De la Barranca de San Simon.

Isidro, S. another point or cape, of the *n.* coast, in the same strait of Magellan, called by others De Caña, or Forward.

ISILIMBI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Latacunga, and kingdom of Quito; the natives of which maintain themselves by making vats, pitchers, and other vessels of clay, of great neatness, and with which they supply the whole province.

ISIMENA, a settlement of the jurisdiction of Santiago de las Atalayas, in the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

ISIPOTI, a river of the province of the Chiquitos Indians in Peru. It runs *e.* through the territory of the Guarayos Indians, and enters by the *w.* into the Paraguay.

ISLA, San Joseph de la, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Aguas Calientes in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of its head settlement; from whence it lies 10 leagues to the *n. w.*

Isla, another settlement, of the province and government of Tucumán, on the shore of the river Dulce, between the settlements of Lopez and La Dormida.

Isla, or Island, the generic term of a tract of land surrounded by sea or water. The principal islands in America are the following; each of which are properly noticed under their respective articles.

In the Pacific sea.

Amortajado,	Ciones,
Amsterdam,	Cocos,
Apostles,	Corales,
Aviquirina,	Evangelistas,
Chapira,	S. Gabriel,
Chepillo,	S. Roque,
Chiloe,	Taboga,
De Chucas,	Farallones,
Juan Fernandez,	Mocha,
Galápagos,	Nonura,
Galera,	Pacheca,
Gallo,	Palma,
Gorgona,	Perico,
Gorgonilla,	Perros,
Guadalupe,	Perlas,
Guanos,	Plata,
Iqueique,	Puna,
Lobos,	Del Rey,
Malpelo,	De Salamon,
S. Lorenzo,	De S. Felix,
Santa Catalina,	S. Martin,
Taboquilla,	Showten,
Mancera,	Tumáco,

In the N. sea.

Anguila,	Marigalante,
Antigua,	Monges,
Aruba,	Orchilla,
Aves,	Palomas,
Barbadoes,	Rosario,
Barbudos,	Samballas,
Barú,	S. Bartolomé,
Bastimentos,	S. Bernard,
Buen Ayre,	S. Christóval,
Coche,	S. Lucia,
Comagre,	S. Martin,
Cubagua,	S. Eustaquio,
Curazao,	Santa Cruz,
Deseada,	S. Thomas,
Dominica,	Sonda,
Goldren,	Springer,
Granada,	Tabago,
Margarita,	Tortuga,
Monserrate,	Trinidad.

In the Brazilian sea.

Ascencion,	Machiana,
Cananea,	Martin Vaz,
Cayenne,	Noroña,
Caviana,	De Picos,
Flora,	S. Salvador,
Gallo,	Santa Barbara,
Goare,	Santa Catalina,
Grande,	Solimoes,
Inglesa,	Espíritu Santo,
Marajo,	Taparica,
Isleos,	Trinidad.

In the sea of Magellan.

Barneweldt,	Falkland,
Buena Justicia,	Del Fuego,
Buena Esperanza,	Heremitens,
Dawaert,	Maire,
Diego Ramirez,	Sebald,
Diego Rodriguez,	De los Estados, or
Diego Ruiz,	Statenland.

Isla Fuerte, a small island of the N. sea, near the coast of the province and government of Cartagena, opposite Sinú, and at the entrance of the gulf of Urabá.

Isla Real, or Cape Breton. [See Sydney.]

ISLAS, Siete, or Seven, the name of so many islands of the river Essequebo, of the province and government of Guayana, in the part possessed by the Dutch.

Islas del Rey, or De las Perlas, a portion of islands of the S. sea; situate in the gulf of Panamá, near the coast. They are filled with Negro slaves belonging to the inhabitants of the capital, employed in the pearl fisheries, the pearls here being esteemed for a size and beauty not to be found in other parts. Near the largest of these islands, and in which there is a moderate-sized port, is the spot where a battle was fought between the armada of the S. and the English pirate Edward David, who was conquered, in 1685.

[ISLE of Wight, a county of Virginia, on the *s.* side of James's river, *w.* of Norfolk county, being about 40 miles long, and 15 broad, and contains 9028 inhabitants, including 3867 slaves. A mineral spring has been discovered near the head of the *w.* branch of Nansemond river, about 10 miles from Smithfield, and 12 from Suffolk. It is much resorted to, and famed for its medicinal qualities.]

[Isle Royal, on the *n.w.* side of lake Superior, lies within the territory of the United States, *n. w.* of the Ohio, is about 38 miles long, and in many places about 10 broad. The natives suppose that this and the other islands in the lake are the residence of the Great Spirit.]

ISLEOS, Roca de los, a small island of the N. sea, near the coast of the province and government of Venezuela. It is to the *w.* of the island Orchilla, of a very hot climate, and desert, in lat. 11° 50′ *n.*

ISLES, a point on the coast of Nova Scotia or gulf of St. Lawrence; one of those which form the entrance of the great bay of Chaleurs.

Isles, a bay on the *w.* coast of the island of Newfoundland; large and sheltered, and in the middle of George's and Dead-man's bays.

Isles, another, a very large bay on the coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia, between port Frankland and the city of Halifax.

Isles, a port on the *s.* coast of the same province as the former bay, to the *w.* of Torbay.

[ISLESBOROUGH, a township in Hancock county, Maine, formed by Long island, in the centre of Penobscot bay, 15 miles in length, and from two to three in breadth. It was incorporated in 1789, contains 382 inhabitants, and is 214 miles *n. e.* by *n.* of Boston.]

[Isles de Madame lie at the *s.* end of Sydney or Cape Breton island, on which they are dependent. The largest of these, with cape Canso, the *e.* point of Nova Scotia, form the entrance of the gut of Canso from the Atlantic ocean. See Sydney.]

ISLETA, a settlement of Nuevo Mexico; situate on the shore of the Rio Grande del N. opposite the settlement of Socorro.

Isleta, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Agustin, in the same kingdom, distinct from the former, on the shore of a river which enters the Grande del Norte.

Isleta, another, called also Quart de l'Isle, being a parish of the French, in the part which they possess in the island of S. Domingo, on the *s.* coast and at the *w.* head, between the settlement of Los Cayos and Mesle bay.

Isleta, another, with the addition of Paso, being of the missions which are held by religious order of S. Francisco in Nuevo Mexico, distinct from the former.

ISLETAS, three small isles lying close to the coast of Martinique, at the entrance of the port Cul de Sac Royal, and opposite the fort which defends this coast.

Isletas, two other islands, in the S. sea, near the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo in Peru, opposite the port of Guarmey.

[ISLIP, a township of New York; situate in Suffolk county, Long island, *e.* of Huntington, and contains 609 inhabitants: of these 93 are electors, and 35 slaves.]

ISLLAMAS, S. Antonio de, a settlement of the province and *corregimienio* of Pomabamba in Peru; one of the missions which are held by the religious order of San Francisco; situate on the shore of the river Iruna, between that of the Beni and the *cordillera* of the Andes of Cuchoa.

ISLOTE, a small isle or rock of the N. sea, close to the *e.* coast of the island Inagua Grande, to the *n.* of the island S. Domingo.

Islote, another, in the S. sea, near the coast of the province and *corregimento* of Arica in Peru, opposite the point of Cales.

Islote, another, in the river of Valdivia, between the island of Rey and that of Las Animas.

ISLOTES, five small islands; situate at the mouth of the Orinoco, opposite the island of Cangrejos.

ISQUANDE, a small and poor settlement of the province and government of Esmeraldas, and

kingdom of Quito, with a small port in the S. sea, which is shallow, and fit only for small vessels.

ISSER, a small island of the gulf of S. Lawrence, in the province of Nova Scotia, close to the *e.* coast of the great island of Anticosti.

ISTAPA, Barra de, a point of land, nearly disjoined from the mainland, on the coast of the S. sea, in the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Suchitepec in the kingdom of Guatemala.

ISTMO de Panama, or Del Darien. [See Panama.]

ISTULANA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, and jurisdiction of the city of Santiago del Estero. It has been destroyed and laid waste by the infidel Indians.

ITA, a settlement of the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the shore of a river of the same name, and *s.* of the city of La Asuncion.

ITABAGUA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil. It runs *n.* and enters the Xingú.

ITABERABA, a town of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil; situate near the coast.

ITABOCA, or Alcobaca, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Para in Brazil, on the *w.* shore of the river Tocantines.

Itaboca, a fall of the above river; the same which impeded the Portuguese from ascending the river further, when about to investigate the country which is filled with Tocantines Indians. This fall is in lat. 3° 49′ *s.*

ITABUCU, a large river of the province and government of Paraguay, to the *e.* of the nation of the Guaranies Indians. It runs *e.* and enters the Atlantic.

ITACAMBIRA, a settlement or village of the Portuguese, in the province and *captainship* of Puerto Seguro in Brazil, on the shore and at the source of the river Verde.

ITACEROMIN, a small island near the coast of the province and *captainship* of Marañan in Brazil, between the river Marañan and the bar of Cuma.

ITACORUSA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river Xingú, near where this enters the Marañon.

ITACUATIARA, Barra de, a shoal of rock at the entrance or mouth of the river of this name, in the province and *captainship* of San Vicente and kingdom of Brazil.

ITAEMBE, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *e.* and enters the Paraná.

ITAGUARI, Igari, or Menici, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Iviñeyma.

ITAI, a river of the same province and government as the former. It enters the Uruguay between the Paraguay and the Naumby.

ITALAQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaxa in Peru.

ITAMAN, a river of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil, which runs *e.* and turning afterwards to *s.* enters the sea.

ITAMARACA, a province and *captainship* of the kingdom of Brazil; bounded *n.* by the province of Paraiba, *s.* by that of Pernambuco, *e.* by the sea, and *w.* by the country of the Tapuyos Indians. It is irrigated by the river of Los Marcos, and is very fertile in tobacco, cotton, Brazil wood, and more particularly in sugar-canes, from which a very considerable quantity of sugar is made. The climate is very hot. This *captainship* was founded by Pedro Lopez de Sousa, who, having obtained, as a reward for his services performed in America, 50 leagues of territory from the king of Portugal Don Juan III. took this *captainship* as a part of the same. It afterwards, by female succession, descended to the house of the Marquises of Cascaes.

Itamaraca, the capital, is of the same name, with the dedicatory title of Nuestra Señora de la Concepcion; situate on the top of a mountain in the island. It is small, and contains 200 housekeepers, with a port, which makes its commerce respectable, a parish church, three large sugar mills, and many cultivated estates; so that it abounds in the necessaries of life. In the city are two companies of Portuguese troops, which serve as a garrison. The French made themselves masters of it, and kept it till 1635. It is 13 miles *n.* of Olinda. Lat. 8° 0′ *s.* Long. 35° 6′ *w.*

Itamaraca, an island, which is a part of the above province, and in which the capital is situate, at the entrance of the river of Los Marcos; three leagues long, one wide, and eight in circumference, and having a good fort, which was built by the Dutch, with the name of Orange, in 1640, when they made themselves masters of the island.

ITAMBEI, a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on the shore of the river Treviana.

ITAMBIRA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river Dulce.

ITAMHAEN, or Tunham, a river of the pro-

vince and *captainship* of Puerto Seguro in Brazil, which runs *e.* and enters the sea between the rivers Caravelas and Sarnabitiva.

ITAMUGAS, a river of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil, which runs *e.* and turning *s.* enters the sea.

ITAN, a small river of the kingdom of Chile.

ITAPE, a settlement of the province and government of Paraguay.

ITAPEBA, a river of the province and *captainship* of San Pablo in Brazil, which rises in the mountains near the coast, runs *n. w.* and unites itself with the Rio Negro to enter the Grande of Curituba or Iguazú.

ITAPEBA, a point of land on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, which runs into the sea, forming a gulf or port.

ITAPO, a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru; situate on the shore of the river Guarapambi.

ITAPUA, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which enters the Uruguay opposite the settlement of the mission of Los Mártires.

ITAPUA, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the Jesuits in the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the shore of the Paraná, on a peninsula formed by two other small rivers, which run into the Paraná.

ITAPUAMA, a town of the province and *captainship* of Sergipe in Brazil.

ITAPUCA-GUAZU, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *w.* between the Itapuca-mini and the *sierra* of Los Quince Puntos, and enters the Paraguay.

ITAPUCA-MINI, a river of the same province and government as the former, which also runs *w.* and enters the Paraguay.

ITARA, a river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía, which rises in the country of the Paraparucotas Indians, runs *n.* and turning *w.* enters, much increased with the waters it collects, into the Orinoco, to the *w.* of Ciudad Real.

ITASARI, a river of the province of Xibaros in the kingdom of Quito, which runs *s. w.* to the *e.* of the river Marañon, and enters the same in lat. 3° 5′ *s.*

ITATA, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Chile; bounded *s.* by the province of Puchacay, and *n.* by that of Maule, being divided from the same by the river of this name. It is very fertile, and covered with estates.

ITATA, a river of the same kingdom, which rises in the mountains of its *cordillera*, and runs *e.* to the *n.* of the city of Concepcion, near to Imperial, through a deep ravine. Although it may be waded, it is generally crossed by rafts. After receiving the waters of another river, called Nubbe, it enters the sea in lat. 36° *s.* [On the shores of this river are the best grapes to be found in Chile.]

ITATA, a settlement of the province of Gairá and government of Paraguay; situate on the shore of the river Yaguari.

ITATI, a settlement of the province and government of Paraguay; situate at the mouth of the river Paraná, to the *e.* of the city of Corrientes.

ITATIN, a settlement of the province and government of Paraguay; once situate on the shore of the river of its name, but destroyed by the infidel Indians.

ITATINES, a barbarous nation of Indians, dwelling on the borders of the river Paraguay towards the *e.* between the river Iguarú to the *s.* and the Mbotetey to the *n.* The Jesuits established amongst them a mission, and founded the settlements of Igaripe and Nuestra Señora de la Esperanza; but a short time afterwards they were abandoned by the natives, who fled to their woods and former haunts.

ITAYA, a lake of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito, on the shore of the river Napo, and *n. n. e.* of the other lake, called Capuan.

ITAZU, or ITATU. See PEQUERI.

ITENES, a large and abundant river of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito, which rises in the territory of Matogroso, possessed by the Portuguese, runs *s.* and forming a semicircle, follows its course to *n. n. w.* and after running many leagues, collects the waters of the Ubay and Baure, incorporating itself with the Marmoré, in lat. 11° 55′ *s.* It then receives the waters of the Castela, and with the name of Madera enters the Marañon or Amazons, by the *s.* part, in lat. 3° 13′ 18″ *s.* On the *e.* shore is the settlement of La Reduccion de Santa Rosa de la Estacada, which was invaded by the Portuguese in 1761, who fortified it with two redoubts.

ITIQUIRA, a small river of the district of Cuyaba in the kingdom of Brazil, which rises in the mountains, runs *n. w.* and enters that of Los Porrudos about its mid-course, to run into the great lake of Los Xareyes. The geographer Don Juan de la Cruz calls it Itucúra, and gives it a *w.* course.

ITOCO, a settlement of the jurisdiction of Muzo, in the *corregimiento* and province of Tunja, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is very poor

and reduced; but celebrated for its fine emerald-mine of its name, from whence have been extracted these precious stones, admirable alike for their size and quality, though at present it yields nothing of consideration. The population of this settlement consists of 50 housekeepers and a very few Indians. Near it, on a mountain of the same name, is a stone-slab, on which is the print of an human foot, and which they say was of that of St. Thomas. It is about eight miles in a *s. w.* direction from Tunja. Lat. 5° 24′ *n.* Long. 73° 49′ *w.*

ITOTOS, a barbarous and numerous nation of Indians, of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, who dwell in the mountains to the *w.* of the valley of Upár. They are but little known.

ITU, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Paraguay, on the shore of the river Uruguay, near where this joins the river La Plata.

ITUATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Ayapata.

ITUCALES, a barbarous nation of Indians, inhabiting the woods to the *n.* of the Marañon. These savages are few, and bounded by the nation of the Urarinas, from whom they are thought to have descended.

ITUCARA, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which enters the Picazuru.

ITUZAINGO, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *s.* and enters the Ibiquei-guazu.

[IWANEE, a little town near St. Jago de Cuba, where a small remnant of the ancient Indians live, who have adopted the manners and language of the Spaniards.]

IXCALPAN, a settlement and head settlement of the district of Cotaztla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tuxtla, in Nueva España; containing 35 families of Indians, and being close to the settlement of Rinconada.

IXCANTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Juquila, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayán, in the same kingdom. It contains 33 families of Indians, and is 28 leagues *e.* with a slight inclination to *n.* of the capital.

IXCAPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Atoyaque, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayán. It contains 40 families of Indians, who occupy themselves in the cultivation and commerce of cochineal, tobacco, seeds, and cotton. Eleven leagues *w.* with a slight inclination to *n.* of its head settlement.

IXCATEOPAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in the same kingdom. It contains 150 families of Indians, whose commerce consists in making loaf-sugar, the soil abounding in sugar-canes. Two leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

IXCATLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Huejutla in the same kingdom; situate on a dry and barren eminence: of a warm temperature, and containing 170 families of Mexican Indians, who cultivate greatly *magueyes*, from which they extract *pulque* and honey. Five leagues from its capital.

IXCATLAN, another settlement, which is the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Teutila in the same kingdom: of a warm and moist temperature, and containing 500 families of Indians, including those of the wards of its district, who employ themselves in the cultivation and commerce of cochineal and *baynilla*. Nine leagues *s.* of its capital.

IXCUNTLA, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Sentipác in the same kingdom. It contains 30 families of Indians, and a convent of the religious order of San Francisco: of a warm temperature, and eight leagues from its capital.

IXHUATLA, SAN CHRISTOVAL DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Moloacán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Acayuca, in Nueva España: of an hot temperature, and containing 47 families of Indians. Eighteen leagues *n. e.* of the capital.

IXHUATLAN, SAN PEDRO DE, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of Córdoba in Nueva España. In its neighbourhood passes a river which fertilizes its territory, and is full of trout and other fine, though small fish: of a mild temperature, and inhabited by 210 families of Indians. Five leagues *n. w.* of its capital.

IXHUATLAN, another settlement, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Orizaba of the same kingdom: of a cold temperature, and containing 161 families of Indians, who trade by cutting of wood, fuel, and making charcoal, the only production of the place. One league *n. w.* of its capital.

IXHUATLAN, another, of the head settlement of the district of Chapala, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zayúla, in the same kingdom. It contains 75 families of Indians, and is two leagues *n.* of its head settlement.

IXLAHUACAN DE LOS REYES, a settlement

and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa in Nueva España; situate on a rough and broken territory, watered by three large rivers, which flow from a mountain called Cofre de Perote, to the *n. w.* The name of this settlement is taken from a stream which intersects it, and which runs only in the rainy season. The population consists of four families of Spaniards, 40 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and 62 of Indians. Its principal trade consists in the purgative medicine called jalap, which grows here in great abundance, and is carried for sale to Vera Cruz, to be conveyed to Europe. Nine leagues *w. s. w.* of its capital.

IXMALHUACAN, Santiago de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Cozamaloapán in Nueva España; situate in the centre of the top of an elevated mountain, on the side of which is a large *llano* or plain, scant of water, the want of which the inhabitants supply by wells, although this water is thick and unwholesome. It contains 192 families of Indians, and is two leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

IXMIQUILPAN, an *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of the kingdom of Nueva España; bounded *e.* by the jurisdiction of Mextitlan, *s. w.* by that of Tula, *w.* by that of Huachipá, and *n.* by that of Zimapán. It is 14 leagues in length from *e.* to *w.* and 11 in width from *n.* to *s.* Its temperature is, for the most part, mild, although it is not without some settlements where the heat and cold are in the extremes. Its principal productions are hemp and cotton; of the first is made rigging for ships, and of the latter many kinds of woven stuffs: these, together with the cattle, of which there are large breeds, affording a very considerable commerce. The inhabitants also sow seed and grain; but the harvests, from drought, are but small, and only in the head settlement of Orizaba are they abundant, being there fertilized by the river Mextitlan, the only river of this province. Its population consists of the following settlements.

Santa Maria,	Cardonál,
San Agustin,	Orizaba,
Ixtlatlaxco,	Espinas,
Tepexic,	Sotota,
San Agustin Ixtlatlaxco,	Cerritos,
San Miguel Xonacapa,	Palma Gorda,
San Juan,	Deguedo,
Tlazintla,	Capuxá,
Alberto,	Canxa,
Tepetizqui,	Debodee.
Dadó,	

The capital is of the same name; of a dry and hot temperature; of extreme heat in the summer, and cold in the winter; scanty in vegetable productions, as it is in water. It has in its territory three small settlements or wards, and a sumptuous temple of the religious Augustins, the same being the priory of the province. The population consists of 600 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, employed in making rigging and cotton garments, and in breeding cattle. Seventy-five miles *n. e.* of Mexico, in lat. 20° 26′ *n.* Long. 98° 20′ *w.*

IXPALTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Juxtahuaca in Nueva España. It contains 118 families of Indians.

IXQUINTANONOYAC, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España, containing 40 families of Indians.

IXQUINTEPEC Penoles, an *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of the kingdom of Nueva España; much reduced; of a rough, mountainous, and barren soil, and cold temperature, producing nothing but maize, which affords the only article of trade to the natives, except that of cutting wood, the country being covered with fir and other timber, with which they supply the other jurisdictions.

The capital is the settlement of the same name: Its population consists of 50 families of Miztecos Indians and 12 of *Mustees*: 185 miles to the *s. e.* of Mexico, in lat. 17° 45′ and in long. 98°. The other settlements of this *alcaldía mayor* are,

S. Juan Elotepec,	S. Pedro Chilapa,
Santiago Tlazoyaltepec,	Sta. Catalina Estetla,
S. Pedro Totomachapa,	S. Mateo Tepantepec.
Sta. Maria Huitepec,	

IXTAC, San Francisco de, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of San Juan de los Llanos in Nueva España. It contains 480 families of Indians, including those of Maztalán. Six leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

IXTACALCO, San Matias de, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Mexilcalzinco in Nueva España; situate in the great lake of Chalco. It has a convent of the religious order of San Francisco. It is very fertile and pleasant, and serves as a place of recreation in the spring to the people of Mexico, who go to it by the lake in canoes covered with flowers, and with bands of music. This settlement is between Mexico and Mexilcatzinco, a little more than a league from each.

IXTACAYOTLA, San Lorenzo de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tepehuacan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Mextitlan, in Nueva España; containing 245 families of Indians, and very close at the *e.* of the capital.

IXTALUTLA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Teozaqualco in Nueva España; containing 48 families of Indians, who cultivate cochineal and some maize. Seven leagues *s.* of its head settlement.

IXTAPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Palmar, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca, in Nueva España. It contains four families of Spaniards, as many of *Mustees*, and 18 of Indians. At the distance of four leagues is a water-mill for grinding wheat, and near to it is a farm of small cattle, and three cultivated estates. Four leagues from its head settlement.

Ixtapa, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Miguel, in the head settlement of San Francisco del Valle, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepéc, in the same kingdom. It contains 102 families of Indians, who trade in salt; and is situate on a plain of a very hot temperature, being annexed to the curacy of Texupilco, from whence it is three leagues distant to the *s.*

Ixtapa, another, of the head settlement of Juquila, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayan, in the same kingdom. It contains 62 families, and is 30 leagues *n.* of its capital.

Ixtapa, another, of the head settlement of Escateopán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Mexilcaltzinco, in Nueva España; half a league to the *e.* of Mexico, and containing 130 families of Indians.

IXTAPALUCAN, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chalco in Nueva España. It contains 125 families of Indians, and a convent of the religious order of S. Domingo. Two leagues *n.* of its capital.

IXTAPAS, San Miguel de, a settlement of the head settlement of San Francisco del Valle, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepéc, in Nueva España; situate on an extensive *llano* or plain of a mild temperature, and annexed to the curacy of its capital, from whence it is seven leagues distant. It contains 59 families of Indians, dedicated to the cultivation of sugar-canes, of which they make much sugar and honey.

IXTATEPEC, Santiago de, a settlement of the head settlement of Teutalpán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan, in Nueva España; distant two leagues and an half from its head settlement.

Ixtatepec, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of Santa Cruz; the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Antequera in Nueva Espana; of a cold temperature. It contains a convent of the religious order of S. Domingo, and 700 families of Indians, who live by the cultivating and trading in cochineal, and making cotton stuffs. Seven leagues from its capital.

IXTEPEXI, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca. Although it is very extensive, it contains no more than three settlements, which are head settlements of districts, and small wards, where the natives cultivate cochineal and cotton, of which they make various kinds of woven stuffs.

The capital is of the same name, with the dedicatory title of Santa Catalina; of an hot temperature. It contains 550 families of Indians, including those of the wards or small settlements in its district, who are occupied in the cultivation of cochineal, in which they trade. One hundred and ninety-two miles *s. e.* of Mexico, and 26 from the city of Oaxaca, in lat. 17°. Long. 96° 53′. The other settlements are San Juan de Chicomesuchil and San Mateo Calpulalpa.

IXTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of Xoxutla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca, in Nueva España.

IXTLAHUACA, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Metepéc in Nueva España. It contains 1740 families of Indians, and is seven leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

Ixtlahuaca, another settlement, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Colima in the same kingdom; situate between two lofty mountains, from whence flow down many streams, which irrigate and render fertile the country. It produces various vegetable productions, and abundance of maize, in the cultivation of which the inhabitants are employed. The population amounts to 132 families of Indians, and it is nine leagues *e.* of its capital.

IXTLAHUACAN, San Mateo de, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcoco in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, annexed to the curacy of Tezcontepec, and contains 114 families of Indians. Eight leagues *n.* of its capital.

Ixtlahuacan, another settlement, in the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Autlán, of the same kingdom. It contains 15 families of Indians, and is very close to the settlement of Exutla.

IXTLAPA, a settlement of the *alcaldia mayor* and jurisdiction of Tula in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of its capital, a league and an half from the same, and containing 130 Indian families.

IXTLAN, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Xala in Nueva España. It contains 84 families of Indians, and some *Mustees* and Mulattoes; is of a cold temperature; and in its district are various mills, in which are made sugar and honey, in which the

trade of the place consists, besides some seeds and fruits. Four leagues *e.* of the capital.

IXTLAN, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of Santo Tomas, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Antequera in the same kingdom, and of the province and bishopric of Oaxaca. It is of a mild temperature, and contains 500 families of Indians, used to the cultivation of cochineal, in which their commerce consists. Eight leagues *e.* of the capital.

IXTLAN, another, of the head settlement of Zanguio, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zamora, in the same kingdom; situate on a plain, bounded *s.* by the great saline grounds and fountains of warm water of Seventy-two springs, *e.* by the Great Chapalicas swamps, *n.* by a lofty mountain, and *w.* by the river Grande. It contains 50 families of Indians, whose trade consists in salt fish and maize, which they sow. Six leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

IXTLATLASCO, SAN AGUSTIN DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixmiquilpán in Nueva España. Ten leagues from its capital.

IXTOLUCAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Yautepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca, in Nueva España. One league to the *s.* of Ticomán.

IXUTLAN, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Autlán in Nueva España. It contains 160 families of Indians.

IZA, a territory and country of the nation of the Moscas, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, *e.* of Bogotá and *s. w.* of Tundama. It was discovered and entered in a pacific manner by Juan de San Martin, in 1537. In it are many settlements of Indians.

IZANGUITI, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which enters the head of the Uruguay.

IZANNA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions. It runs *s. s. e.* collecting the waters of several other lesser rivers, and enters the Negro.

IZAPARANA, an abundant river of the same province and country as the former. It is the same as that which runs from Peru with the name of PUTUMAYO; see this article.

IZATLAN, or AGUALULCOS, an *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of Nueva Galicia, and bishopric of Guadalaxara; of limited extent, mild temperature, and abounding in all kinds of grain and fruit, as well as in large and small cattle, the latter being a subject which particularly calls the attention of the persons living in the estates of Miraflores and La Laxa, where there are 100 families of Indians, and 20 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. This *alcaldía* has only three settlements, which are head settlements of districts, and some other small settlements. The capital is Agualulco, and the others,

Magdalena,	Amatlán,
Oconahua,	Izatllán,
San Juan,	San Marcos.

IZATLAN, a settlement and head settlement of the district of this jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor*; situate on the shore of a lake or swamp. It has a convent of the religious order of San Francisco.

IZCATLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlán in Nueva España, of a cold and dry temperature. It contains 83 families of Indians, and belongs to the curacy of Cuistlahuaca, in the jurisdiction of Yanguitlan. It produces a tolerable quantity of cochineal and cotton, of which the natives make fabrics and mantles called *oaxaca*, and both the one and the other afford a good commerce. Twelve leagues *n.* of its capital.

IZHUATLAN, S. CHRISTÓVAL DE, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guayacocotla in Nueva España. It contains 466 families of Otomies Indians, including those of the wards or farms of its district.

IZHUATLAN, another settlement, which is a small ward, annexed to the curacy of Tamapachi, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Guachinango of the same kingdom.

IZQUINTENANGO, a town of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala.

IZQUINTIA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Suchitepec in the kingdom of Guatemala; situate on the coast of the S. sea.

IZQUINTLAPILCO, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Octupam in Nueva España.

IZTACOMITLAN, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Los Zoques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

IZTACOSTE, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa, in the same kingdom as the former.

IZTAHUACAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Caxititlán in Nueva España. Four leagues *e.* of its capital.

IZTAPA, a settlement of the same province and *alcaldía mayor* as the former.

IZTAPA, another, in the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Capabanastla in the same kingdom.

IZTEPEC, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of S. Salvador, in the same kingdom as the former settlements.

IZUCAR, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España. It is for the most part of a mountainous territory, barren and rough, and producing nothing but scanty crops of grain and seeds. It was formerly much reduced, and on this account were added to its jurisdiction those of Aguatlán and Teopantlán, both which are very poor. There is, however, a considerable population in the following settlements:

San Lucas de Culucan,
Santa Maria de la Asuncion,
San Martin de Alchichica,
S. Juan de Epatlán,
Tepexoxuma,
Tepapayeca,
Chietlán,
S. Nicolas Tenexcalo,
Aguatlán,
Telipán,
Ahuatelco,
Ahuehuezingo,
Santiago Azalán,
Teopantlán.

The capital of this jurisdiction is of the same name; situate on the skirt of a volcano. It is of an hot and dry temperature, contains two parishes, one of Spaniards and another of Indians; in the former are 240 families of the former, and some of *Mustees* and Mulattoes: the charge of the second is vested in the religious order of S. Domingo, and it consists of 94 families of Indians, whom they call *forasteros* or strangers, and 850 of Mexicanos in the wards of its district; these wards amount to 16. Thirty-one leagues *s.* of Mexico.

J

JAAYA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, which runs in a large body to the *s.* and enters the Putumayo, in the territory of the Araucanos Indians.

JABARABA, a town of the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeiro in Brazil; situate at the source of the river Paraibuna.

JACABIRA, a river of the same province and country as the former, which rises in the territory of Cumayaris Indians, between the rivers Cuchivara and Madera, runs *e.* and enters the latter.

JACAIBAMBA, a large lake of the kingdom of Peru, in the province and government of Canta, formed from the river Carabaillo, which runs *w.* and empties itself into the S. sea, to the *n.* of Lima.

JACAPATOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chillaos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

JACARAI, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil; situate *w. s. w.* of the town of Iambute.

JACARE, a small river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, which runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Madera, between those of Macacipa and Giparana.

JACINTO, S. a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena; situate in the mountains of the district of Maria, one of the towns formed, in 1776, by the governor Don Francisco Pimienta.

JACINTO, S. another settlement, in the province and government of Maracaibo; situate on the shore of a small river which enters the Matazán.

JACINTO, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of the town of the Marquesado del Valle, and *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas, in Nueva España. It contains 58 families of Indians, who trade in cochineal, maize, fruit, woods, lime, coal, and fuel, these being its productions. It is one league *n. n. w.* of its capital.

JACINTO, S. another, of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; situate on the *w.* shore of the river Topayas, near its mouth or entrance into the Amazonas.

JACHAL, a small town of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the kingdom of Chile; situate *n.* of the city of S. Juan.

JACHAL, a river of this province and kingdom, which rises towards the *n.* in the *cordillera*, runs *e.* and loses itself in certain lakes from a want of inclination in the territory.

JACKMAN, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes; situate on the *s.* coast.

JACKSOMBURG, a settlement of the pro-

vince and colony of Georgia, on the shores of the river Pompon, near its entrance into the sea.

[JACKSON'S River, a head water of James's river in Virginia, rises in the Warm Spring mountains, about 20 miles *s. w.* of the Warm Spring mountains, and runs *s. w.* through the valley, until Carpenter's creek joins it from that quarter, when the river assumes the name of Fluvanna, and flows *s. e.* About three quarters of a mile from its source it falls over a rock 200 feet into the valley below. The sheet of water is broken in its breadth by the rock in two or three places, but not in its height. Between the sheet and the rock, at the bottom, you may walk across dry. It is near half as high again as Niagara, but is only 12 or 15 feet wide.]

[JACKSON, a new county of Georgia.]

[JACKSONSBOROUGH, a small post-town of S. Carolina, on the *w.* side of Edisto river, about 23 miles *w.* of Charlestown.]

[JACMEL, a jurisdiction and sea-port town on the *s.* side of the island of St. Domingo. This jurisdiction, in the French part of the island, contains three parishes, is remarkable for the goodness of its soil, and the abundant crops of coffee, and is susceptible of a great augmentation. Its exports from January 1, 1789, to December 31, of the same year, were 27,350 lbs. white sugar; 55,624 lbs. brown sugar, 4,072,702 lbs. coffee, 406,832 lbs. cotton, and 10,046 lbs. indigo. The duties on exportation of the above amounted to 15,619 dollars, 26 cents. The town is situated on the *s.* side of the neck of the *s.* peninsula. The town is six leagues *w.* of Cayes de Jacmel, 7½ *e.* of the bay and town of Baynet, as far *s.* of Leogane on the *n.* side of the peninsula, 13 *s. w.* of Port au Prince, and 53 *e.* of cape Tiburon. Lat. 18° 21′ *n.* Long. 75° 2′ *w.* from Paris.]

[JACMEL, CAYES DE, a town and parish on the *e.* side of the stream of its name, six leagues *e.* of the above town of Jacmel. This parish is bounded *e.* by the plain on the Spanish part, at the foot of the mountains of Bahoruco, 80 leagues square, fit for any kind of cultivation. On the neighbouring mountains coffee would succeed well.]

JACO, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Puerto Seguro in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the river of Los Frayles and the mountain Pasqual.

JACO, a bay on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Seara, of the same kingdom, between the river Guarahú and the rock of Porcelados.

[JACOB'S Creek, an *e.* water of Youghiogany river in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. There is a carrying place six miles *w.* to Monongahela river, from the Youghiogany, opposite the mouth of this creek.]

JACOBINS, River of the, or DE LOS DOMINICOS, in the island of Guadalupe. It rises in the mountains, runs *w.* and enters the sea between the rivers Bailiff and Herbs.

JACOBO, S. a settlement of the province and government of Cinaloa in Nueva Espana; situate near the town of Rosario.

JACOBO, S. another settlement, in the island of Trinidad; situate on the *n.* coast, with a fort for its defence.

JACOME, a river of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná. It rises *s.* of the valley of La Pasqua, and unites itself with the Santiago to enter the Marapiri.

JACORE, a small river of the province and country of Las Amazonas. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Madera, by the side of the Aripuana.

JACQUES, S. Islands of, near the coast of the country of Labrador, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, between the islands of Channel and Esquimales.

JACQUES, S. a river of Canada, which runs *n.* and enters lake Superior.

JACQUES, S. a bay of the *n.* coast, in the island of Martinique, between the settlement of S. Marie and the Pain du Sucre.

[JACQUES, S. See ST. JAMES.]

JACUADA, a river of the country of the Tocantines Indians, in the province and *captainship* of Pará, and kingdom of Brazil. It runs *n.* and by the *s.* part enters the Guanapú, after having united itself with a branch of the Marañon or Amazon, called Tagipure. Its mouth is in lat. 2° 31′ *s.*

JACUNDA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, which runs *n.* in the territory of the Portuguese, between the Tocantines and Pacajas, and enters the Marañon or Amazon, in the arm formed by the island of Joanes or Marajo.

JACUARON, a river of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, which runs *s.* turns *e.* and empties itself into the lake Miní.

JACURA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the shore of the river Guaique, to the *e.* of the city of Coro.

[JADAGHQUE. See CHATAUGHQUE.]

JADAN, a settlement of the province and *cor-*

regimiento of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the mountains to the *e.* of that capital.

JAECES, a barbarous nation of Indians, descended from the Scimigaes, who dwell in the woods of the rivers Tigre and Curaray.

JAEN DE BRACAMOROS, a province and government of the kingdom of Quito, bounded *n.* by the territory of Zamora of the province of Loxa, *w.* by that of Piura, *s.* by the river Marañon, and *e.* by the woods and country of Los Xivaros. It was discovered by Pedro de Vergara, who was sent by Gonzalo Pizarro in 1538, and was shortly afterwards subjected by Juan de Salinas, who was its first governor. It was at that time called Silla, and Chacaigna or Igualsongo, and Pacamoras, the latter of which titles it preserved for many years, until that the Indians making an insurrection, destroyed the principal towns: the inhabitants, after the lapse of half a century, again becoming settled in the city of Jaen, which gave the name to the province, and the former titles being entirely lost, it added to this name that of Yaguarsingo and Bracamoros. It is of a very mild temperature, abounding in cotton, of which are made good woven stuffs, also in *cacao* of an excellent quality, wild wax, and tobacco; these productions being carried to Lima and to the kingdom of Chile, through the province of Piura and its valleys, and being sold there at a high price. It has pastures wherein are bred a sufficient number of mules and horses; rich mines of gold, although not of the finest quality, and washing places, where the Indians collect this metal in considerable quantities. In its woods are abundance of wild beasts and animals, such as tigers, leopards, bears, and *dantas*, called here the great beast, and inhabiting the cold parts of the *cordillera*. This province is watered by the rivers Guancobamba, Chinchipe, Paracassa, Turumbasa, Numballe, Palanda, Simanchi, Sangalla, and San Francisco, which divides the bishopric of Quito from that of Truxillo. Its population is very small, and reduced to the cities of Jaen, Loyola, Valladolid, and Santiago de las Montañas; but improperly so called, as they are in fact nothing but poor settlements, in a state of ruin and wretchedness, as indeed are the following:

San Joseph,	Chinchipe,
Chito,	Chirinos,
Sander,	Pomaca,
Charape,	Tomependa,
Pucará,	Chucchunga.

The which have become thus reduced from the constant invasions of the infidel Indians.

The capital, which bears the same name as the province, was founded on a plain surrounded by mountains, called De Clachimayo, by the Captain Diego Palomino, in 1549, and on the shore of the river Chinchipe or Guancabamba on the *e.* side. It is of a good temperature, abounds in vegetable productions, and has a fair trade, as being in the direct road of the post in its way from the *sierra* to Piura, to pass through the valleys to Lima. It is nevertheless so destitute that its inhabitants scarcely amount to 4000, the greater part of them people of colour, or at least very few of them Spaniards: 314 miles *s.* from Quito, and 96 *s. e.* from the city of Loxa, in lat. 5° 25′ *s.* and long. 78° 33′ *w.*

[JAFFREY, a township in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on the *s.* side of the Great Monadnock, six miles *n.* of the Massachusetts line, 19 *e.* of Connecticut river, and about 56 *w. s. w.* of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1773, and contains 1235 inhabitants. Here are found red and yellow ochre, alum, vitriol, and black lead in great quantities: the buck-bean, (*menyanthes*), said to be a rare plant in New Hampshire, and of singular use in medicine, is found at Jaffrey, near the Great Monadnock.]

[JAGO. See SANTIAGO.]

JAGUA, GRANDE, a settlement of the island of Cuba; situate on the *n.* coast, near the settlement of Nizao.

JAGUA, CHICA, a settlement of the same island and coast; situate between the former settlement of this name and the bay of Matanzas.

JAGUARIBE, a river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil, which rises near the coast, runs *n.* and enters the sea close to the bay of Ubarana.

JAGUEYES, a bay of the coast of Peru, in the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo, close to the port Malabrigo.

JAHUYAY, a small river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, which rises in the territory of the Cocamas Indians with flat heads, runs *n.* and enters the Marañon, opposite the settlement of San Joaquin de los Omaguas.

JAIBA, a lake of the province and government of Paraguay, which is formed from a waste-water of this river, on its *w.* shore.

JAIBA, another lake, on the *w.* coast of the island of Puná, in the province and government of Guayaquil.

JAIME, S. an island of the straits of Magellan,

very close upon the *s.* coast, between the island of Ruperts and the mountain of the Pan de Azucar.

JAIME, S. a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the shore of the river Guanapalo, near the mouth where this enters the Apure.

JAINA, a settlement of the island of St. Domingo; situate on the *s.* coast, on the shore of the river of its name.

JAINA. This river rises in the mountains of the S. runs to the same rhumb, and enters the sea between the river Nigua and the capital.

JAINA, another, in the province and country of Las Amazonas, which rises in the territory of the Abacaris Indians, runs *e.* and turning to *n. n. e.* after an extended course, enters the Juraena.

JALAHUI, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Latani, and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta, in Nueva España. It contains 113 families of Indians, and is 22 leagues from its capital.

JALAPA, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena; situate opposite the settlement of Sabanilla.

JALCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chillaos in Peru, of a very cold temperature.

JALOMBO, a small settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

JALOSTOTITLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Lagos in the kingdom of Nueva Galicia. Twelve leagues *w.* ¼ to *s. w.* of its capital.

JALTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Jahuibe, and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta, in Nueva España. It is of an hot temperature, and contains 18 families of Indians, and is 23 leagues from the capital.

JAMA, a large river of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito. It runs *w.* and not far from the sea turns its course to *n. w.* and enters the Pacific, forming the bay of Cara, in lat. 7° 30′ *s.*

JAMA, another, a small river in the province and government of Guayaquil, and district of Puerto Viejo, which runs forming a semicircle, and enters the sea behind the point of Ballena.

JAMAICA, a large island of the N. sea, one of the Greater Antilles, discovered by Admiral Christopher Columbus, in 1494, in his second voyage, when he changed its name to that of Santiago, which it preserved as long as it was in the power of the Spaniards, but which it lost in 1655, when it was taken by certain English sent out in a powerful squadron by the Protector Cromwell, and commanded by Admiral Penn; Colonel Venables directing the disembarkation of the troops, who met with a severe repulse on their landing. The island was, however, afterwards ceded by the Spaniards to the English, having at that time no more than 3000 inhabitants, including Negro slaves, and no other commerce than that done by the pirates. After the restoration of King Charles II. to the English throne, its population became increased to 18,000 inhabitants, and these began to cultivate *cacao* and sugar-cane, and to collect salt; so that it has become, at the present day, one of the most commercial, fertile, and rich provinces of all America.

It is the largest island of the Antilles, excepting those of Cuba and S. Domingo, and lies between lat. 17° 44′ and 18° 32′ *n.* and between long. 76° 6′ and 78° 18′ *w.*; is 124 geographical miles long from the point of Negrillo to the *w.* to the point of Morante to the *e.* and 44 at its widest part, namely, from the point of Gallina to the *n.* to the point of Portland to the *s.* and is of an oval figure. It is extremely well situate for commerce, being 170 miles *s.* of the island of Cuba, and 196 *w.* of the island of S. Domingo, with the advantages of 16 large bays and 30 ports, or places where there is secure anchorage for vessels. It is intersected by a chain of mountains which run through nearly the whole island from *e.* to *w.*; the *w.* part of the same being called the Blue Mountains; and from these flow innumerable rivers abounding in every species of fish, and many of them being navigable in canoes, so that the sugar-canes of the different plantations are thus brought down to the coast. These mountains are covered with trees of different kinds, particularly the cedar, lignum-vitæ, and *caob*, and exhibit a constant verdure. Some of the woods rise higher than the rest; and this variation, together with the different colours of the foliage, combined with the plantations, form at a distance a delightful prospect. Some of the rivers have, after a violent tempest, changed both their course and their name, and many run for leagues under ground. The celebrated Dr. Sloane enumerates more than 100 rivers, which would more properly be called torrents; for their course being generally but for a few miles before they enter the sea, they carry down with them large stones, pieces of timber, and sand or earth, so that the stream becomes quite choked in many places, and at others precipitates itself down a fall of 50 or 60 feet. The water of the fountains distant from

the sea is preferred to the river-water, and particularly to that in the vicinity of Port Royal, where it is thick, and occasions flux and other disorders to those who drink it. Here are various fountains and rivers, the waters of which are accustomed so to petrify the aqueducts as to impede their course.

The river the most worthy of those to be noted is that of Abraham's Plantation, in the *n.* of the island. Near the point of Morante, in the *e.* part, there is in a wood a bath of warm water, which being taken internally and bathed in, cures the cholic, an infirmity very common here. Nearly two miles from the sea there rises from the mountains certain salt streams, which united form the river De la Sal. This river forms pools where the sea-water meets it, and the moisture being exhaled from these by the heat of the sun, a great quantity of salt is deposited, which, although not very white, is often found in large lumps. Here are various lakes; and that called Rio-hoa receives an abundant supply of water from a river of an invisible course.

The climate of Jamaica is mild, and more varying than that of the other islands; nor is there a country under the tropics where the heat is less troublesome; for the wind, which regularly blows from the *e.* and which is called *briza*, brings with it often such refreshing showers, as to render the nights delightful. Towards the *e.* and *w.* of the island, the temperature is not so good as to the *s.* and *n.* owing to the thick woods which are in the former, rendering those parts more subject to tempests of wind and rain. In the mountainous parts the air is much colder. Although it generally rains in January, yet are May, October, and November, looked upon as the winter months, on account of the tempests of thunder and lightning which then prevail, and which will frequently last for days together without intermission, inundating the territory, and leaving the roads impassable. The whole year round there is a regular intense heat in the morning, from eight o'clock till the *briza* springs up. This wind the common people have christened the Doctor, and whilst it lasts the Negroes labour in the fields, and every one engages himself in his respective occupation. This wind comes from the sea, and has the appearance of smoke: it continues increasing in power till twelve o'clock, when it is at the highest; and then dying gradually away, it ceases at five till the next morning. At eight at night the land-breeze springs up, and blows four leagues from the coast, and continues increasing until twelve o'clock, when it begins to die away, and at four in the morning is entirely gone. The former of these winds is stronger at some times than at others, particularly during the full moons, and in December, January, and February, when the *n.* winds prevail, so as to become confounded with it; though it is always less felt near the sea, except in Port Royal and fort Del Paso, where it is stronger and lasts longer. The land-breeze is felt later in the city than in the above-mentioned places. As the tropical winds do not blow directly from the *e.* but vary from *n. e.* to *s. e.* according to the position of the sun; so the sea-breeze varies in the same proportion, not always blowing from the same point; this not being the case with the land-breeze, which comes regularly from the mountains of the *s.* and *n.* parts. Sometimes the sea-breeze blows in the winter months for 14 days and nights successively; and then there is not a cloud to be seen, but a dew falls, though not even this, when the *n.* winds prevail. These breezes have no influence in the valleys amidst the mountains, but the *n.* winds root up the trees. As the land-breeze springs up at night, and the sea-breeze in the day, it is according to them that vessels can either enter or leave the port, namely, entering it in the day-time and leaving it at night. The *n.* winds are more frequent when the sun is nearest to the tropic of Capricorn, and consequently furthest *s.*: it is then that the nights are cold and unsalutary; for these winds being joined by the land-breeze become so powerful as to dry up the sugar plantations and the vegetables in the parts lying towards the *n.*; but in the part towards the *s.* its violence is mitigated by the interposition of the mountains. It should be observed, that this wind is seldom attended with rain. Tempests were scarcely known in this island until 70 or 80 [100 or 110] years ago, when occurred those terrible hurricanes and earthquakes which caused such infinite mischief, and particularly to the shipping. The nights are very fresh, and in them falls a dew which is esteemed noxious, and more particularly to newcomers. In the *llanuras* and plains the rains are violent. The ebb and the flow of the tides are scarcely to be distinguished, being so much dependent on the winds. During the whole year the days and nights are equal or nearly so, the longest day being 13 hours and the night 11; the twilight not lasting more than three-quarters of an hour. The months of July, August, and September, are called the hurricane months; and there is, in fact, scarcely a year that passes but some hurricanes are experienced. The strong *n.* winds bring sometimes tempests, with hail and flashes of lightning, which last the whole night, but without thunder,

though, when this does occur, the peals are dreadful. Earthquakes are as common here as in the island of S. Domingo; and they have done infinite mischief, as was the case in the years 1687 and 1692. Shortly after the latter period, the city of Port Royal was burnt, and has not since been rebuilt. Hurricanes, in short, are what are most to be dreaded in this island: one of the most dreadful happened in 1712; and this was followed by another equally distressing in 1722, accompanied by an earthquake.

The mountains are steep, and some inaccessible, from being surrounded by great chasms, and torrents formed by the rains. The valleys are very level, and the soil without stones. Only one part of the island is cultivated; and, indeed, were it entirely so, it would produce three times as much as it does at present. There are plantations on all the coast, but not far in-land. There are certain meadows and *llanuras* where the Indians sow maize; but the grass is so high, and pasturage in such quantities, that the Spaniards, who although rather devoted to breeding cattle than to agriculture, were under the necessity of burning it.

The native productions of this island are sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, coffee, indigo, pepper, *cacao*, several sorts of woods and medicinal herbs, and tobacco; although this not of a very good quality, nor esteemed by others than the Negroes. No kind of European grain grows here save maize, Guinea wheat, and pease of different sorts. The fruits which are most abundant are China oranges, sweet and sour limes, citrons, pomegranates, *mameyes*, *papas*, pines, *guavas*, melons, water-melons, and various kinds of apples and pears, though the latter are only found here and there, and are dissimilar to those of Europe. Besides the above, we must add wild cinnamon, very useful in medicine, *manzanilla*, a tree of beautiful appearance and excellent wood for ornaments, but of a fruit and juice very poisonous; the *caob* used so much by the English, as that it was exported to them in 1770 to the value of 50,000*l.*; the palm, from which is extracted much oil, greatly esteemed by the Negroes, as well for food as medicine; the white *leño*, used for building ships, as being impervious to the worm; the soap-tree, the fruit of which answers the purpose of that article for washing; the *palo colorado* (red wood) and wood of Campeche for dyeing, the *guayacán*, zarzaparilla, *China*, *casca*, tamarind, aloe, and cochineal. Of these productions there used to be exported yearly, of sugar 1000 *arrobas*, 30,000 *azumbres* of rum, as many of molasses, 3,000,000 of pounds of pepper, 500 bags of ginger of 500 lbs. each, 1000 bags of cotton of 180 lbs. each, 800 chests of coffee of 300 lbs. each, and with all these an immense quantity of the drugs above enumerated. But the principal commerce is that which it does with the Spaniards of Tierra Firme and Nueva España, in the sale of Negroes and European effects to the amount of 5,000,000 dollars annually. Few islands abound so much in cattle as does this: horses, mules, and asses, are very cheap here, and the cows and oxen, although large, might be larger, did not the natives entirely give themselves up to their plantations; supplying themselves with flesh-meat from the *n.* colonies. The sheep are well-sized, and their flesh is good, but their wool is inferior: here are plenty of goats, kids, rabbits, and swine. In the bays, ports, and rivers, are abundance of fish of all sorts; amongst which the tortoise is most esteemed. Here are many kinds of fowl, wild and domestic, more parrots than in any other island, woodcocks, Guinea fowl, pigeons, geese, ducks, pelicans, and *fragatas*, the fat of which is used medicinally. Here are also fire-flies, which are a species of cantharides, are luminous, and appear green in the day and brilliant at night, and this even after they are dead.

[Jamaica is divided into three counties, Middlesex, Surry, and Cornwall; subdivided into 20 parishes, as follows: Middlesex contains those of St. Mary, St. Ann, St. John, St. Dorothy, St. Thomas in the Vale, Clarendon, Vere, St. Catherine, the town of Santiago de la Vega, the capital, and 13 villages; 244 sugar plantations, and 43,626 Negroes. Surry contains the parishes of St. Andrew, St. George, Portland, Port Royal, St. David, St. Thomas in the East, Kingston, the towns of Kingston and Port Royal, eight villages, 159 sugar plantations, and 27,337 Negroes. Cornwall contains the parishes of Trelawney, St. James, Hanover, Westmoreland, St. Elizabeth, the towns of Savannah-la-Mar, Montego Bay, and Falmouth, 309 sugar plantations, and 57,835 Negroes. The whole 20 parishes contain 18 churches and chapels, and each parish has a rector and other church officers. Presentations to livings are made by the commander-in-chief.]

In 1736, this island had six fortresses, with the names of Fort Charles or Carlos, in Port Royal; Port de la Roca, at the entrance of Kingston, Fort of Port Antonio, Fort William, Fort Morante, and Fort of the bay of Carlisle. The troops consist of nine regiments of militia, infantry, and horse, which contain about 3000 men, also eight companies independent of king's pay. By the law of the island, every male between the age of 16 and 60 is obliged to enlist into the militia. In its ecclesias-

tical jurisdiction it is, like all the other colonial churches, dependent on the bishop of London; and in what relates to the political and military departments, it is ruled by a governor nominated by the king of England, who is always a person of the first rank and pretensions, with the title of captain-general, admiral, and grand-chancellor of the island, with a faculty of appointing to all kinds of commissions, of convening and dissolving the assembly (the which is composed of 12 persons of the first distinction, nominated by the king, and who form the privy-council; and 43 representatives of the people, elected by the parishes), and of pardoning all crimes, excepting those of felony and homicide. In short, he possesses a most complete authorty; and his salary being 2500*l.* per annum, independently of the magnificent presents offered on his arrival, the allowances made him by the assembly, and what is contributed by the Jews, as well as other emoluments, may be put down at 10,000*l.* annually; so that this appointment is looked upon as the best under the crown, after the viceroyship of Ireland.

In 1778, this island had 17,949 white inhabitants, including 8000 Jews, 166,904 Negroes, slaves, bondmen, and Mulattoes, 680 sugar plantations, 110 cotton manufactories, 100 plantations of pepper, 30 of ginger, 150 of coffee, and eight indigo manufactories. In 1735, there was an insurrection amongst the Negro slaves, who, retiring to the mountains, made war against the English; and although they were generally subdued, there still remain some maintaining the stronger positions, and frequently making sallies, in which they do considerable mischief. Whilst this island was in the power of the Spaniards, after it was conquered and settled by Juan de Esquibel in 1509, it was under the jurisdiction of an abbacy, erected in 1514, and was given as a property to Admiral Christopher Columbus, and made a marquisate, entailed on the first-born of the Dukes of Veragua, who maintain the title to the present day. It is 140 leagues from the coast of Tierra Firme. The capital was Santiago de la Vega, and now Kingston.

[After the particular and faithful account of this island delivered by Alcedo, our observations will be chiefly confined to such circumstances as may relate to it in a statistical point of view subsequently to the time he wrote; namely, to its population and productions.

Jamaica is said to contain 4,080,000 acres; of which 900,000 acres were planted in 1675; and in November 1789, there were no more than 1,907,589 acres located or taken up by grants from the crown. The number of white inhabitants, in 1787, was 30,000; freed Negroes 10,000; Maroons 1400; and slaves 250,000; in all, 304,000. The value of this island as British property, at the above period, was estimated as follows: 250,000 Negroes, at 50*l.* sterling each, 12½ millions; the landed and personal property and buildings to which they are appurtenant, 25 millions more; the houses and property in the towns, and the vessels employed in trade, 1½ millions; in all 39 millions.

From the report of the committee of legislature in Jamaica, December 20, 1799, there were then,

	Acres.
In coffee plantations, - -	15,343
In sugar plantations, - - -	105,232
In provison grounds, - - -	7,771

These are the only plantations enumerated by acres in this report. Mr. Bryan Edwards, in 1792, states there were then worked by Negroes,

	Negroes.
Sugar plantations, - 767, -	140,000
Coffee plantations, - 607, -	21,000
Breeding pens, and pastures, 1017, -	31,000
On pimento and cotton plantations, and Negroes in towns, - - -	58,000
In all,	250,000

Since Mr. Edwards wrote, the coffee plantations have increased tenfold in produce, and greatly, of course, in number; and the Negroes, in 1805, in Jamaica, may be taken at 280,000.

Jamaica is an island of so great importance, that it is matter of interest to consider its produce distinctively.

Exports

[*Exports from Jamaica.*

Report House of Commons, May 5, 1806.

	Rep. House of Com. 1785		Bryan Edwards.		H. C. 1806.	
	1773.		1787.		1805.	
	To Great Britain.	America.	To Great Britain.	America.	To Great Britain.	
Sugar, hogsh. 13cwt. of 112lb.	93,400	2400	64,000	700	130,000	America, no return.
* Rum, punch. of 110 gallons,	17,280	8700	18,145	3000	18,000	
Melasses, ... gallons,	4,140	5700	2,316	4100	—	
Coffee, ... cwt.	3,684	2863	3,716	2676	189,161	
Indigo, ... lbs.	131,100	300	27,623	—	35,000	
Cotton, ... lbs.	404,400	8800	1,905,000	1000	2,300,000	
Pimento, ... lbs.	137,970	55,200	609,794	6650	2,257,045	

* Jamaica, laying deep in the bay of Mexico, to *w.* does not supply the American colonies most to the *n. e.* and who in those latitudes use most of rum, proportionally with the Windward islands.

Produce of Jamaica, comparative with the total produce of the British West Indies.

Return to House of Commons, May 6, 1806, of imports to Great Britain of Coffee and Sugar.

	Coffee. Cwt.			Sugar. Hogsh. 13 cwt. of 112 lb.		
Years.	Jamaica.	Other Islands.	Total Coffee.	Jamaica.	Other Islands.	Total Sugar.
1793	28,928	61,619	90,547	80,300	83,200	163,500
1794	35,307	101,034	136,341	89,800	73,500	163,300
1795	42,169	80,101	122,270	83,200	45,100	128,300
1796	33,870	68,357	102,227	83,400	47,800	131,200
1797	58,741	42,851	101,592	80,030	41,044	121,074
1798	70,823	74,029	145,042	83,350	67,350	150,700
1799	82,527	40,539	123,066	95,000	98,000	193,000
1800	106,223	66,251	172,474	110,300	67,530	177,830
1801	121,368	64,460	185,828	143,200	79,950	223,150
1802	155,661	59,323	214,984	144,100	117,350	261,450
1803	117,936	34,674	152,610	125,000	87,300	212,300
1804	176,531	No return.	—	120,000	109,000	239,000
1805	189,161	No return.	—	132,000	92,700	224,700

From the above table appear the following results:

First, That Jamaica alone returns above one-half of the sugar produced by the whole of the British colonies.

Secondly, That Jamaica produces above three-fourths of the total coffee.

Thirdly, (and it is the most important result in compilations of this nature), That Jamaica is yet a growing and improving colony; and that its cultivation appearing progressive, and especially of coffee, a further increase of produce may yet be expected, and a further market in Europe become necessary, and to be provided.

Jamaica exports, and sends to Great Britain yearly, about 20,000 puncheons of rum, being]

[about two-thirds of the total rum freighted home from the British colonies.

From a table relating to sugar imported to Great Britain, and from Jamaica, in proportion to the importation from all the other British W. Indies, it is to be noticed, that from 1795 to 1798, a more than ordinary disproportion occurs, by a falling off in the produce of the Windward isles, occasioned by ravage of the plantations in Granada from insurrection, and in St. Vincent's by the Charibes.

For six years to 1798, Jamaica returned a steady average of about 84,000 hogsheads of sugar.

The very high prices of sugar in the European market for four years preceding, and highest in 1798, excited speculations of extending the sugar plantations in Jamaica and other islands; and this, aided with the new and more productive Bourbon cane, accounts for the increase of sugar from Jamaica, progressive, to 1803; whilst (with the exception of St. Vincent's and Granada, and above all, Tobago) the Windward islands, having no extra, spare, and fertile lands, to do the same, yet in some degree profited by planting the superior species of cane.

The following statement, whilst it corroborates what we have above observed relative to the growing importance of Jamaica, will shew the wonderful increase which took place in the produce of coffee in that island from the moment the duties were reduced.

In the year 1752, the total export of coffee from Jamaica was rated at 60,000lbs. In 1775, it was 49,398lbs. Until 1783, it never exceeded 350,000lbs when a reduction of the heavy duty upon it took place. In the year 1790, the quantity was trebled, exceeding two millions and a quarter. In the year 1795, it rose to 5,902,113lbs. and the following is a statement of its progress since; the exports being given as returned each year in the house of assembly by the naval office.

	Lbs. Coffee.
From 30 Sept. 1800, to 30 Sept. 1801,	9,992,859
1801, —— 1802,	17,961,923
1802, —— 1803,	15,866,291
1803, —— 1804,	22,063,980
1804, —— 1805,	24,137,398
1805, —— 1806,	29,298,036
1806, —— 1807,	26,761,183
1807, —— 1808,	29,528,273
1808, —— 1809,	25,586,668

The exports of Jamaica for one year, ending the 5th of January 1788, amounted in sterling money to 2,136,442*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* In 1787, the exports to the United States amounted to 60,095*l.* 18*s.* and importations from the United States to the value of 90,000*l.*

The official value of the imports and exports were, in

	Imports.	*Exports.*
1809,	£.4,068,897	£.3,033,234
1810,	4,303,337	2,303,579

And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain were, in

Coffee.		Sugar.		Pimento.	Rum.	Cotton Wool.
Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.			
Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Lbs.	Galls.	Lbs.
1809, 214,415	1635	1,504,612	19	2,219,367	3,470,250	1,886,743
1810, 232,308	4186	1,611,422	6	2,392,964	3,428,452	1,798,172

Admiral Rodney enriched this beautiful island with many of the rare productions of the east, which fell into his hands by the fortune of war; particularly the bread-fruit tree, the true Ceylon cinnamon tree, and the mango tree. Jamaica can boast of a botanical garden containing the rarest collection of curious trees and plants perhaps in the world; of which a catalogue has been published. The botanical garden contains, among other valuable productions, the Chinese hemp, palm, Otaheite plum, tallow-tree, gum-arabic, paper-mulberry, from which paper and cloth are made, tea plant, and Chinese olive. The other productions, both animal and vegetable, are such as are common to the other islands in the W. Indies; and have been, for the most part, detailed by our author; but mahogany is now become scarce. In many parts of Jamaica there is a great appearance of metals; and it is believed that the Spaniards had mines both of silver and copper. A lead mine was indeed opened some years ago, near to the Hope estate, in St. Andrew's parish; but the possessors find more profit in cultivating the surface of the earth than by digging for what may be contained in its bowels. See WEST INDIES, and COLD SPRING.]

English Governors who have presided in Jamaica.

1. Colonel Doyley; nominated first governor when the English became possessed of the island, in 1655; he left off persecuting the Spaniards who remained, and established the colony; governing with address, when there arrived, nominated by Oliver Cromwell,

2. Major Sedgwick, whose power lasted but a few months, since he died from the novelty of the food and climate.

3. The same Colonel Doyley; who took the government with the general acclamation of the inhabitants; but as soon as the death of the right owner was known in England, a successor was nominated in,

4. Colonel Brayne, an Irishman and partizan of the protector; but he also had the misfortune to die a few days after his arrival at Jamaica with a force of 1000 men, in 1658.

5. The aforesaid Colonel Doyley, for the third time; when he was confirmed in his office by parliament, after the death of Oliver Cromwell; but separated from it at the restoration of Charles II. to the English throne, in 1661.

6. Lord Windsor; who established the laws and civil government, and evinced the best dispositions; but he governed only two years; for having permitted the Flibustiers to settle in the island, a complaint was made by the court of Spain of the piracies and robberies they committed under the protection of his government, and he was consequently separated from it, in 1663.

7. Thomas Moddyford, a rich inhabitant of the island of Barbadoes, and who had established himself at Jamaica during the government of the the former. In his time the colony underwent a better organization, and the abolition of the aforesaid piracies tended greatly to increase its wealth.

8. Thomas Lynch, who followed in the footsteps of the former, giving a commission to the pirate Morgan, in the expeditions made against the Spaniards, at Maracaibo, Granada, Panamá, Portobelo, and Chagre; he was separated from the government by the strong representations made by the Spanish court to England, in 1773.

9. The Duke of Albemarle; sent with a particular commission to extirpate the pirates; he issued an order that all such as were apprehended should be hung; and this did not fail soon to remove the evil complained of; he was much venerated in the Spanish parts, and died regretted, in 1689.

10. Lord Jusquin; in whose time the French, commanded by Mr. Daviot, invaded the island; also there occurred in his time the great earthquake, in which upwards of 10,000 persons perished, in 1692.

11. Lord Bellemont; in his time, the Scotch under his protection established themselves in the province of Darien, but were routed by the governor of Cartagena; he governed until 1708.

12. Count of Peterbourg; sent out to renew the hostilities respecting the establishment of Darien, with an authority of impressing for his service all the British vessels that might be in America.

13. The Duke of Portland; who was nominated governor in 1721; he died in 1726.

14. The Count Stayrs; nominated in the same year of 1726; he governed until 1737, when was nominated,

15. Sir Edward Trelawney; whose reign was the longest and most satisfactory to the court and to the inhabitants of the island; he suppressed the insurrection of the Indians; leaving the government for England, in 1752.

16. Admiral Charles Knowles; whose merits had rendered him conspicuous, and who was chosen as successor; he governed until 1761, when he returned to England, and then went to Russia, to arrange some maritime affairs relative to that empire.

17. William Henry Littleton; governor in 1762; and in 1766, promoted to be ambassador at the court of Lisbon.

18. General Edward Wortley Montague; nominated in the above year, and the next sent as ambassador to Russia.

19. General William Monckton; nominated in 1767.

20. Sir C. Dalyng.

21. Lord William Campbell, general engineer of America, governor of S. Carolina; nominated in 1780.

[22. Lieutenant-governor Alured Clarke, in 1789.

23. Captain Sir T. Shirley, Bart. in 1790 and governed till 1791.

24. Captain-general William Woodley, from the above year to 1794.

25. Major-general Charles Leigh, from 1795 to 1799.

26. Captain-general, governor in chief, and vice-admiral Lord Lavington, K. B. from 1800 to 1807.

27. Lieutenant-governor Duke of Manchester, the present governor.]

[JAMAICA, a township in Windham county, Vermont, watered by several branches of W. river, and containing 263 inhabitants.]

[JAMAICA, a post and chief town of Queen's county, New York, in the *w.* part of Long island, and contains a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, and a Dutch church, an academy, and nearly 100 dwelling-houses. It is 12 miles *e.* of New York city. The whole township contains 1657 inhabitants, of whom 237 are electors, and 222 slaves]

JAMALCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chillaos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Ron.

JAMBUTE, a town of the province and *captainsip* of San Vicente in Brazil, *s.* of the town of Pinhanga.

JAMES, S. a county of the province and colony of Virginia; bounded *e.* by Charles county, and extending along both sides of the river of its name. It contains 108,362 acres, and is divided into five parishes or districts, which are Wallingsford, Wilmington, James town, Merchant's hundred, on the *n.* of the river, and Brunton on the *s.*

JAMES, S. a city of the former province and county, and formerly the capital of it; situate on a peninsula on the *n.* shore of the river James or Ponhatan, 26 miles from the entrance. It now contains only 70 scattered houses, inhabited, for the most part, by mariners. It has become very poor, since that the offices were transferred to Williamsburgh, eight miles distant, a place superior in situation, and without those sea-marshes which are found here, producing tertian fevers. Lat. 37° 10′ *n.* Long. 76° 51′ *w.*

JAMES, S. another city, in the province and colony of N. Carolina.

JAMES, S. a settlement in the same island, in the *n.* extremity.

JAMES, S. another, in the same island, of the district and parish of Todos Santos.

[JAMES's Bay lies at the bottom or most *s.* part of Hudson's bay, with which it communicates, and divides New Britain from S. Wales. It contains several islands, among which are Bear, Viners, Charleton, and Agomisca islands. Michipicaton river, which falls into lake Superior, has its source towards this bay, from whence there is said to be but a short portage to Moose river, which falls into James's bay.]

[JAMES, Cape ST. is the southernmost extremity of Washington isles, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America.]

[JAMES's Island lies on the *s.* side of Charlestown harbour, in S. Carolina, opposite to Charlestown, and contains about 50 families. It is separated from John's island on the *w.* by Stono river.]

[JAMES, a navigable river of Virginia, called anciently Powhatan by the Indians, affords harbour for vessels of any size in Hampton road, but not in safety through the whole winter; and there is navigable water for them as far as Mulberry island. A 40-gun ship goes to James town, and lightening herself, may pass to Harrison's bar, on which there is only 15 feet water. Vessels of 250 tons may go to Warwick; those of 125 go to Rockets's, a mile below Richmond; from thence is about seven feet water to Richmond, and about the centre of the town 4½ feet, where the navigation is interrupted by falls, which in a course of six miles descend about 80 feet perpendicular. A canal is nearly or quite completed for the passing of boats by these falls. Above these the river is navigable for batteaux and canoes to within 10 miles of the Blue ridge, and even through the Blue ridge a ton weight has been brought; and the expence would not be great, when compared with its object, to open a tolerable navigation up Jackson's river and Carpenter's creek, to within 25 miles of Howard's creek of Green Briar, both of which have then water enough to float vessels into the Great Kanhaway. In some future state of population, it is possible that its navigation may also be made to interlock with that of the Patowmac; and through that to communicate, by a short portage, with the Ohio.]

[JAMES City, a county of Virginia, 50 miles long and 12 broad, lying between Chickahominy and James's rivers. It contains 4070 inhabitants, including 2405 slaves.]

[JAMES, a fort on the *n.* side of Loblollo bay, in the island of Antigua, in the head of which is St. John's harbour.]

[JAMES, a creek in Delaware, which empties into Delaware bay, 11 miles below Hook island. Dover, the seat of government, stands on this creek, five miles from its mouth.]

[JAMES DARTMOUTH Fort, a fortress at the confluence of Broad with Savannah river. It was erected under the British government, and designed as a defence of a commercial and political intercourse with the Indians.]

[JAMES's, ST. a town of Maryland; situated in Kent county, four miles *s. w.* of the town of Chester.]

[JAMES GOOSE CREEK, ST. a parish in Charlestown district, S. Carolina, containing 2787 inhabitants; of whom 2333 are slaves.]

[JAMES SANTEE, ST. a parish in the above district, containing 3797 inhabitants; of whom 437 are whites, and 3345 slaves.]

[James, Great and Little, St. two of the Smaller Virgin isles; situated in the King's channel, *e.* of Tortula, and *w.* of St. Thomas, between which and them is St. James's passage.]

[James's Town, in the island of Barbadoes, in the W. Indies, is situated in St. James's parish, on the *w.* side of the island.]

[James, St. See Jaques.]

JAMON, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chillaos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Colcamar.

JAMUNDA, Piedad de, a settlement of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese; on the shore of the river its name, and not far from a lake of the same denomination.

Jamunda. This river runs many leagues *s. s. e.* and enters the above lake.

Jamunda. This lake is formed by the waters of that river, by those of the river Trombetas and others, in the territory of the Samundases Indians; is large, and empties itself, by two arms, into the grand river Marañon, forming the large island of Maravia.

Jamunda, another, a small river in the province and government of Antioquía of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It runs *n. n. e.* and enters the Cauca.

JANEIRO, a province and *captainship* of the kingdom of Brazil; one of the 14 which compose the same: bounded *n.* by the province of Espiritu Santo, *e.* by the Atlantic or Brazilian sea, *w.* by the unknown country of the infidel Indians, and *s.* by the *captainship* of San Vicente. This province is one of the three governments into which the Portuguese have divided Brazil; and that which is most lucrative, as being extremely fertile, especially in sugar-canes, one of the principal branches of its commerce. It has many mines of the richest gold, which are worked to great profit. It is watered by the river of its name, which is the largest, and by 17 others, which are as follows:

Carahi,	Goaxindiba,
Guarahi,	Guapemerin,
Magemerin,	Suruhi,
Magoa,	Mereti,
Iraja,	Macacú,
Boassú,	Magegasú,
Guapeguasú,	Neumerin,
Eriri,	Saracuhi.
Goaguasú,	

On its coast are the islands of Ancora, Santa Ana, and Isla Grande. The principal towns are the cities of Angra del Rey, San Salvador, Cabo Frio, and the towns of Concepcion and Ubaruba.

The capital is the city of the same name, with the dedicatory title of San Sebastian; founded by the governor, General Mendo de Sa, after the second time that the French were routed from that bay, in 1561. It is the head of a bishopric, erected by Pope Innocent XI. in 1676. Its first bishop was Don *Fr.* Manuel Pereyra, of the order of S. Domingo, who renounced the office as soon as consecrated; when there was nominated in his place D. Joseph de Barros y Alarcón, who was the first that resided here. It has magnificent buildings; amongst the most conspicuous of which are the cathedral, the college which belonged to the Jesuits, for 50 persons, and founded by Don Sebastian, and the monastery of the monks of St. Benedict. There are in this city two parishes, entitled S. Joseph and Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria, a house of Misericordia, a convent of the Carmelites, the churches of Santa Cruz, of Nuestra Señora del Rosario, of La Gloria, of El Parto, and of La Concepcion, which was an house of entertainment of the French, and which is close to the Episcopal palace. The streets are wide, clean, and handsome. It abounds in garden herbs, pulse, plants, fruits, and flowers of Portugal; and with these the markets are filled daily. In the vicinities are numerous gardens and orchards, and in its district are numbered upwards of 100 sugar-engines, whilst there are others which are made no use of, and are abandoned for the more profitable speculations of the gold mines. In the fields is an incredible multitude of large and small cattle, especially in the part called Itacaces; where they make delicate cheese, very similar to that of the province of Alentejo in Portugal. The water by which the city is provided comes from the river called Carioca, which, running from between the mountains and rocks, passes at about a league's distance; from whence it is brought by an aqueduct, made by Governor Aires de Saldanhua y Alburquerque, in 1718. It is the city of the greatest commerce of any in Brazil; and every year a fleet richly laden leaves its port for Portugal; [but which has now discontinued to sail.] It has a mint, the money coined in which is much esteemed in Europe for the purity and quality of the gold. The bay or port has at its entrance a bar; at the extremes of which rise two rocks. This bay is 24 leagues in length, and eight in width: in it are many islands, some cultivated and having sugar-engines, and the most celebrated of them being that called De Cobras, off which the ships cast anchor.

On the opposite side of the city, a natural wall of rocks extends itself as far as the sea, which

rocks they call Los Organos, and they are of different heights, forming a perfect line of defence, independently of the fortresses, which are arranged as follows. At the beginning and point of the bar is the fort of San Teodosio, which defends the shore in that part; the next is the fortress of San Juan, which is an half-hexagon on the sea side, and having a wall along the land side, well furnished with artillery, also being one of the beacons which narrow the mouth of the bay. By the city is the castle of Santiago, of a circular figure, with a great tower in the middle. On the opposite side, which is that towards the *n.* there is, at the extremity of the bar, the fort of Nuestra Señora de Guia, which defends the strand of the said bar. In the interior is the fortress of Santa Cruz, which is the other beacon at the entrance, and stands fronting the fort San Juan, with which it commands the narrow pass: this latter fortress is also of a round figure, with much heavy artillery; commanded by a corporal, and garrisoned by a company of soldiers. Within the bay, and opposite the mouth of the bar, in the island of Villagagnon, thus called by Nicolas Villagagnon, a Frenchman, is another fort of the same name; and in another island fronting this, called De las Cobras, is the fort of Gravata. At the narrow part of the entrance, upon a rock of 50 yards long and 25 wide, another fortress was begun to be erected by General Francisco de Tavora. At the foot of the castle of Santiago runs a line of wall, terminating at the gates of the city: also, on an eminence which commands the city, are the castle of the glorious martyr S. Sebastian, and the powder magazine; and the fortification terminates with another fort behind the monastery of San Benito.

The population of this capital consists of 10,000 inhabitants, and two regiments of infantry, who garrison it. The French, commanded by Nicolas de Villagagnon, took possession of, and established themselves in it in 1555, but were dislodged by the Portuguese in 1558; and although they, in 1581, attempted for the second time its conquest, they did not succeed.

[INDEX TO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE CAPTAINSHIP AND CITY OF THE RIO DE JANEIRO.

1. *Present state, inhabitants, manners and customs.*—2. *Population.*—3. *Commerce and agriculture.*—4. *Mines, diamond and others.*—5. *Mititary establishment and defence.*—6. *Observations on winds and currents in crossing the Atlantic: island of Frio; harbour of Rio de Janeiro.*

1. *Present state, inhabitants, manners and customs.*—The captainship of Rio de Janeiro includes at present the districts St. Esprit, Cabofrio, and S. Paraiba, originally granted to different individuals, but which have been since re-annexed to the lands belonging to the crown. Owing to the late revolutions in the parent country, the seat of the Portuguese government has been transferred to this place. It should appear too that its court forms the most prominent feature on the political canvas of the New World; and it is even asserted in those parts, that the object of this court was to enlarge its own dominions by the annexation of the whole territory *n.* of the river La Plata.

Some of the houses of Janeiro are built of hewn stone, and others of brick, all of them being covered with tolerably fine slate, and furnished with a balcony, surrounded with lattices. The streets are generally straight, well paved, and have excellent foot-paths. Most of them are terminated by a chapel, whither the people flock every evening to offer up their devotions. The ceremonies of religion are multiplied beyond example in this city, where, throughout the day, bells and sometimes sky-rockets announce, at every hour, the performance of some ceremony in the churches; and after sun-set the streets of this capital are constantly crowded with religious processions.

There are no public buildings in this city particularly deserving of attention, except the mint. The churches are all gloomy, and loaded with ornaments executed without taste.

An aqueduct of considerable length supplies the inhabitants with water. It is carried over the valleys by a double row of arches, one placed above another, and proves highly ornamental to the city. In the squares and public places fountains are erected, which are attended by a guard to regulate the distribution of the water, as it is not sufficiently abundant for the wants of the inhabitants; and people frequently are seen waiting a long time with buckets before they receive their allotted quantity. A certain portion of the water from the fountain on the quay, opposite the palace, is appropriated to the use of the shipping, and is conveyed to the casks, which remain in the boats, by means of a woollen or canvas tube, called a *hose*, stretching from the fountain to the cask.

Captain Cook found this water did not remain long sweet at sea; but his opinion probably resulted from some extraneous matters having been accidentally suffered to remain in the casks, or from some other circumstance, as other mariners affirm that it keeps better during long voyages than any other. The quay above mentioned is extremely spacious, and, as well as several of the]

houses, built of granite, a material which is found in abundance on the spot. The high conical rocks at the entrance of the harbour are all of granite, and contain a large proportion of feldspar. On the *s. w.* side of the harbour, a very high rock particularly attracts the attention of strangers. It is composed of columnar masses, resembling basaltes, resting on a clayey bottom; and indeed all the granitic quarries in this neighbourhood are incumbent on clay and sand.

As this city, previous to the late political changes in Europe, was the principal depot of the riches which flowed from Brazil to Portugal, and the harbour to which the fleets destined to supply this part of the New World with European commodities proceeded, it may easily be conceived that the morals of the inhabitants of this commercial city must be similar to those of other opulent capitals; and in fact, indolence, dishonesty, a spirit of revenge, and excesses of every kind, are not unfrequent among the great body of the people, while the higher orders indulge in every luxury which wealth can procure. The men are accused of yielding to the indulgence of depraved and unnatural appetites, and the ladies of abandoning that modesty and reserve which prove the chief ornament of the female character. This censure may perhaps in some degree originate from the singular custom which prevails among the ladies in this city, of exchanging bunches of flowers, which they carry in their hands, with those gentlemen, though total strangers, whom they chance to meet in the streets. They are also in the habit, when seated in the balconies surrounding their houses, either alone or attended by their slaves, to throw flowers on any one passing beneath, whom caprice or a transient liking lead them to distinguish. Doubtless more intimate connections frequently result from this custom; yet it would be unfair to conclude from it, that a spirit of intrigue is universal among the Portuguese ladies of Janeiro. It is well known that in Lisbon the ladies amuse themselves on particular days, termed days of intrusion, by throwing nosegays from their balconies at the passengers; and it has been probably in imitation of their manners, that this practice has been adopted by the females in this New World.

Many of these females have fine dark eyes, and animated countenances. They generally have the head uncovered, and wear their hair hanging down in tresses, tied with ribbands, and ornamented with flowers. They are regular in their attendance in the churches both at matins and vespers; and during the rest of the day they generally remain seated at their windows. In the evening they amuse themselves by playing on the harpsichord or guitar, when the doors and windows are thrown open to admit the fresh breeze; and if a stranger happen to pass at this time, and stop to listen to the music, it is not unusual for the father, husband, or brother of the fair musician, politely to invite him to enter the house.

The men, even of the lowest order, are usually covered with cloaks when they go abroad; and the middling and higher ranks never appear in public without swords. Both sexes are fond of operas, plays, and masquerades. They also frequent a public garden, situated by the sea-side, near the extremity of the city. This garden is laid out in grass-plots, shrubberries, and parterres, interspersed with trees, whose luxuriant foliage affords a refreshing shade from the rays of the sun. In alcoves or bowers of wooden frame-work, painted green, and adorned with a profusion of the most beautiful and odoriferous plants of tropical climates, the fashionable parties of Janeiro repose after the fatigue of their evening walks. During the dry season these alcoves are generally filled with company, who partake of an elegant supper, according to the Portuguese fashion, during which they are entertained with music, and sometimes fire-works; and they often protract their amusements to an early hour on the following morning. In the middle of this garden stands a large fountain of artificial rock-work, adorned with figures of two alligators of tolerable sculpture, which throw water from their mouths into a marble bason. In this reservoir aquatic birds, well executed in bronze, appear to be sporting on the surface of the water.

At a short distance from this fountain the eye is disgusted with a representation, in copper, painted green, of the *papaye* tree, which is indigenous to the climate, and of the most rapid growth. Yet this absurd caricature of one of nature's most beautiful productions, was constructed at considerable expence and labour.

On the side of this garden, towards the sea, there is a handsome terrace of granite, near the middle of which another fountain has been constructed. It is surmounted by the statue of a little boy, holding in one hand a bird, from whose bill the water gushes into a basin underneath, while with his other hand he displays a label with the following incription: *Sou util ainda brincando*—I am useful even in my sport.

At the extremities of this terrace stand two neat

[square buildings, similar to our English summer-houses. The walls of the one are covered with paintings, representing views of the harbour, and of the whale fishery, which was carried on within it till the increased number of ships annually resorting thither, so terrified these animals, that they have at length wholly forsaken it. The ceiling is of shell-work, forming various designs, and the cornice, which is of the same material, exhibits several species of fish peculiar to the coast of Brazil, well executed, and displaying their natural shades and colours.

The ceiling of the other building is composed of devices wrought in feathers, and the cornices are decorated with representations of some of the most beautiful tropical birds, elegantly arrayed in their natural plumage. The walls are covered with several large paintings, which, though extremely ill executed, yet display the chief productions from which the country derives its opulence. They include views of the gold and diamond mines, of the method in which they are wrought, and in which the precious materials are separated from the earth in which they were originally imbedded. They likewise represent the culture of the sugar-cane, with the various processes for extracting its juice, and granulating it into sugar; the mode of collecting the small animals which produce the cochineal, and from which the rich and brilliant dye is prepared; the culture of the *manioc*, with the means employed in making *cassava* and *tapioca;* they also depict the culture and preparation of coffee, rice, and indigo. In this garden, which is termed the *passao publico*, are exhibited spectacles for the entertainment of the people; and its object to promote the health and pleasure of the inhabitants is expressed on two granitic columns, on one of which is engraven the words, *A saude do Rio;* and on the other, *O amor do publico*.

The profit to the Portuguese at Janeiro, from the cochineal, is inconsiderable, owing to an error in the preparation. Twice or thrice a week, the slaves appropriated to this employment go among the *cactus* plants, and pick off carefully, with a bamboo twig shaped somewhat into the form of a pen, every full-grown insect they can find, with many not yet arrived to their perfect state; the consequence of which is, that the plants are never half stocked with insects, many of the females being destroyed before they had deposited their young. The natives of Mexico pursue a method very different. As soon as the periodical rains are over, and the weather is warmer, as well as drier, they fix, on the prickles of the *cactus* leaves, small parcels of the finest moss, serving as nests to contain, each, ten or a dozen full-grown female insects: these, in the course of a few days, bring forth an innumerable tribe of young, spreading themselves over the leaves and branches of the plant, till they become attached to those spots which they find most favourable for supplying nutritious juice; where, soon acquiring their full growth, they remain motionless, and then are gathered off for use; a sufficient number being always left for the production of new broods. The insects are soon converted into cochineal by a process which, though simple, seems extremely cruel. The insects, which were collected in a wooden bowl, are thickly spread upon a flat dish of earthenware, and placed alive over a charcoal fire, where they are slowly roasted until the downy covering disappears, and the aqueous juices of the animal are totally evaporated. During this operation the insects are constantly stirred about with a tin ladle; and sometimes water is sprinkled upon them, to prevent absolute torrefaction, which would destroy the colour, and reduce them to a coal; but a little habit teaches when to remove them from the fire. They then appear like so many dark round reddish grains, and take the name of cochineal, preserving so little of the original form of the insect, that this precious dye was long known and sought in Europe, before naturalists had determined whether it was an animal, vegetable, or mineral substance. The garden at Janeiro does not annually produce above thirty pounds weight of this commodity; though by proper treatment, from the same number of plants, ten times the quantity might be obtained. At Marica and Saquarima, both places contiguous to cape Frio, are considerable plantations of the *cactus*, which are propagated easily from cuttings set into the earth during the cold and rainy season, though they afterwards thrive least where excluded from the sun. The insects breed and are collected in dry weather, from October until March. The preparation of cochineal is encouraged by the trade being laid open, which had formerly been a monopoly of the crown.

In Janeiro, not only science, but literature of every kind, is neglected; as a proof of which, it is only necessary to mention, that in this large and opulent city there are but two or three booksellers' shops, and that these contain little besides a few obsolete works on theology and medicine. Neither do we meet with any cabinets of natural history. There is, however, a professed collector of birds and insects; but among his collection, are]

[few articles that may not be found in the cabinets of Europe. Though literature and science are yet in their infancy in this extensive country, the native powers of the human mind have of late begun to unfold themselves.

2. *Population.*—The population of Janeiro is computed at 43,000 souls, of which 40,000 are blacks, including such as have been emancipated, and the remaining 3000, whites. Few of the native Brazilians are to be found in this city; some of their children have been taken into Portuguese families, but they constantly evince a desire to return to the habits of savage life. These people are seldom employed except as boat-rowers, in which capacity they display uncommon dexterity. They appear to entertain an hereditary antipathy to the conquerors of their country, and shun, as much as possible, the settlements of the Portuguese. A considerable part of the coast, between Janeiro and Bahia, is still inhabited by them, which prevents a regular communication, by land, between these districts, since they attack individuals without remorse, whenever they find them scattered or unprotected.

Ease and comfort are displayed in the external appearance of the inhabitants of Janeiro; their houses are large, commodious, and some of them superbly furnished.

Most of the menial offices are performed by slaves, who, in this capital, have little appearance of wretchedness, when compared with those upon the plantations, who suffer under cruel and severe task-masters. They appear to possess a gay and lively temper, and are extremely fond of dancing and music. It is very common to see the black drivers of hackney carriages at Janeiro, in the intervals of employment, amusing themselves by playing on some musical instrument, most commonly a guitar. All classes of society, indeed, in this city, display an unbounded propensity to mirth and pleasure; nor does their religion, though abounding in ceremonies, impart any thing like gloom or austerity to their manners.

There are at this period three religious establishments for men, and two for women, in this capital; but neither the holy fathers, nor the nuns, manifest the smallest tendency to run into any self-denying excess of devotion. The ladies, in particular, appear without hesitation, or restraint, at the grates, and converse freely with those strangers whom curiosity may lead to visit their convents.

3. *Commerce and agriculture.* — Janeiro, as might be expected from its commercial undertakings, has been greatly improved and enlarged within these last few years. Its population has also proportionally increased, and every thing indicates the thriving condition of the place. The shops are filled not only with such British manufactures as contribute to the comfort of the inhabitants, but also with those that administer to their luxury or pride. The markets are well stored with provisions, and the magazines with merchandise of every kind. The city is gradually extending, by the erection of public and private buildings; and the merchants and tradesmen of every description appear to be busily employed.

Besides the manufacture of cochineal, which we mentioned, when speaking of the botanical garden, there is a very considerable one, of a different kind, carried on within the harbour, belonging to an exclusive company, which pays one-fifth of its profits to the crown. The fat or blubber of the large black whale, (*balena physalus*), which formerly frequented this harbour, but which is now caught near the island of St. Catherine, and on other parts of the coast, is here converted into oil. The whalebone, which is prepared from the cartilages of the jaw of this animal, is also cleansed and separated here, before being shipped for Europe. The whale-fishery, as well as that of the cazelote, (*physeter cotodon*), which is at present chiefly confined to the bar of the island of St. Catherine, and the bay of All Saints, might be extended with much profit and advantage to all the coast, as well as to the high seas of Brazil and cape Verde. The Dutch found the whale-fishery extremely profitable. In 1697, they gained by it more than 2,000,000 of florins; and though, in other years, it was not equally productive, yet on the whole it yielded them a very large revenue.

Other nations also avail themselves of the whales of those seas. The white whale (*physeter macrocephalus*) affords a still more lucrative branch of commerce. It is no unusual thing for an English whaler, from the S. seas, to put in at Janeiro for refreshments, having on board 69 whales, each worth at an average 200*l.* Sometimes a single whale is of such an enormous size as to fetch 1000*l.*

Other species of fish, frequenting the shores of Brazil, might likewise be converted to use, such as the hippopotamus, or sea-horse of Angola. From the mermaid, (*trichechus manatus*), might be extracted great quantities of a coarse kind of oil, fit for burning and other purposes. The disagreeable smell of this oil might be corrected at a small expence, by repeated washing.

Were the Portuguese government in Brazil to extend their fisheries on the coasts of the Azores]

[and Madeira, and to establish a regular fishery at cape Verde, similar to those of other nations, they might not only supply a sufficiency of dry fish for internal consumption, but likewise have large quantities to exchange with their neighbours for articles of which they stand in need.

Notwithstanding the discouragements, jealousies, and exactions of the mother country, a spirit of enterprise appears to have been gradually gaining ground for these few last years in Brazil. Even the inveterate prejudices of the Portuguese nobles against trade have, in a great measure, yielded to the increasing liberality of the times; and several of them are now concerned in the different manufactures lately established in Janeiro. One gentleman of high rank has erected a rice-work in this city, in which he employs near 100 slaves, in preparing the grain for use. There is nothing in the method employed in this work particularly deserving of attention, except the use of siliceous sand, the small sharp angles of which materially assist in freeing the grain from the husks which adhere to it. The sand is afterwards separated from the grain by means of sieves, sufficiently wide to suffer it to pass through, while they retain the rice.

The mechanical arts have not yet attained much perfection in Janeiro, though more attention daily begins to be paid to such pursuits. The corn-mill, in general use here, is of a very simple construction. One which is erected on a stream near the town consists of a wheel, only a few feet in diameter, placed horizontally below the current of the water, which falls from a considerable height into hollows, obliquely cut out in the superior rim of the wheel, and impel it to a rapid rotatory motion, while its upright shaft, passing through the centre of an immoveable mill-stone above the wheel, but of a narrow diameter, is fixed to a smaller mill-stone, which being forced round with the motion of the wheel and dependent shaft, bruises between it and the stone underneath the grain, which is insinuated between them from a hopper.

But whatever may be the rising prosperity, or increasing riches of Janeiro, it is with pain that we behold this city disgraced by an establishment originating in the sufferings and misfortunes of an unoffending race of our fellow-men. We speak of the warehouses erected at Val Longo, not far from the town, for the reception of slaves, who are imported chiefly from Angola and Benguela, on the African coast. Here these unfortunate beings are prepared for market, like so many herds of cattle. Every art is employed that cupidity can invent to conceal their defects, and render them sleek and saleable: they are washed, anointed, and fattened like stalled bullocks. About 5000 of these wretched beings, amounting to nearly a fourth of the number annually imported into Brazil, are every year sold in the market of Janeiro.

Agriculture, as might have been expected, has made little progress in this country. In the vicinity of Janeiro, the soil is chiefly cultivated for raising vegetables for the whites, and rice, *manioc*, maize, &c. for the blacks. The roads are so extremely bad as only to be passable for carriages a few miles beyond the city. The neighbouring forests abound in trees, many of which are unknown to botanists, and which might prove of great value in the construction of ships, houses, and for other purposes. Palms and mastic wood, as well as mango and *guoyava* trees, are here also extremely common; and besides the dyeing woods already known, there are many others, which, on being submitted to a chemical examination, yield lakes of different colours: from one was extracted, in the chemical laboratory of Ajuda, near Lisbon, a beautiful rose colour that is more permanent than that of the Brazil wood. To the *w.* of the city, at the extremity of an extensive forest, is situated the rich and fertile valley of Tijouca. It is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, excepting towards the *s.* where, through a small opening, is admitted a branch or arm of the sea. But the principal ornament of this delightful spot is a clear stream, which, falling down a steep and broad granite rock, forms a magnificent cascade, whence it meanders through the valley beneath. The temperature, on account of its confined situation, is extremely hot and oppressive; and the heat is augmented by the reflection of the sun's rays from the sides of the mountains, which are in many places bare and rocky. In the plantations of Tijouca we meet with indigo, *manioc*, coffee, cocoa, or chocolate trees, sugar-canes, plantains, and orange and lime trees, all growing promiscuously in the greatest luxuriance, though coffee and indigo appear to be the chief objects of attention.

Several districts in the government of Janeiro produce cotton, sugar, coffee, cocoa, rice, pepper, and tobacco, in great abundance. That of Rio Grande yields plenty of excellent wheat, which is also found to grow in other parts of Brazil, with an increase far beyond what is known in Europe. The vine likewise attains to great perfection in this climate; but the grape is not suffered to be pressed, lest it might interfere with the sale of the]

[Portugal wines. The ipecacuanha plant, the root of which has been so long used as a valuable article in medicine, grows in great profusion near St. Catharine's, in the government of Rio, as well as a variety of other medicinal plants, some of which have been exported to Europe, while others are but very little known.

The commodities from the *captainships* of St. Vicente, Espiritu Santo, and Porto Seguro, are transmitted to Janeiro, and thence shipped for Europe. These exports consist chiefly of gold, diamonds, precious stones of various kinds, tobacco, indigo, coffee, rice, cocoa, maize, sugar, honey, wax, balsam capivi, ipecacuanha, cinnamon, long pepper, ginger, dyeing woods, cochineal, ambergris, wood for inlaying and other purposes, various rich drugs, and perfumes. Besides these, they also export hides, train-oil, and whalebone.

Among the articles sent from Portugal in return, the following are the principal; woollens, linens, stuffs, gold and silver lace, dried fish, hams, sausages, haggesses, pilchards, cheese, butter, biscuits, cakes, wine, oil, vinegar, vermicelli, macaroni, bay leaves, walnuts, peeled chesnuts, dried plumbs, olives, onions, garlic, rosemary, and glass ware of every kind, manufactured at Marinha. The duties which the agents of the Portuguese government levied on the importation of goods from Lisbon and Oporto, at Rio de Janeiro, were 12 per cent. upon the value of each article. The chief duties paid at Lisbon on the commodities of the Brazils were as follows: on gold, one per cent.; coffee, eight per cent.; sugar, rice, and skins, ten per cent.; indigo, 12 per cent.; and on rum, four dollars on every pipe of 180 gallons. Brazil wood and timber fit for ship-building were claimed as the property of the crown. One-fifth of the gold extracted from the mines was also exacted by the government; and when any diamonds happen to be found in a gold mine, it was no longer suffered to be wrought for that metal, all diamond mines being seized as exclusively belonging to the crown.

4. *Mines, diamond and others.* — Formerly Bahia de Todos Santos, or the bay of All Saints, was the principal seat of the government, and chief mart of the commerce of Brazil; but the discovery of the gold and diamond mines, within a short distance of Rio de Janeiro, and communicating directly with it, has given a decided superiority to the latter. The manner in which the former of these were discovered, is differently related; but the most common account is, that the Indians on the back of the Portuguese settlements were observed to make use of gold for their fish-hooks; and inquiry being made as to their manner of procuring this metal, it appeared that considerable quantities of it were annually washed from the mountains, and left among the gravel and sand that remained in the valleys, after the running off or evaporation of the water.

From the time of this discovery, considerable quantities of gold were imported into Europe from Brazil; and these imports have gradually augmented, since new mines have been wrought in many of the other provinces.

The extraction of this precious metal is neither very laborious, nor attended with the smallest danger, in this part of the New World. The purest sort is generally found near the surface of the soil, though it is sometimes necessary to dig for it to the depth of three or four fathoms. It is usually incumbent on a bed of sandy earth, termed by the natives *saibro*.

Though for the most part the veins that are regular, and run in the same direction, are the richest, it has been observed that those spaces, the surface of which was most spangled with crystals, were those which furnished the greatest plenty of gold. It is found in larger pieces on the mountains and barren or stony rocks than in the valleys or on the banks of rivers. But in whatever place it may have been gathered, it is of 23½ carats on coming out of the mine, unless it be mixed with sulphur, silver, iron, or mercury; a circumstance that rarely occurs, except at Goyas and Araès.

Every man who discovered a mine was obliged to give notice of it to the government. If it was conceived to be of little consequence by those persons appointed to examine into its value, it was always given up to the public: but if, on the contrary, it was found to be a rich vein, the government never failed to reserve a portion of it for themselves. Another share was given to the commandant; a third to the intendant; and two shares were awarded to the discoverers: the remainder was divided amongst the miners of the district, in proportion to their circumstances, which were determined by the number of their slaves. The disputes to which this species of property gave rise, fell under the cognizance of the intendant, with the right of appeal from his decrees to the supreme court established at Lisbon, under the title of Council *d'Outremer*.

It is said that a slender vein of this metal runs through the whole country, at about 24 feet from the surface; but it is too thin and poor to answer the expence of digging. Gold is always however to be collected in the beds of rivers which have]

[pursued the same course for a considerable time; and therefore to be able to divert a stream from its usual channel is esteemed an infallible source of gain.

The employment of searching the bottoms of rivers and torrents, and washing the gold from the mud and sand, is principally performed by slaves, who are chiefly Negroes, of whom the Portuguese keep great numbers for that purpose. By a particular regulation, these slaves are obliged to furnish their master every day with the eighth part of an ounce of gold; and if by their industry or good fortune they collect a larger quantity, the surplus is considered as their own property, and they are allowed to dispose of it as they think fit: by which means some Negroes have, it is said, purchased slaves of their own, and lived in great splendour; their original master having no other demand upon them than the daily supply of an eighth of an ounce, which amounts to about nine shillings sterling; the Portuguese ounce being somewhat lighter than our troy ounce.

The proprietors of the mines paid to the king of Portugal, as above-mentioned, a fifth part of the gold which they extracted by operations more or less successful; and this fifth of the gold obtained from all the mines in Brazil was estimated, at an average, to amount annually to about 300,000*l.* sterling: consequently the whole capital must be nearly 1,500,000*l.* sterling. If we add to this the gold exchanged with the Spaniards for silver, and what was privately brought to Europe without paying the duty, which amounted to 500,000*l.* more, the annual produce of the Brazilian mines was about 2,000,000*l.* sterling; an immense sum to be found in a country which a few years ago was not known to produce a single grain.

Among the many impediments thrown in the way of trade, may be ranked the prohibition which prevented the people of Brazil from working up the gold of their own mines. Even the tools and instruments used by the artificers for such purposes, were seized and confiscated by the strong hand of arbitrary power.

It was only about the beginning of the last century that diamonds made a part of the exports from Brazil to Europe. These valuable stones are, like the gold, found frequently in the beds of rivers and torrents. Before they were supposed to be of any value, they were often perceived in washing the gold, and were consequently thrown away with the sand and gravel; and numbers of large stones, that would have enriched the possessors, passed unregarded through the hands of several persons wholly ignorant of their nature. Antonio Rodrigues Banha suspected the value of them, and communicated his idea to Pedro d'Almeida, the governor of the country. Some of these brilliant pebbles were sent to the court of Lisbon, which, in 1730, commissioned D'Acunha, their minister in Holland, to have them examined. After repeated experiments, the artists pronounced them to be very fine diamonds.

The diamonds found in the different districts of Brazil are naturally set in a matrix of iron mineral, like those brought from the mines of Golconda and Visapour. Those found in the rivers appear to have been forced thither by currents from the adjacent mountains, where veins of them have been traced, and where they might be obtained at less trouble and expence than in the rivers.

The value of these precious stones having been ascertained, the Portuguese were eager to collect them; and in 1731, 1146 ounces were brought to the mother country by the fleet from Rio de Janeiro. This immense influx considerably lessened the price of diamonds in the European market, and induced the Portuguese government to take such measures as they deemed adequate to restore them to their original value. With this view, they conferred the exclusive right of searching for diamonds on a few wealthy associates; and in order even to restrain the avidity of the company itself, it was stipulated that it should employ no more than 600 slaves in that business. It has since been permitted to increase their number at pleasure, paying 4*s.* 2*d.* per day for each miner.

In order to ensure the business of the chartered company, the gold mines which were worked in the neighbourhood were in general shut up; and those who had founded their expectations of fortune upon this frequently deceitful basis, were compelled to turn their activity into some other channel. The other citizens were allowed to remain on their estates; but capital punishments were decreed by the law against those persons who should encroach upon the exclusive rights granted to the company. Since the sovereign has succeeded to the company, all the citizens are suffered to search for diamonds, but under the restriction of delivering them to the agents of the crown, at the price which it has stipulated, and on paying 20 per cent. upon this sum.

The diamonds sent from the New to the Old World were inclosed in a casket with three locks, the keys of which were separately put into the hands of the chief members of administration; and those keys were deposited in another casket, to which was affixed the viceroy's seal. While the exclusive privilege subsisted, this precious deposit,]

[on its arrival in Europe, was remitted to government, which, according to a settled regulation, retained the very scarce diamonds, which exceeded 20 carats, and delivered every year, for the profit of the company, to one, or to several contractors united, 40,000 carats, at prices which have successively varied. An engagement was made on one hand to receive that quantity; and on the other, not to distribute any more; and whatever might be the produce of the mines, which necessarily varied, the contract was faithfully adhered to.

Before the recent changes in the Portuguese government, that court threw 60,000 carats of diamonds into trade, which was monopolized by a single merchant, who paid for them at the rate of about 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per carat, amounting in the whole to 130,000*l.* sterling. The contraband trade in this article is said, by persons competent to form a just estimate on the subject, to have amounted to a tenth more; so that the produce of these mines, the riches of which have been so much boasted of, did not exceed annually 143,000*l.* The rough diamonds used to be purchased from the merchants in Lisbon, and other places in Portugal, by the English and Dutch, who, after cutting and polishing them with more or less perfection, disposed of what remained, after supplying the demand of their own countries, to other nations of Europe.

In the diamond and mine districts are found, between the parasitic stones, some very imperfect amethysts and topazes; as also sapphires and emeralds, and some fine chrysolites. Jacinths or granites are sometimes discovered in the interstices of talc or micaceous stones: these, as well as some other precious stones, never having been subjected to a monopoly like diamonds; those who discovered them were at perfect liberty to dispose of them in the manner they deemed most conducive to their interest.

The annual exportation of these stones from Janeiro, and some of the other ports, seldom exceeded 6250*l.* for which the government received a duty of one per cent. amounting in the whole to the trifling sum of 62*l.* 10*s.* sterling. Mines of iron, sulphur, antimony, tin, lead, and quicksilver, are likewise found in this and other provinces of Brazil; but the pursuit of gold has too much diverted the attention of the colonists from more useful speculations. It was long supposed that copper had been withheld by nature from this vast and fruitful region of the new hemisphere; but later researches have shown this to be an unfounded suspicion. In Rio de Janeiro there exists a rich and copious mine of cupreous pyrites (*pyrites cupri*): one cwt. of this mineral yields 25 pounds of pure copper. Similar mines of this metal have also been discovered in Minas Geraes, and other districts.

5. *Military establishment and defence.*—The military establishment, even before the Portuguese sought a refuge in Brazil, was considered sufficiently respectable to oppose any hostile attempt in the field, and consisted of two squadrons of cavalry, two regiments of artillery, six regiments of infantry, two battalions of well-trained militia, besides above 200 disciplined free Negroes; amounting in the whole to a body of at least 10,000 men, exclusive of a numerous registered, but undisciplined militia, of whom a great proportion belongs to the city and immediate neighbourhood.

The entrance of the harbour, which does not exceed a mile from point to point, is intersected in every direction with heavy batteries. Besides, ships, in returning their fire, would labour under the disadvantage of a swell occasioned by the bar, which runs across the outside of the mouth of the harbour.

The fort of Santa Cruz, which is a work of considerable strength, and forms the principal defence of the harbour, is in its general height from 24 to 30 feet. It mounts 23 guns towards the sea, and 33 to the *w.* and *e.* It is situated on the low point of a smooth rock, from the body of which it is separated by a fissure, 10 or 12 feet in width. It is flanked by batteries to the *e.* and *w.* and is overlooked and protected by a regular front for musketry, which runs between the hills. The weight of the guns is carefully concealed, but from the report they are judged to be heavy pieces.

The defence of the city of Janeiro is supposed, however, by military men, to depend chiefly on the works erected on Serpent island; the highest part of which, looking towards the town, is nearly 80 feet above the water. Here a small square fort is constructed. This island lowers gradually on the *e.* side to the water's edge, and is occupied by an irregular stone-line, having occasional flanks. It has no ditch, and in some parts the stone-line is low, not being more than eight feet above the rocks. Serpent island does not exceed 300 yards in length. There are mounted on it 46 guns, 20 facing the *s.* and *s. e.* and the remainder facing the opposite points. The parapet-wall, lately built along the front of the town, affords a good line for musketry and light guns.

Ships leaving Rio de Janeiro seldom find it practicable to work out of the harbour against the wind blowing from the sea; but, in general, take]

[advantage of the land-breeze prevailing in the morning, at which time the harbour empties itself of the accumulation of water forced into it by the sea-wind during the night. This reflux is frequently more powerful than the wind. Its course is along the bays on the *e.* side of the shore, and it afterwards sets upon the point of Santa Cruz. Ships are sometimes carried into that part of the stream, where it runs with the greatest impetuosity, and carried directly towards the rock, which is an occurrence attended with much danger, since this rock being nearly perpendicular, ships may strike against it without their keels touching any bottom.

6. *Observations on winds and currents in crossing the Atlantic—Island of Frio—Harbour of Rio de Janeiro.* — In proceeding from Europe to Brazil, navigators must be determined, in what degree of longitude it may be proper to pass the line, by the winds which prevail at different seasons of the year. When the sun is far to the *s.* of the line, the *s. e.* winds begin to blow in about seven degrees of *n.* latitude, and sometimes force ships to the 27th degree, or more, of *w.* longitude, before they have passed the equator. When, on the contrary, the sun is to the *n.* the line may be crossed in a much more *e.* longitude, as the winds then generally blow from the *n. e.*; but on arriving at the 17th degree of latitude *s.* of the equator, the winds become influenced by the land of Brazil, which appears in lat. 22° 40′ *s.*

This land, which lies to the *n.* of the island of Frio, is extremely high and irregular; its peaked hills are interspersed with white vertical streaks, which give to them, when viewed from a distance, the appearance of cascades of water. Steering in a *s.* direction towards Frio, a small island is very soon perceived. It is of a moderate height, and about three miles distant from the mainland of Brazil, between which and it there is a free passage.

The island of Frio lies about *s. w.* eight leagues from the former; and the shore between them appears perfectly free from danger. The land of Frio is high, and from having a hollow in the middle, has the appearance of two separate islands. The strait between Frio and the continent of Brazil is nearly a mile in breadth, and seems clear from shoals. The latitude is 32° 2′ *s.*; the longitude, by observation, 41° 31′ 45″ *w.* In sailing *w.* towards Rio de Janeiro, the shore is perceived to be covered with white sand; the land is high and irregular, with two or three small islands situated near it.

Some of our most experienced navigators, and among others Captain Mackintosh, in the service of the East-India company, recommend that ships bound to Rio de Janeiro should, after falling in with cape Frio, instead of steering along shore, shape their course between *s. w.* and *s. w.* by *w.* for 12 or 14 leagues, as to this distance the land-wind extends. The forenoons are in general calm, but almost every afternoon a fresh sea-breeze sets in from the *s. w.* It is proper to steer, in a direct course, from hence to the small islands lying under the great inclining Sugar-loaf, on the *w.* side of the entrance into Rio harbour.

From these small islands the wind will carry the ship to the opposite side of the harbour's mouth, where the fort of Santa Cruz is situated, and which may be approached within 50 yards, and thence safely and quickly into harbour. Captain Mackintosh adds, that in his first voyage to this place, by keeping in-shore, he spent five days of very unpleasant and troublesome navigation, before he could get into the harbour; whereas, by the method now laid down, he came the same distance in much less than 24 hours, and with great ease and satisfaction.

Sir Erasmus Gower, who commanded the expedition to China, in 1792, observes, "that the entrance of the harbour of Rio de Janeiro will shew itself by discovering the castle or fort of Santa Cruz, and a small fortified island, called Fort Lucia, nearly abreast of it. Between these is the channel into the harbour, near a mile wide; both shores are steep; that of Santa Cruz is perpendicular, there being six fathoms in the wash of the sea. The narrowness of the channel causes strong tides; but as the sea-breeze blows fresh, they do not impede vessels entering into the harbour. In going in, it is best to keep mid-channel, or even nearer to Santa Cruz. About four miles outside the harbour's mouth, the depth of water is 18 or 19 fathoms, which decreases gradually to eight or seven; and this being the shallowest part, may be called the bar, which is about two miles outside the fort. The water again deepens, on approaching Santa Cruz, to 17 and 18 fathoms, nor will less be found in the fair way of the great road. Large ships may moor in shoaler water; but that depth or thereabouts is more advisable, as such a situation affords the full advantage of the sea-breeze, as well as that of avoiding the insects, which are very troublesome when nearer to the shore." The Lion, which carried Erasmus Gower's flag, we are informed, anchored in 18 fathoms, the Sugar-loaf bearing *s.* by *e.* half *e.*; the castle of Santa Cruz *s. e.* by *s.*; a convent on an eminence over the *s.* part of the city *s. w.* by *w.* one]

[mile and a half from the landing-place opposite the viceroy's palace.

In no part of the world, China and Japan excepted, is there so much jealousy evinced on the approach of foreign ships, or are there so many obstacles to overcome before permission can be obtained to land, as at Brazil. The difficulties experienced in this way by Lord Anson, and some of our more early circumnavigators, appear in no respect to have diminished in later times; since every vessel, before attempting to enter the harbour, must send a boat with an officer on board to the castle of Santa Cruz, who is thence conducted to the palace of the viceroy, in order to inform his excellency of the arrival of the ship or fleet, and the reason of its touching at this port. It is also necessary that the ship's colours should be hoisted as early as possible, unless the *pratique*, or visiting boat from shore, has been already on board. So strictly indeed are these regulations enforced, that even a Portuguese vessel, attempting to pass the fort, will be hailed and forced to anchor, till such time as permission be obtained for her entering the harbour. The condition, force, destination, and wants of the ship must be minutely certified by the captain; and if these appear satisfactory, orders are issued to afford him the necessary aid; but no part of the crew is suffered to land except at the stairs opposite the palace, and even there not without express permission. A military officer or soldier attends each person while he remains on shore; guard-boats likewise surround the vessel; and these regulations are, if possible, more rigorously executed with regard to mercantile vessels than even ships of war. In the inner harbour there is every conveniency for heaving down ships; and it is here that all those vessels anchor that require repair, as well as those which are receiving or delivering out cargoes; but the outer harbour is justly considered as the most healthy situation. This city is in lat. 22° 56′ *s.* Long. 42° 1′ 30″ *w.* Variation of the compass 4° 55′ to the *w.* of the pole. The tide flows seven hours and a half, and rises about five feet and a half perpendicular. Fahrenheit's thermometer usually stands between 70° and 86°.

The harbour of Rio de Janeiro is one of the finest known, and indeed can scarcely be excelled for capaciousness, and the security which it affords to vessels of every description. The entrance into it from the sea is bounded, on one side, by the lofty inclining cone already mentioned, and on the other by the huge mass of granite which supports the castle of Santa Cruz; near the middle lies the small island on which fort Lucia is built. Though at first narrow, it gradually widens to about three or four miles, and has an excellent muddy bottom. In several directions it branches farther than the eye can reach, and is interspersed with numerous little islands, some of which are clothed with vegetation alone, while others are covered with batteries and habitations of different kinds. Numerous villages, farms, and plantations, divided from each other by little sandy bays, rivulets, and forests, diversify and adorn the shores of this spacious harbour; while, in the distance, the eye rests on a lofty ridge of mountains rising in various fantastic forms, and clothed with wood to their very summits.]

JANEIRO, a large and abundant river, which gives its name to the former province and city; discovered by the Spanish pilot Juan Diaz de Solis, on the first day of the year 1516; on which account he called it De Enero (Of January), and the Portuguese, who soon after became possessed of it, retained the meaning of the name in their own language. It rises in the mountains, and empties itself into the sea, forming a large and convenient bay; at the entrance of which are two forts, of which will be found a description in the preceding article.

JANOS, a settlement and garrison of the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; founded to restrain the incursions of the infidel Apaches Indians, in a spacious *llanura* six leagues in extent every way; the soil of it being fertile, and producing plenty of wheat. This settlement contains 100 families, a captain who resides here, a lieutenant, a corporal, and a serjeant, with 47 soldiers; there being good barracks for the same, as well as a house for the commandant, chaplain, &c.; also a good chapel, which is flanked with four towers, for its defence. It is in the extremity of the kingdom, in lat. 49° 20′.

JAPERIBUI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *e.* and enters the Paraná, between the Iluci and Roy.

JAPOA, a town of the province and *captainship* of Paraiba in Brazil, on the shore of the river Paraiba, near its entrance into the sea.

JAQUE, a river of the island of St. Domingo, which rises in the mountains of Ciboo, runs *s. s. w.* and enters the Neiba.

JAQUEHUA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lipes, and archbishopric of Charcas, in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

JAQUEI DE LA ZORRA, a very lofty mountain of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru.

JAQUEMEL, a town of the French, in their possessions of the island of S. Domingo, on the *s.* coast; on the shore of a great bay, between the cape of its name and cape Marechal.

JAQUEMEL. The aforesaid point or cape is on the same coast, between the cape Marechal and point Moral.

[JAQUET, a river on the *s.* side of Chaleur bay, called by the Indians Boocumkick, is about three leagues *w.* of Billi-down. Here is a small salmon fishery.]

JAQUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Camaná in Peru; situate in an extensive valley, from whence it takes its name; annexed to the curacy of Acari.

JAQUIN, a small island of the N. sea, near the *s.* coast of the island S. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French, between the point Pasqual and that of Diamante.

JAQUIPEI, or COSTA DEL TOBACO, a piece of the coast of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, on the shore of the river La Plata, between those of San Lorenzo and Santa Lucia.

JAQUIRE, a small river of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil; which runs nearly due *w.* and enters the source of the river Tiete.

JARAGUAI, a settlement of barbarian Indians, of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate on the confines of Cartagena, in a mountainous part, on the shore of the channel or arm of the river Guanare.

JARDINES DE LA REYNA, some isles or shoals of rock near the *s.* coast of the island of Cuba, to the *e.* of the bay of Jagua. On these many vessels have been lost, and amongst the rest two ships of war, commanded by Mr. du Rochet, in 1727.

JARDINES, some other shoals, with the name of Jardines del Rey, to distinguish them from the former; on the opposite coast of the same island.

JARETA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Ocotopéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta, in Nueva España, containing 39 families of Indians. Six leagues from its capital.

JARIAPU, TRINIDAD DE, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Apolabamba.

JARRIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Parianchara.

JARUMA, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs into the Menday.

JASPE, a settlement of the province and kingdom of Nueva Galicia; situate near the capital Durango.

JASKEGI, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of S. Carolina; on the shore of the river Albama.

JASKIGIS, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of Georgia, on the shore of the river Apalachicola.

JATEBO, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Cinaloa.

[JAUFTIONI, a river in Louisiana, which runs a *s. e.* course, and empties into the Mississippi, in lat. 48° 55′ *n.* about 16 miles *s.* of the mouth of Fabiani river, and 7° *n.* of that of Oahaha river.]

JAULIA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in the kingdom of Peru. It rises *e.* of the capital, and, turning its course a little, proceeds to *s. e.*

JAUMAVE, SAN JUAN BAPTISTA DE, a settlement and *reduccion* of Indians of the missions which were held by the religious order of S. Francisco, in the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guadalcazar. It contains 15 families of Indians, besides those who dwell in a glen in its vicinity. It is 30 leagues from the head settlement of Tula.

JAUMAVE, another settlement, in the province and government of Sierra Gorda, in the bay of Mexico and kingdom of Nueva España; one of the settlements which were founded by the Count of Sierra, Don Joseph de Escandón, colonel of militia of Queretaro, in 1748.

JAURU, a river of the territory of Matogroso, in the province and country of Las Amazonas. It rises *s.* of the Villa-bella of Matagroso, runs *e.* and turning its course *n.* enters the Paraguay.

JAUXA. See XAUXA.

[JAY, a township in Cumberland county, district of Maine, lately incorporated; and thus named in honour of John Jay, governor of the state of New York.]

[JAY'S VALLEY, a settlement in the town of Katts-kill, state of New York, formerly called Minor-kill. This name was changed in honour of the present governor of New York.]

JAYACATEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Ocotepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España. It contains 78 families of Indians, and is nine leagues *e.* of its capital.

JAYAN, a small river of the island S. Domingo, on the coast of the *e.* head. It enters the sea in the great bay of Samaná, between the river Guayabo and that of Culebras.

JAYANCA, a settlement of the province and

corregimiento of Saña in Peru; situate in a valley very beautiful and fertile in vine-stocks, from whence are gathered grapes annually to make 600 jars of wine, at 23 *frascos* (flasks) each.

JAYAZA-YEUPETIRA, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *w.* and enters the Paraná.

JAYENA, a point on the peninsula Paraguana, of the province and government of Venezuela. It is that which looks to the coast, and forms one of the points of the entrance of the Little gulf.

[JAYME, San, a city of the province of Varinas and *captainship* of Caracas. It is but a very short time that San Jayme has had the qualification of a city, and consequently a *cabildo*. Its situation is more remarkable than agreeable, on account of its being near the conflux of many rivers. It stands on the *s.* shore of the river Guanapola, about 17 miles from its confluence with the Apure. It has nothing to defend it from the annual inundations but a sand-hill, on which it is built. The inhabitants during three or four months in the year are so surrounded with water that they can neither enter or quit their houses but in boats. The ground is sandy and dry, and offers to the cultivator no very tempting prospect. Pasture for cattle is all they obtain from it. The church is the only public building in the city, and this is perfectly in unison with the feeble resources of the inhabitants of a soil so little favoured by nature. The city of San Jayme is in lat. 7° 49′ *n.* Long. 68° 10′ *w.* It is 180 miles *s.* by *w.* of Caracas.]

[JAYNA, a canton, parish, and river, on the *s.* side of the island of St. Domingo. The rivers Nigua and Jayna are about four leagues apart; and between them lies an extensive and fertile plain, which was originally an abundant source of riches to the colonists. The quantity of pure gold that was dug from its cavities, its sugar, cocoa, indigo, and other plantations, paid duties to a greater amount than those now paid by all the Spanish part of the island put together. It was in this territory, and on the river Jayna, that the famous lump of gold was found, which the Spanish writers say weighed 3600 Spanish dollars; without mentioning many others of a remarkable size. The settlements Gamboa, Guayabal, Bonaventura, and Cagnabola, which last was formerly called the Whale, are very inconsiderable. The whole employment of the people is breeding of cattle, or the washing of gold sand. Indigo grows wild here. The river Jayna is not fordable; it is crossed in canoes and skins at 250 fathoms from its mouth; and the animals are obliged to swim across it. The coast lying between Jayna and St. Domingo is of rock, almost perpendicular, in general from six to 15 feet high. Opposite this coast are a number of shoals, each of about 40 fathoms wide. Towards the source of this river were the celebrated gold mines of St. Christopher's, near which Columbus erected the fort of that name. There are also rich silver mines on this river. The establishments in the plain of St. Rose, and those on the Jayna, ought to be looked upon as depending on the city of St. Domingo. They are reckoned to contain 2000 persons; for the most part people of colour, free and slaves.]

JAZEGUA, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru; which rises in the lake of its name, runs *w. s. w.* and enters the river Negro.

Jazegua, a lake of the same province and government as the former.

JEAN, S. or S. John, a lake of New France, or Canada, in the country of the Reckougamiens Indians; formed from the great river Decharge.

Jean, S. a French fort in the province and country of the Iroquees Indians; on the shore of the channel or river which runs from the lake of these Indians into the river S. Lawrence.

Jean, S. a large river of the country or land of Labrador, which runs *s.* and enters the S. Lawrence.

Jean, S. a large island, near the coast of Nova Scotia, and gulf of S. Lawrence, between that island and Royal island or Cape Britain. See St. John.

Jean, S. another, a small island in the same gulf, near the *w.* coast of Newfoundland.

Jean, S. two others, small islands, near the shore of the river Demerary, in the province and government of Guayana.

Jean, S. a cape or point of land on the *e.* coast of the island of Newfoundland; one of those which form the entrance of the bay of Notre Dame.

Jean, S. another cape or point of the *e.* coast of the island of Guadalupe, between the port of L'Enfer and the isle of Corona.

Jean, S. another small island, near the coast of Georgia, between the rivers Ashley and Pompon.

Jean, S. a port of the *s.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, between the bays of Despair and Fortune.

[Jean Rabel, a town on the *n. w.* part of the *n.* peninsula of the island of Domingo, in lat. 19° 55′ *n.* Long. 75° 42′ *w.* from Paris. It is four leagues *e.* of the Mole, and 32 *w.* of cape François. Jean Rabel point forms the anchorage of that name, which is good, safe, and easy to

fetch. You can anchor in 15 fathoms. You may go farther in as far as eight fathoms; but it is not safe, as the water shoals suddenly, and the ground is not so clean inside. The *debarcadaire* or landing place is a very good one, even if there should be a swell; it is under the fort, which is exceedingly well placed, and makes it a very good retreat from an enemy. The grounds hold well, and the only winds to fear are the *n.* and *n. w.*]

JEDAKNE, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of Pennsylvania, between the two arms of the Susquehannah.

[JEFFERSON, Fort, in the N. W. Territory; situate on the *e.* side of White river, 25 miles *n. w.* of fort Knox, and 19 *s. e.* of fort Recovery; it contains about 100 men. Lat. 39° 50′ *n.* Long. 85° 4′ *w.*]

[JEFFERSON, a fort on the *e.* bank of the Mississippi, in Kentucky, near the mouth of the river Ohio.]

[JEFFERSON, a town of Virginia; situate on the *n.* side of Roanoke river, 19 miles below the Oeconeachey islands. Lat 36° 32′ *n.*]

[JEFFERSON, a county of Kentucky, bounded *n.* and *w.* by Ohio river, *s.* by Nelson county, and *s. e.* and *e.* by Shelby. It contains 4565 inhabitants; of whom 876 are slaves. Chief town, Louisville, at the rapids of the Ohio. Drinnon's lick, in this county, lies on the *s. w.* side of Kentucky river, about 15 miles from its mouth; and is separated from the famous medicinal spring by a small rivulet.]

[JEFFERSON, a county in Tennessee, and in Hamilton district, which contained by the state census of 1795, 7840 inhabitants, of whom 776 were slaves.]

[JEFFERSON, a new county of Georgia; erected in 1796 from the counties of Burke and Warren, bordering on Ogeechec river, and Briar and Big creeks. Courts and elections are held at Louisville for this county, a court-house not being yet erected.]

JEFFEY'S Ledge, a large sand-bank, near the coast of New England, in the district of the province of Massachusetts, [between cape Ann and Casco bay, extending from the *n. e.* to the *s. w.* between lat. 43° 10′ and 43° 37′ 30″ *n.* and between long. 67° 52′ 30″ and 69° *w.*]

JEKYL, Strait of, a small bay of the island of S. Simon, in the province and colony of Georgia, at the mouth of the river Alatamha, capable of containing 10 or 12 ships; and for its defence a castle and battery have been built by General Oglethorpe.

JELOUZELL, a strait, which communicates between the strait of Magellan and the S. sea, though but little known.

JEMKEG, a fort, built by the English, in Nova Scotia or Acadia, on the shore of the river S. John and lake Freneus.

[JENEYRO. See JANEIRO.]

[JENKINTOWN, a village in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles *n.* of Philadelphia.]

[JENUCHSHADEGA, an Indian village in Pennsylvania; situate on the *w.* bank of Alleghany river, eight miles *s. s. w.* from that of Teushanushsong-goghta, and 14 *s. e.* from the outlet of Chataughque lake.]

JEONA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil, which runs *n. n. e.* and enters the Xingú.

[JEREMIE, a jurisdiction, town, and cape, within the bite or bay of Leogane, and on the *s.* peninsula of the island of St. Domingo. This is the westernmost jurisdiction of the island, contains two parishes, and is celebrated for the excellency of its soil, but particularly for the culture of coffee. Its exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year, were as follow: 1420lb. white sugar; 247,760lb. brown sugar; 5,440,646lb. coffee; 54,786lb. cotton; 598lb. indigo; and various articles to the value of 297 livres. The exportation duty on these productions amounted to 13,328 dollars six cents. The town stands on the *w.* side of the bay and at the mouth of a brook, a league *s.* by *w.* of point Jeremie, 11 due *n.* of Port-à-Piement on the *s.* side of the peninsula, and nearly eight leagues *e.* of cape Dame Marie. Point Jeremie lies in lat. 18° 42′ 30″ *n.* Long. 76° 32′ *w.* from Paris.]

[JEREMYSQUAM, an island in Lincoln county, district of Maine, which, with Folly island, form the mouth of Sheepscott river in Wiscasset bay.]

JEREVIANA, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which enters the Cavacuan.

JEREUNGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru; situate in the peninsula formed by the rivers Ucayale and Perene.

[JERICO, a township in Chittenden county, Vermont, lies *s. e.* of Essex, and *n. e.* of Williston, and separated from the latter by Onion river, and contains 381 inhabitants.]

[JERICO, a post-town of New York; situated in Tioga county, between Chenengo river and the *e.* branch of Susquehannah.]

Jerico-Acoara. See Cericuncua.

[JEROM, Fort St. a fort on the *s.* side of the island of St. Domingo, on the sea-side, and near the road from the city of St. Domingo, and in the canton of Jayna. It is not more than a fortified redoubt in masonry; but it is constructed with art.]

[JERSEY Field, a settlement in Norway township, in Herkemer county, New York, on the *s. e.* side of Canada creek.]

[Jersey. See New Jersey.]

[JERUSALEM, a township in Ontario county, New York. Of its inhabitants, 113 are electors. The compact part of it forms a handsome town; situated on the *w.* side of Seneca lake, and contains about 50 families, the followers of Jemima Wilkinson. It is 30 miles *n. e.* by *n.* of Bath, and 16 *s. s. w.* of Geneva.]

[Jerusalem, or Funk's Town, a town of Maryland; situated in Washington county, on Antietam creek, about 2½ miles *s. w.* of Elizabeth town. It contains about 50 dwellings and a German church.]

[Jerusalem, Old. See Fallen City.]

[JERUYO, a mountain, situated in the valley of Urecho, in Mexico or New Spain, is a great curiosity. Before the year 1760, there was nothing of it but a small hill, where there was a sugar plantation. But on the 29th of September, 1760, it burst with furious shocks, and entirely ruined the sugar works and the neighbouring village of Guacana; and from that time has continued to emit fire and burning rocks, which have formed themselves into three high mountains, whose circumference was nearly six miles in 1766. The ashes at the irruption were forced to the distance of 150 miles. In the city of Valladolid, 60 miles distant, it rained ashes in such abundance that they were obliged to sweep the yards of their houses two or three times during the day.]

JESUS, El Nombre de, a settlement of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Napo.

Jesus, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Guamalies and kingdom of Peru.

Jesus, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

Jesus, another, with the additional title of Maria, in the head settlement of the district and *alcaldia mayor* of Aguas Calientes in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of its capital, from whence it lies two leagues and a half *n. w.*

Jesus, another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Nayarith, and kingdom of Nueva Galicia, four leagues *e.* of La Mesa.

Jesus, another, a *reduccion* of Indians of the province of Coaguila; founded in the time of the archbishop and viceroy of Mexico, D. Juan Antonio Vizarron, on an arm of the river called S. Domingo, 25 leagues *n. w.* of the garrison of San Juan del Rio Grande.

Jesus, another, with the surname of Los Coronados, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Mainas, of the kingdom of Quito.

Jesus, another, of the island of Joanes or Marajo, on the coast of Brazil, on the *e.* part, at the entrance of the arm of the river Marañon.

Jesus, another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Paraguay; on the shore of the river Paraná, about 24 miles *n.* from Candelario, in lat. 27° 2′ 36″ *s.* and long. 56° 5′ 6″ *w.*

Jesus, another, called San Felipe de Jesus, in the province of California; on a long strip of land in the interior of the gulf, near the mouth of the river Colorado or Del Norte.

Jesus, another, with the addition of Marca, in the kingdom of Brazil; on the shore of a river which enters the Iguay, between the settlements of San Joaquin and San Christóval.

Jesus, another, with the same surname as the former, in the province and government of Tucumán, of the district of the jurisdiction of Córdoba, on the shore of the former river.

Jesus, another, with the same surname, in the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

Jesus, a town of the head settlement of the district of the river Verde, in the *alcaldía mayor* of San Luis de Potosi, and kingdom of Nueva España. It contains 1845 families of Indians, Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, divided into the town and the many cultivated estates and farms in its district. It has a convent of the religious order of San Agustin, and is half a league from its head settlement.

Jesus, another town, of the province and *corregimiento* of Itata in the kingdom of Chile, between the rivers Itata and the lake of Lonquen.

[Jesus, a small island lying eight deg. due *n.* of the New Hebrides island, and 1450 leagues *w.* of the coast of Peru, in lat. 6° 50′ *s.* Long. 165° *e.* from Paris. Discovered by Mendana, Jan. 10th, 1567, inhabited by a copper-coloured and Mulatto race of men.]

Jesus, a fort, called De Jesus, María, and Joseph, of the province and *captainship* of Rey in

Brazil; situate on the sea-coast, close to the settlement of San Pedro, and near the mouth of the river of this name.

Jesus, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, with the surname of María. It runs *n.* and enters the Uruguay, on the side of the river San Ignacio.

Jesus, a cape or extremity of the *s.* coast of the strait of Magellan; one of those which form its entrance by the N. sea. It is also called Del Espiritu Santo. The savages who inhabit it have a custom of making fires, which are always to be seen by vessels at sea.

JEVAU, a settlement of Indians of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile, on the shore and at the mouth of the river Mataquino.

JIBAROS, Concepcion de los, a settlement of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito; a *reduccion* of Indians of this nation made by the missions of the Jesuits.

JICHINALE, a settlement of Indians of the kingdom of Chile; situate in the interior of the same, on the shore of the river Como-Leuvú.

JIPIJAPA, a settlement of the district of Puerto Viejo, in the province and government of Guayaquil and kingdom of Quito; situate in a *llanura* very fertile in fruit and tobacco.

JIRAMENA, a settlement of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate between two rivers, which unite to enter the Meta.

JIRARAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; *e.* of the mountains of Bogotá. Some of them have been reduced to the faith, and to a settlement in the missions of the Orinoco established by the Jesuits.

JIRON, San Juan, or del Rio del Oro, a city, the capital of the government, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded by its governor, Captain D. Francisco Montilla de los Rios. It is of a very hot temperature, as being on a sandy spot on the shore of the river Oro, and close to a mountain. It is small, but the houses are very good, particularly the parish-church, which contains two separate chapels, which are chapels of ease, called Nuestra Señora de las Nievas, and El Humilladero. It produces much tobacco, *cacao*, cotton, sugar-cane, woven stuffs of various kinds, fruits, and the richest gold in its rivers; but it is much infested with the venereal disease, a curse with which even the brutes are afflicted. It contains 500 housekeepers, who are for the most part well looking; the women are very handsome, and, together with the men, are affable and docile, though of a litigious disposition; and thus on the slightest grounds broils and divisions will arise betwixt one family and another. Fourteen leagues *n. w.* of Santa Fé.

Jiron, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito; to the *n.* of it is a very luxuriant estate, called El Portete.

Jiron, a river of the same province and kingdom as the former settlement. It rises *s.* of the city, and runs *w.* towards the S. sea, entering it in the gulf of Guayaquil.

JOACHIN, S. a settlement of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná; one of those under the charge of the religious observers of S. Francisco of the missions of Piritú, to the *n.* of the Mesa of Guanipa.

Joachin, S. another settlement, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Topia, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate in the middle of the *sierra* of that name, on the shore of the river Piastla.

Joachin, S. another, of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito; one of those established by the missions of the Jesuits.

Joachin, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the Rio Orinoco, and Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of the river Meta, on the *n.* side, and 25 leagues from Santa Teresa.

Joachin, S. another, of the province and government of Moxos, on the shore of the river of its name, in the part where it enters the Guanapiare.

Joachin, S. another, of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese; a *reduccion* of Indians of the missions held by the Carmelites; situate on the shore of a large lake or pool formed by different arms of the river Madera.

Joachin, S. another, of the province and government of Paraguay, on the shore of the river Ibiquey-guazú.

Joachin, S. another, of the same province and government as the former; a *reduccion* of Tobas Indians, made by the missions of the Jesuits. It also bears the surname of Tobas, and stands on the shore of the river Yaruma.

Joachin, S. another, of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction and district of the capital; founded by D. Joaquin de Espinosa, governor of the same province.

Joachin, S. another, in the kingdom of Brazil; situate amidst some mountains, on the shore of a river which enters the Iguay.

Joachin, S. another, of the French, in Canada,

on the shore of the river S. Lawrence, between the Chateau and cape Tourmente.

JOACHIN, S. another, with the surname of Santa Ana, a *reduccion* of Indians of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Nayarith, and kingdom of Nueva Galicia. Ten leagues *e. n. e.* of the settlement of La Mesa.

JOACHIN, S. a river of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito, which runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Baures or Guazumiri.

JOANA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the sea through the rivers Paroque and Ponica.

JOANES, a settlement of the island of this name, or De Marajo, as it is also called, on the coast of Brazil; situate to the *e.* between the settlements of Casa and La Concepcion. See MARAJO.

JOBO, a settlement of the jurisdiction and government of Neiba in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river Bache, near the Grande de la Magdalena.

JOCOLI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the kingdom of Chile; *n.* of the city of Mendoza, on the skirt of the Sierra Blanca.

JOCOTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tututepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayán, in Nueva España. It is of a mild temperature, contains 62 families of Indians, and is 14 leagues *s. w.* of its head settlement.

JOCOTEPEC, another settlement, in the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlajomulco in the same kingdom; situate in a fertile and beautiful valley, abounding in all vegetable productions and cattle; on the shore of the great lake or sea of Chapala. It has a convent of the religious order of S. Francisco, and is to the *s.* of its capital.

JODO, a small river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. According to Bellin, in his description of Guayana, it is an arm of the Coquerá, which communicates with the Orinoco and the Iza or Putumayo.

JOGGIN, a small river of Nova Scotia or Acadia, which runs *n.* and enters the port of Annapolis.

JOHN, S. an island of the gulf of St. Lawrence, at the entrance of the river of this name. It has Nova Scotia to the *s.* and to the *w.* and Cape Breton to the *e.* Its extent is considered more than 100 miles from *e.* to *w.* and its width 26 from *n.* to *s.* It has in it various convenient ports for fishing, abounds in timber, and is so fertile in every thing that the French, when they possessed it, called it the granary of Canada; supplying themselves from thence not only with wheat, but neat cattle and pigs. When it was taken by the English, there were in it upwards of 10,000 head of cattle, and some of the farmers used to gather 12,000 bushels of wheat annually. It has several rivers, in which are caught salmon and other sorts of fish; and on its coasts is fine shell-fish. It is divided into three counties or districts, which are named King's, Queen's, and Prince's, in the which are 14 parishes, containing 27 townships, which in all make 1,363,400 acres, the contents of the island. The chief towns besides the capital are, Charlotte-town, George-town, Princes-town, Hillisborough-town, Poumal-town, and Maryborough-town, &c.

This island is annexed to the government of NOVA SCOTIA, which see. It lies between lat. 45° 46′ and 47° 10′ *n.* and between long. 44° 22′ and 46° 32′ *w.*

JOHN, S. another island, one of the Virgins; 12 leagues *e.* of that of Puertorico, and two *s.* of S. Thomas'. It is five miles long and one wide; is that which has the best water of all; and even its port is reputed to be better than that of S. Thomas'. The English call it Crawl-bay. As it has very little good soil, its cultivation and productions are inconsiderable.

JOHN, S. a city, the capital of the island Antigua, on the *w.* coast. It is of a regular figure, with a good port, the entrance of which is defended by fort James. It is the residence of the governor-general of the Leeward Caribee islands, and the place where the assembly meets. It carries on a good trade with the other islands, and was most rich and flourishing when it suffered much by an hurricane in 1772; its loss being estimated at 400,000*l.*

[By way of accession to this calamity, it must be recorded, that this unfortunate capital was nearly destroyed by fire on the 17th of August 1769; upwards of 260 houses being consumed, besides wharfs, cranes, &c.]

JOHN, S. another city, of the island of Barbadoes, one of the Windward isles; and situate in one of the extremities of it.

[JOHN, BAYOUK OF, ST. a little creek which furnishes a very easy communication from New Orleans to W. Florida. It is navigable for vessels drawing about four feet water six miles up from the lake Ponchartrain, where there is a landing place, at which vessels load and unload: this is about two miles from the town. The entrance of the Bayouk of St. John is defended by a battery of

five or six cannon. There are some plantations on the Bayouk, and on the road from thence to New Orleans.]

[John's Island, in S. Carolina, lies *s. w.* of Charlestown harbour, divided from James' island by Stono river, which forms a convenient and safe harbour.]

[John's College, St. in Maryland, is situated in the city of Annapolis; was instituted in 1784, to have 24 trustees, with power to keep up the succession by supplying vacancies, and to receive an annual income of 9000*l.* It has a permanent fund of 1750*l.* a year, out of the moneys arising from marriage licences, fines, and forfeitures on the *w.* shore. This college, with Washington college at Chestertown, constitute one university, named "The University of Maryland." The convocation of the university of Maryland, who are to frame the laws, preserve uniformity of manners and literature in the colleges, confer the higher degrees, determine appeals, &c.]

[John's, St. one of the chief towns of Newfoundland island; situated on the *e.* coast, six miles *n. w.* of cape Spear, and 18 *s. e.* of cape St. Francis. Lat. 47° 32′ *n.* Long. 52° 21′ *w.* It lies on the bay of the same name. Its harbour is one of the best in the island, and has from 10 to 17 fathoms water up to King's wharf, which is a little to the *n. w.* of the Old fort, at the bottom of the town, and is a mile from the mouth of the harbour. A mile further is the mouth of Castor river, in which distance there is from 14 to four fathoms of water. On the *s.* side of the river is King's wharf, an hospital, and a watering place. Near these are the hills called the High Lands of St. John's.]

[John's, St. a bay and island on the *w.* coast of Newfoundland island, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, at the *s. w.* end of the straits of Belleisle.]

[John's River, St. in E. Florida, rises in or near a large swamp in the heart of E. Florida, and pursues a *n.* course, in a broad navigable stream, which in several places spreads into broad bays or lakes; of which lake George is the chief. Vessels that draw nine or ten feet water may navigate safely through the *w.* channel into St. John's river as far as Lake George; which see. The bar at the mouth is liable to shift. It is 10½ leagues *n.* of St. Augustine.]

[John's River, Little St. in W. Flordia, falls into Apalache bay, about 10 miles *e.* of Apalache river. It is said to be the clearest and purest of any in America, is about 200 yards broad, and about 15 or 20 feet deep at the town of Talahasochte. The swamp called Ouaquaphenogaw is said to be its source, which is 100 miles by land from Talahasochte, and following its windings, from the sea 200 miles. The Indians and traders say it has no branches or tributaries, which fall into it; but that it is fed by great springs which break out through the banks.]

[John's, St. is the largest river in the British province of New Brunswick. From its mouth on the *n.* side of the bay of Fundy, to its main source, in a straight direction, is about 195 miles. The tide flows 80 or 90 miles up this river. It is navigable for sloops of 50 tons 60 miles, and for boats 200. Its general course from its source is *e. s. e.* It furnishes the greatest plenty of salmon, bass, and sturgeon; and is the common route to Quebec. About a mile above the city of St. John's is the only entrance into this river. It is about 80 or 100 yards wide, and about 400 yards in length; called the Falls of the river. It being narrow, and a ridge of rocks running across the bottom of the channel, on which are not above 17 feet of water, it is not sufficiently spacious to discharge the fresh waters of the river above. The common tides flowing here about 20 feet, the waters of the river, at low water, are about 12 feet higher than the waters of the sea; at high water, the waters of the sea are about five feet higher than those of the river; so that in every tide there are two falls, one outwards and one inwards. The only time of passing with safety is at the time when the waters of the river are level with the waters of the sea, which is twice in a tide, and continues not more than 20 minutes each time. At other times it is either impassable or extremely dangerous; resembling the passage of Hell-gate near New York. The banks of this river, enriched by the annual freshets, are excellent land. About 30 miles from its mouth commences a fine level country of rich intervale and meadow lands, well clothed with timber and wood, such as pine, beech, elm, maple, and walnut. It has many tributary streams, which fall into it on each side, among which are the Oromocto river, by which the Indians have a communication with Passamaquoddy; the Nashwach and Madamkiswick, on which are rich intervales that produce all kinds of grain in the highest perfection. This noble river, in its numerous and extensive branches, waters and enriches a large tract of excellent country, a great part of which is settled and under improvement. The up-lands, in general, are covered with a fine growth of timber, such as pine and spruce, hemlock, and hard wood, principally beech, birch, maple, and some ash. The pines on this river are the largest to be met with in British America, and afford a consi-

derable supply of masts, some from 20 to 30 inches in diameter, for the British navy.]

[JOHN's, ST. the *n.* westernmost town in Sussex county, Delaware, is situated at the head of the middle branch of Nanticoke river, about 23 miles *n. e.* of Vienna in Maryland, and 22 *s.* by *w.* of Dover.]

[JOHN's, ST. a town and fort in Lower Canada, situated on the *w.* bank of Chambly river, about 18 miles to the *n.* of lake Champlain, a few miles *s.* of Chamblee, 20 miles *s. e.* of Montreal. It has been established as the sole port of entry and clearance for all goods imported from the interior of the United States into Canada, by an ordinance published by the executive council of Lower Canada, the 7th of July 1796. It is 97 miles *n.* of Ticonderoga, and was taken by General Montgomery, in November 1775. Lat. 45° 19′ *n.* Long. 72° 59′ *w.*]

[JOHN, ST. a lake in Lower Canada, which receives rivers from every direction, and sends its waters through Saguenai river into the St. Lawrence, at Tadousac. It is about 25 miles wide and 34 long.]

[JOHN's, ST. a small island in the W. Indies, belonging to Denmark, *n.* of St. Croix, and *s.* of Tortola, to which last it is very near. It is noted only for its fine harbour, which is said to be sufficient to contain in safety the whole British navy. It has a number of salt ponds, which, however, are no evidence of its fertility.]

[JOHN, ST. or JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, the capital of the island of Puerto Rico, in the W. Indies. See PUERTO RICO.]

[JOHN, ST. See JUAN, SAN.]

[JOHN's BERKLEY, ST. a parish of S. Carolina, in Charlestown district, containing 5922 inhabitants, of whom 692 are whites, and 5170 are slaves.]

[JOHN's COLLETON, ST. a parish of S. Carolina, in Charlestown district, containing 5312 inhabitants, of whom 585 are whites, and 4705 slaves.]

[JOHNSBURY, ST. a township in Caledonia county, in Vermont, bounded *s. w.* by Danville, and has 143 inhabitants.]

[JOHNSON Fort, in S. Carolina, lies on the *n. e.* side of James's island, and *s.* of the city of Charlestown. It stands at the entrance of the harbour, and by it no vessel can pass unless the master or mate make oath that no malignant distemper is on board. It is guarded by 120 men.]

[JOHNSON's Landing Place is on O-yong-wongyeh creek, about four miles *e.* of fort Niagara.]

[JOHNSON, a county of N. Carolina, in Newbern district, bounded *s. e.* by Glasgow, *n.* by Franklin and Wayne counties, and *s.* by Sampson. It contains 5634 inhabitants, of whom 1329 are slaves.]

[JOHNSONSBOROUGH, a post-town of New Jersey, 10 miles from Sussex court-house.]

[JOHNSTON, a township in Providence county, Rhode island, *w.* of the town of Providence, having 1320 inhabitants.]

[JOHNSTON Fort, or JOHNSON Fort, in N. Carolina, stands on the *w.* bank of cape Fear river, opposite to the island on the sea-coast whose *s.* point is cape Fear.]

[JOHNSTON, a township in Franklin county, in Vermont. It contains 93 inhabitants.]

[JOHNSTOWN, a post-town and the capital of Montgomery county, New York, situated on the *n.* bank of Mohawk river, 24 miles *n. w.* of Schenectady. The compact part of the town is a little back from the river, and contains about 70 houses, a Presbyterian and an Episcopal church, a court-house and gaol. In the township 593 of the inhabitants are electors. Caghnawaga is a parish or district of Johnstown, 26 miles above Schenectady on the river. Settlements have been made here for about 80 years. Here stand the dwelling-house, barn, and out-houses (all of stone) formerly occupied by Sir William Johnson. This settlement was mostly destroyed by the British in the year 1780, who were joined by a party of Indians and others, under the command of Sir William Johnson. In this action it is asserted, that Sir William evinced a want of feeling which would have disgraced a savage. The people destroyed in this expedition were his old neighbours, with whom he had formerly lived in the habits of friendship. His estate was among them, and the inhabitants had always considered him as their friend. These unfortunate people, after seeing their houses and property consumed, were hurried, such as could walk, into cruel captivity; those who could not, fell victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife.]

JOLOJOLO, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena; situate in the mountains of the district of the town of Maria; one of the new populations founded in 1776, by Governor Don Francisco Pimienta, situate on the side of the swamp of Maria.

JOLLY, a very lofty mountain of the land or country of Labrador, on the shore of the gulf of S. Lawrence, opposite the island of Anticosti, between the rivers Natachoven and Nasquirou.

Jolly, another mountain, in the island of Cayenne, on the skirts of which the French have a settlement.

Jolly, a small port of the coast of Nova Scotia, fit only for small vessels, as being difficult of entrance.

JOMGOBITO, a settlement of the province and government of Pastos, in the jurisdiction and district of the presidency of Quito.

[JONAS'S Sound, the most *n.* inlet on the *w.* coast of Sir Thomas Smith's bay, lying near the arctic circle, in lat. 76°.]

JONES, a city of the county of Lancaster in the province and colony of Pennsylvania; situate on the shore of the river Swatawro Creek, which enters the Susquehannah. Nine miles *w.* of the city of Tuspehocken, five *n.* of Lebanon, and 21 *e.* of Esther.

Jones, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes; situate on the coast of the *s.* part.

Jones, a river of the province and colony of Delaware, which runs *n.* and then turning *w.* enters the sea in the bay of this name, making a bend by which it forms an island.

[Jones's Town, in Pennsylvania. See Williamsburgh.]

[Jones, Cape. See Lookout Cape.]

[Jones's Plantation, in Lincoln county, Maine, was incorporated by the name of Harlem, in February 1796. It is 19 miles *n. e.* of Hallowell, 47 from Pownalborough, and 213 *n. e.* by *n.* of Boston. It contains 262 inhabitants.]

[Jones's Ford, on Brandywine creek, is five or six miles above Chad's ford, in Pennsylvania.]

[JONESBOROUGH, a post-town, and chief town of Washington district in Tennessee, is the seat of the district and county courts. It has but few houses, having been but lately established. It is 26 miles from Greenville, 101 from Knoxville, 40 from Abingdon in Virginia, and 627 from Philadelphia.]

[Jonesborough, the chief town of Camden county in Edenton district, North Carolina. It contains a court-house and a few dwelling-houses.]

JOPA, a settlement and head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España; of a cold temperature, containing 117 families of Indians, and being 10 leagues from its capital.

Jopa, another settlement, of the county of Baltimore, of the province and colony of Maryland; situate on the shore of the bay of Chesapeak, at the mouth of a small river which runs into the said bay.

JOPEHUE, a settlement of Indians of the kingdom of Chile; situate near the coast, on the shore of the river Imperial.

JOQUEL, a port of the coast of the province and government of Yucatán.

JORADA, a small river of the province and government of Guayana. It enters the Orinoco by the *e.* side, close to the settlement and rapid stream of Carichana.

JORDAN, a river of the province and government of Florida, which runs *s.* and enters the sea between the river of Las Animas and the bay of Panzacola.

[JORE, a village and mountain in the Cherokee country. The mountain is said to be the highest in the Cherokee country, and through which the Tennessee river forces its waters. The Indian village called Jore is situated in a beautiful lawn, many thousand feet higher than the adjacent country. Here is a little grove of the *casine yapon*, called by the Indians the beloved tree. They are very careful to keep this tree pruned and cultivated, and drink very strong infusions of the leaves, buds, and tender branches of this plant. It is venerated by the Creeks, and all the *s.* maritime nations of Indians.]

JORGE, S. a head settlement of the district and parish of the island of Barbadoes.

Jorge, S. a bay on the *s.* coast and *w.* head of the island of S. Domingo, on the side of the bay of S. Luis.

Jorge, S. a bay on the coast which lies between the river La Plata and the strait of Magellan. It is in the middle of the cape of its name and of that of Matas. Lat. 46° *s.*

Jorge, S. another settlement, of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Asuncion.

Jorge, S. another, of the province and *captainship* of Los Ilheos in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river and port of Los Ilheos.

Jorge, S. another, with the surname of Pinto, in the province and *captainship* of Paraiba in the same kingdom; situate on the coast, between the river Morgangape and the Camaratuba.

Jorge, S. a river of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which rises in the valley of Bochicono, runs *w.* and enters the Patia.

Jorge, S. another, in the province and colony of Maryland. [See George's River, St.]

Jorge, S. another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo, and kingdom of Chile, by the side of the river Limari, where it runs into the sea.

JORGE, S. an island, with the surname of Grego, near the coast of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil, between the island of Los Ingenios and that of Groeders.

JORGE, S. another, of the N. sea, one of the Bermudas, and the principal of them.

JORGE, S. an abundant river of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which rises from an arm of the Grande de la Magdalena, and encircling in its course the whole province, enters the sea near the port of Tolú.

JORGE, S. a cape or point of land on the coast which lies between the river La Plata and the strait of Magellan; one of those which form the bay of its name.

JORGE, S. another, on the *n.* coast of the island Jamaica, between that of Morante and the Puerto Nuevo.

JORGE, S. a mountain, called the Morro, on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Atacama and S. sea, in Peru.

[JORGE, S. See St. GEORGE.]

JORIS, S. a port of the Dutch, in the island of Curazao.

JOROCOBAS, a town of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil; situate at the source of the river Tiete or Añembi.

JOSARI, or SOSARI, as others have it, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil, which runs *n.* and enters the sea between the Guasipuna and the Topacuro.

JOSEF, or S. JOSEPH, a settlement of the province and government of Guayana, one of those under the care of the Capuchins of Cataluña; situate on the shore of the river Caroni.

JOSEF, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in California; situate on the coast at the cape of S. Lucas. Here, in 1734, Father Nicolas Tamarel, a Jesuit and native of Sevilla, suffered martyrdom.

JOSEF, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Guairá, and government of Paraguay; situate on the shore of the river Ibay. It was destroyed by the Portuguese of San Pablo, so that nothing but the ruins remain.

JOSEF, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Lipes in Peru; annexed to the curacy called Yanaconas, in the capital.

JOSEF, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito.

JOSEF, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Saña in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Xequetepeque.

JOSEF, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of San Buenaventura.

JOSEF, S. another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Peribán in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of Petabamba. It contains 22 families of Indians, and is distant half a league to the *n.* of the latter curacy.

JOSEF, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Atoyaque, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayán, in the same kingdom. It contains 100 families of Indians, who occupy themselves in cultivating cochineal, tobacco, cotton, and seeds, and is 10 leagues *w.* with an inclination to *n.* of its head settlement.

JOSEF, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldia mayor* of Analco in the same kingdom. It contains 25 families of Indians, who live by selling wheat, maize, fruit, and seeds, at the city of Guadalaxara. It is one league *n.* of its capital.

JOSEF, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Acaponeta in the same kingdom. Half a league *w.* of its capital.

JOSEF, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepalitlán in the kingdom of Nueva Galicia. Two leagues *n.* of its capital.

JOSEF, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits, in the province of Tepeguana and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, on the shore of the river Las Nasas.

JOSEF, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits, in the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. Three leagues *s.* of the settlement and *real* of the mines of S. Agustin.

JOSEF, S. another, of the province and government of Venezuela; situate *n. e.* of the mountains of the Guajiros Indians, and near to them.

JOSEF, S. another, of the province and government of Cumaná, on the coast of the gulf of Cariaco, on the *e.*

JOSEF, S. another, of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito; a *reduccion* of the Sucumbios Indians, made by the missions held there by the Jesuits.

JOSEF, S. another, of the jurisdiction of the town of San Gil, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

JOSEF, S. another, with the surname of Ataguates; a *reduccion* of Indians of this nation by the Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas of the kingdom of Quito.

Josef, S. another, of the province and government of Santa Marta.

Josef, S. another, with the surname of Otomacos; a *reduccion* of Indians of this nation by the missions of the Jesuits, in the Orinoco, on the shore of this river, and five leagues from the settlement of Nuestra Señora de los Angeles. In 1733, its destruction was attempted by the Caribes Indians; but it was bravely defended by Don Felix Sardo de Almazan, native of San Clemente in La Mancha.

Josef, S. another, of the same missions as the former; situate near the settlement of San Xavier, and on the shore of the river Paruassi.

Josef, S. another, of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Itenes, close to the mouth of San Miguel, now desert and abandoned.

Josef, S. another, of Indians, of the district of Guadalabquen in the kingdom of Chile, and on the shore of the river Valdivia, where a fort has been built for its defence.

Josef, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Colchagua, in the same kingdom as the former, on the shore of the river Rapél.

Josef, S. another, which is the *real* of mines, of the province of Ostimuri in Nueva España. Twenty-six leagnes *n. w.* of the *real* of Rio Chico.

Josef, S. another, of the province of Guayana, in the part possessed by the French; on the coast, at the mouth or entrance of the river Cayenne.

Josef, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the country of the Chiquitos Indians, and kingdom of Peru; at the foot of a *serrania*, to the *s.* of the three small lakes.

Josef, S. another, of the province and country of Las Amazonas, and territory of the Guayazas Indians; situate between two small rivers, which enter the Tocantines.

Josef, S. another, of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil, on the shore of the river Topayos, near its mouth to enter the Marañon.

Josef, S. another, of the island of Joanes or Marajo, on the Brazil coast, at the mouth of the river Marañon.

Josef, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito; annexed to the curacy of Azogues.

Josef, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the hills which separate the rivers running into the Uruguay and Parana. Lat. 27° 45′ 52″ *s.* Long. 55° 48′ 57″ *w.*

Josef, S. another, of the province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeiro in Brazil; on the shore of the river Muertes, and *n.* of the town of San Juan del Real.

Josef, S. another, of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river S. Domingo, *s.* of the city of Varinas Nueva; one of the missions of this province.

Josef, S. another, of the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra of Peru; on the shore of the river Palometa.

Josef, S. another, of the province and government of Venezuela, on the shore of the Maria, near where this is entered by the Portuguesa, and *n.* of the city of Guanare.

Josef, S. another, of the same province and government as the former, on the shore of the river Aguirre, and *e.* of the town of Araure.

Josef, S. another of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito, on the shore of the river Cobite.

Josef, S. another, of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the territory of Mato Groso, on the shore of the river Itenes; a mission of the Portuguese clergy.

Josef, S. another, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

Josef, S. a town of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on a river of the same name, nearly to the *n. w.* of Monte Video, in lat. 34° 22′ 17″. Long. 56° 53′ 22″.

[Josef, S. del Parral, a town of the intendancy of Durango, the residence of a *diputacion de minas*. This *real*, as well as the town of Parras, received its name from the great number of wild vine shoots with which the country was covered on the first arrival of the Spaniards. Population 5000.]

Josef, S. a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *s.* and enters the Caneloles, near where this runs into the river La Plata.

Josef, S. another river, of the island of Barbadoes, which runs *e.* in the district of the parish of its name, and enters the sea.

Josef, S. another, with the surname of Diaz, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *w.* and enters the Jacegua, between the rivers Ventura and Pablo Paeces.

Josef, S. another river, of the same province and government as the former. It runs *s.* and in-

corporates itself with the Santa Lucia to enter the Plata.

Josef, S. another, of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the territory of Mato Groso, formed of three small rivers. It enters the Itenes.

Josef, S. another, a small river, with the surname of Ignacio, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *s.* and enters the sea close to the bay of Maldonado.

JOSEPH, St. a bay of the coast of Florida, convenient, large, and handsome. The French established themselves in it in 1719, but were dislodged by the Admiral Don Francisco Cornejo, by order of the viceroy of Nueva España, the Marquis de Valero, giving it the name of New Principality of Asturias. In its vicinity are many isles and banks inhabited by Indians. Forty leagues from the bay of Apalache, in lat. 29° 50′. Long. 290°. [It is of the figure of a horse-shoe, being about 12 miles in length, and seven across where broadest. The bar is narrow, and immediately within it there is from four to 6½ fathoms soft ground. The best place to anchor is just within the peninsula, opposite to some ruins that still remain of the village of St. Joseph. The peninsula between St. Joseph's and cape Blaize is a narrow slip of land, in some places not above a quarter of a mile broad. A very good establishment might be made here for a fishery, as the settlers might make salt on the spot to cure the bass, rock, cod, grouper, red mullet, &c. which are here in abundance.]

[Joseph, St. a water which runs *n. w.* into the *s. e.* part of lake Michigan. It springs from a number of small lakes, a little to the *n. w.* of the Miami village. The Pawtewatemie Indians reside on this river, opposite fort St. Joseph. They can raise 200 warriors. At or near the confluence of the rivers St. Mary's and St. Joseph's, where fort Wayne now stands, the Indians have ceded to the United States a tract of six miles square.]

Joseph, St. a large bay on the *n.* coast of the Nuevo Reyno de Leon, between the bay of San Bernardo and the mouth of the river Bravo or Del Norte.

Joseph, St. another, on the coast of the strait of Magellan, and at the third narrow pass, called the Pasage.

Joseph, St, a port on the *w.* coast of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, near the mouth of the river Orinoco. In it is a small settlement, in lat. 10° 38′. Long. 60° 27′.

Joseph, St. another bay, on the same coast, distinct from the former, according to the description of Los Nodales.

Joseph, St. an island of Canada; situate in the lake Ontario, very near the *s.* coast.

Joseph, St. another island, of the gulf of California or Mar Roxo de Cortés; situate very near the coast, between the islands of Santa Cruz and S. Francisco.

Joseph, St. a *cordillera* of mountains of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs from *n.* to *s.* on the side of the river of this name, along the *e.* bank, and from thence extending itself from the territory of the Nambicas Indians to that of Los Xarayes.

Joseph, St. another island, of the river of Las Amazonas, at its mouth or entrance into the sea, close to the *e.* coast, opposite the town of Marecaba.

Joseph, St. a canal, called Caño de San Joseph, in the province and government of Venezuela. It runs from the lake of Comas, and enters that of Caicara.

Joseph, St. a fort and garrison of the province and government of Paraguay, to restrain the infidel Indians.

Joseph, St. another, of Canada, on the shore of the river of its name.

[Joseph, Fort St. is situated on the *e.* side of the river of this name, in lat. 42° 2′ *n.* Long. 85° 8′ *w.* It is about 104 miles *s. w.* by *w.* of Detroit, to which place there is a straight road.]

[Joseph, St. a port on the *w.* side of the island of Trinidad, near the coast of Tierra Firme.]

[Joseph, St. a small town and port on the *w.* point of the *n.* peninsula of the island of Trinidad, in the W. Indies.]

[Joseph, St. a bay on the *w.* side of the island of Trinidad, defended by a small battery. It has a few houses on it, and lies *s. e.* of Port of Spain, the capital of the island. Near it is a mountain having mineral pitch.]

[Joseph, Lake St. in N. America, lies *e.* of lake Sal, and sends its waters by Cat Lake river into Cat lake, and afterwards forms the *s. e.* branch of Severn river. The lake is 35 miles long, and 15 broad. Osnaburg House is on the *n. e.* part of the lake; which see.]

[Joseph, Ilet a Pierre, a village on the westernmost coast of the island of St. Domingo; about three leagues *n. w.* of the village of Tiburon.]

[Joseph, St. in the province of California in Mexico, N. America. Lat. 23° 3′ *n.*]

[Joseph, St. See S. Josef.]

JOSEPLIS, a settlement of the province and colony of Georgia, on the shore of the river Savannah, to the *n.* of the city of this name.

[JOSQUIN, San, a settlement of Indians, of the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the river Cuicui, on the road from Asuncion to Villa de Curuguaty, about 33 miles from the latter, in lat. 25° 1′ 47″ *s.* Long. 56° 13′ 20″ *w.*]

JOYE, a port of the *s.* coast of the island S. John, and colony of Nova Scotia, in the strait formed between the one and the other.

JUAN, S. a settlement of the jurisdiction of Ibagué, and government of Mariquita, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; annexed to the curacy of Ibagué: of an hot temperature, abounding in the vegetable productions of this climate, and in cattle. It has mines of gold and copper, and 400 housekeepers, who are much infested by the plague of mosquitoes and venomous insects.

Juan, S. another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru, celebrated for its rich silver mines: the veins at present known and worked are 10; some at the depth of 50, and others at 60 to 80 fathom. The metals are worked by quicksilver, salt, and copper, called there *colpa;* this being a method discovered by Don Lorenzo de la Torre, who was master of the principal mines; and it is now practised in other provinces.

Juan, S. another, with the addition of Evangelista, in the *corregimiento* of the district of Las Cinco Leguas, of the city of Quito in Peru.

Juan, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Orizava, and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixmiquilpán, in Nueva España. It is of a mild rather than hot temperature, contains 108 families of Indians, and is three leagues from its capital.

Juan, S. another, with the addition of Evangelista, in the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Teotihuacan in the same kingdom; a quarter of a league *w.* of its capital.

Juan, S. another, a small settlement or ward of the head settlement of the district of Ocuila, and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco, in Nueva España. In its vicinity is a *rancheria* of Indian shepherds, in which dwell 100 *Mustees* and Mulattoes, who have the charge of upwards of 50,000 sheep, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits.

Juan, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Clacayac, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec, in the same kingdom. It contains 39 families of Indians, who maintain themselves by breeding large cattle and cultivating fruit and maize, and is of an hot temperature; one league *e.* of its head settlement.

Juan, S. another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Toluca in the same kingdom. It contains 227 families of Indians, and is at a small distance from its capital.

Juan, S. another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco in the same kingdom; one short league from that capital.

Juan, S. another, a ward of the head settlement of Zumpahuacan, and same *alcaldía mayor* and kingdom as the former.

Juan, S. another, with the surname of La Brea, in the head settlement of Xocutla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa, in the same kingdom. Two leagues *s.* of its head settlement.

Juan, S. another, of the head settlement of Yautepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca, in the same kingdom.

Juan, S. another, of the head settlement of Tepoxtlan, in the same *alcaldía mayor* and kingdom as the former.

Juan, S. another, called San Juan Francísco Regis, of the missions held there by the Jesuits, in the province of Cinaloa.

Juan, S. another, of the government and jurisdiction of Mérida in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; of a hot temperature, producing *cacao*, sugar canes, much cotton, *yucas*, plantains, &c. It also abounds in goats, contains upwards of 100 Indians and 40 whites, and is very near the settlement of Lagunillas.

Juan, S. another, with the addition of Lopez, in the province and government of Quixos and Macas, of the kingdom of Quito.

Juan, S. another, of the head settlement of Teutalpán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlán, in Nueva España. Four leagues from its head settlement.

Juan, S. another, a small settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Juxtlahuaca in the same kingdom.

Juan, S. another, also small, of the head settlement of Mistepéc, in the same *alcaldía mayor* and kingdom as the former.

Juan, S. another, of the head settlement of Zuchiquilatzán, in the same *alcaldía mayor* and kingdom as the former.

Juan, S. another, with the surname of Evangelista, of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huancaray.

Juan, S. another, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Teposcoluca in Nueva España, of the province and bishopric of Oaxaca. It is of a cold temperature, and inhabited by 98 families of Indians, applied to the culture of cochineal and seeds; very close to the *e.* of its head settlement.

JUAN, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Atabillos Baxos.

JUAN, S. another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicéo in Nueva España. It is of a mild temperature, contains 42 families of Indians, exercised in the cultivation of the land; and in some of its immediate *ranchós* are 18 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. Two leagues *w.* of its capital.

JUAN, S. another, of the head settlement of Huehuetlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cucatlan, in the same kingdom. It is of a warm temperature; situate on the skirt of a mountain, with 73 families of Indians, who live by a commerce in saltpetre and cochineal. Eight leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

JUAN, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Mistepeque, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nejapa, in the same kingdom. It is of a cold and moist temperature; situate on a lofty plain, with 80 families of Indians. One league from its head settlement.

JUAN, S. another, of the same head settlement, *alcaldía mayor*, and kingdom as the former; situate on a short plain, surrounded with *barrancos* or chasms. It contains 48 families of Indians, who commerce in seeds and cochineal, and is four leagues from its head settlement.

JUAN, S. another, of the same *alcaldía mayor* and kingdom as the former. It contains 25 families of Indians, and is little more than two leagues *s. w.* of its head settlement, Histotepéc.

JUAN, S. another, with the surname of Evangelista, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Cinaloa.

JUAN, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Quieguelani, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nejapa, in Nueva España. It contains 18 families of Indians, and is four leagues *n. e.* of its head settlement. It is fertilized by a river running in its vicinity, and maintains itself by its gardens and orchards.

JUAN, S. another, of the head settlement of Atoyaque, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayán, in the same kingdom. It contains 34 Indian families, and is 10 leagues *n. w.* of its head settlement.

JUAN S. another, of the head settlement of Mitla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Teutitlan, in the same kingdom; of a mild temperature, and containing 24 Indian families. Four leagues from its head settlement.

JUAN, S. another, of the head settlement of Magdalena, and *alcadía mayor* of Izatlan, in the same kingdom; on the *e.* shore of a lake which lies between that head settlement and the capital, Agualulco.

JUAN, S. another, called Nuestra Señora de San Juan, of the head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Lagos, in the kingdom and bishopric of Nueva Galicia. Although its population be small, there is a vast concourse of people who come hither to visit the sanctuary of a miraculous image, held in particular devotion throughout the whole district. Nine leagues *s. w.* of its capital, on the side of the river.

JUAN, S. another, which is a *real* of silver mines, of the province and government of Sonora, distinct from the capital.

JUAN, S. another, with the addition of San Pedro, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of Nayaith, and kingdom of Nueva Galicia. Twenty leagues *s. s. e.* of the settlement of La Mesa.

JUAN, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Tuzcacuesco, and *alcaldía mayor* of Amola, in Nueva España. It contains 19 families of Indians, who live by making mats from the palm-tree. Seven leagues *n. w.* of its head settlement.

JUAN, S. another, with the surname of Rio, in the province of Tepeguana and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; a large town, inhabited by Spaniards, *Mustees*, Mulattoes, and Indians. Fifteen leagues *n.* of the capital, Guadiana.

JUAN, S. another, of the province and government of Cumaná.

JUAN, S. another, of the government and jurisdiction of Portobelo, in the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme; between the rivers Chagre and Pequeni.

JUAN, S. another, with the surname of Nepomuceno, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas of the kingdom of Quito; on the shore of the Nepo.

JUAN, S. another, of the province and government of Popayán, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

JUAN, S. another, of Nuevo Mexico; on the shore of a river which enters the Grande del Norte, between the settlements of Acomas and Galiste.

JUAN, S. another, of the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; on the shore of the river Conchos, near the settlement of Alamo.

JUAN, S. another, a village of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil.

Juan, S. another, of the kingdom of Nueva España; on the sea-coast.

Juan, S. another, of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil; situate on the shore, and at the head of the river Uruguay.

Juan, S. another, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, at the source of the river Ibiquey-guaza.

Juan, S. another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatepeques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

Juan, S. another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Verapaz, in the same kingdom as the former.

Juan, S. another, a parish of the English, in the *s.* part of the island Jamaica.

Juan, S. another, of the province and government of Neiba in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river Baché.

Juan, S. another, of the district and jurisdiction of the government of San Juan Jiron in the same kingdom; on the shore of the Rio Grande de la Magdalena, between the mouth of the river Sogamoso and the port Villareal.

Juan, S. another, of the province and government of Cartagena; situate *s. s. w.* of the town San Benito Abad.

Juan, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas and kingdom of Quito; on the shore of the Napo, opposite the settlement of the Nombre de Maria.

Juan, S. another, called San Juan Francisco Regis, a *reduccion* of Indians of the Sinaruca nation, of the Jesuits, in the Orinoco, and Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded in 1739, on the shore of the Meta.

Juan, S. another, a parish of the English, the head settlement of the district of the island of Barbadoes, on the *e.* coast.

Juan, S. another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacapula in the kingdom of Guatemala.

Juan, S. another, in the same province and kingdom.

Juan, S. another, with the surname of Caballeros, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in Nuevo Mexico.

Juan, S. another, of the province and government of Tucumán, with the surname of Baptista, in the jurisdiction of Salta; on the shore of the river Pasage or Salado.

Juan, S. another, of the province and colony of Georgia, where the English have a fort; on the shore of the river Apalachi, near the sea-coast.

Juan, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Santiago in the kingdom of Chile; at the source of the river Maipo.

Juan, S. another, of the island of S. Domingo, in the valley of its name, and on the shore of a river.

Juan, S. another, of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil; on the shore of the river Tapacuro.

Juan, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate near the river Yvuy Grande, about 10 miles *n. e.* of San Miguel. Lat. 28° 26′ 56″ *s.* Long. 54° 28′ 40″ *w.*

Juan, S. another, of the same missions of the Chiquitos Indians, and kingdom of Peru, at the foot of a *serranía.*

Juan, S. another, with the surname of Nepomuceno, in the province and government of Mainas, of the kingdom of Quito, distinct from another there of the same name; at the source of the river Nanay.

Juan, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and kingdom of the former settlement, near that of San Andres.

Juan, S. another, with the surname of Baptista, in the province and government of the Chiquitos Indians, near the lakes.

Juan, S. another, with the surname of Nepomuceno, in the province and government of Cartagena, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; in the mountainous part of the district of the town of Maria; one of the new settlements founded by the Governor Don Juan Pimienta, in 1776.

Juan, S. another, with the surname of Sahagun, in the same province and government as the former; founded in the Sabanas, by the same governor, in the above year.

Juan, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province of California, on the sea-coast; two leagues from the bay of San Christóval, with the surname of Baptista.

Juan, S. another, of Indians, of the same province, near the coast of the gulf, fronting the island of Catalina.

Juan, S. another, with the addition of San Pablo, of Indians, of the same province as the former; on the coast of the gulf, opposite the island of the Angel de la Guardia, and on the side of the bay of San Luis Gonzaga.

Juan, S. a city of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the kingdom of Chile, *n.* of the city of Mendoza. It has a parish church and three chapels; namely, those of San Clemente, San Miguel, and La Concepcion, in the old settle-

ment, and serving as chapels of ease; also the convents of the orders of S. Domingo, San Agustin, an house of entertainment of the monks of Nuestra Señora de la Merced, an hospital of San Juan de Dios, and a college which belonged to the Jesuits. In its district are some good mines of alum.

JUAN, S. a town of the province and *corregimiento* of Puchacay, in the same kingdom as the former city; on the shore of the river Biobio, *w.* of the town of San Rafael.

JUAN, S. another, with the surname of Baptista, a capital and *real* of silver mines, of the province and government of Sonora; situate between the sources of the two rivers Hiaqui and SONORA. See the latter article.

JUAN, S. another town, of the Portuguese, in Brazil; situate on the shore, and at the source of the river Paraná-iba.

JUAN, S. another, of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil, on the coast of cape Blanco.

JUAN, S. another, of the province and *captainship* of Paraiba in Brazil; situate on the shore of the Paraiba.

JUAN, S. another, with the surname of Del Rey, in the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeiro in Brazil; on the shore of the river of Las Muertes.

[JUAN, S. DEL RIO, a town of the intendancy of Durango, to the *s. w.* of the lake of Parras. We must not confound this town with the place which bears the same name in the intendancy of Mexico, which is situated to the *e.* of Queretaro. Population 10,200.]

[JUAN, S. DEL RIO, a town of the intendancy of Mexico, surrounded with gardens, adorned with vines and *anona*. Height 1978 metres, or 6489 feet.]

JUAN S. an island of the river La Plata, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres, in the territory of the Abipones Indians.

JUAN, S. another, near the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Pará, at the entrance of the river Turirana.

JUAN, S. another island, of the N. sea, one of the Lesser Antilles; between those of Puertorico and La Virgen Gorda, to the *e.* of the former.

JUAN, S. another, a small island, with the surname of Baptista, in the gulf of California and Mar Roxo de Cortés, in the interior of the gulf, between its coast and that of Nueva España, and nearest to the latter, opposite the river Sonora.

JUAN, S. some small isles near the coast of Newfoundland, in the province and government of Venezuela.

JUAN, S. a point of land or extremity, of the coast of the province and government of Nicaragua, and kingdom of Guatemala, in the S. sea; one of those which form the gulf of Papagayo.

JUAN, S. another, on the coast of the province and government of Venezuela, and Nuevo Reyno de Granada; between the islands Piragua and Maracaro.

JUAN, S. another, on the coast of the province and government of Nicaragua, of the kingdom of Guatemala, in the N. sea; one of those which form the entrance of the river of its name.

JUAN, S. another, on the coast of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the province of Venezuela, to the *e.* of La Colorada.

JUAN, S. another, in the *e.* head of the island of Puertorico, in lat. 18° 45′. Long. 311°.

JUAN, S. a bay on the coast of the S. sea, of the province and government of Chocó; large, convenient, and sheltered, and in the midst of it are the islands of Chirambira, and into it runs a river of the same name.

JUAN, S. a large and convenient bay of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España, and gulf of California.

JUAN, S. a port of the coast of Peru, in the province and *corregimiento* of Pisco; in the vicinity of which are seen many pieces of stone, or ruins of two fortresses, put there by the Incas.

JUAN, S. a large and abundant river of the province and government of Nicaragua in the kingdom of Guatemala; the waste water of the Great lake running into the N. sea. The whole of it is navigable for large vessels; and on its shore a fort has been built to defend its entrance.

JUAN, S. another, of the province and government of Cartagena, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which rises in the mountains, and enters the sea opposite the island of Tortuguilla, serving as limits which divide this jurisdiction from that of Darien.

JUAN, S. another, of the province and government of Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, which rises in the *sierras* of Guanico, and, running *s.* enters the Pacific.

JUAN, S. another, very abundant river, of the province and government of Darien, of the same kingdom as the former, dividing its jurisdiction from that of Panamá.

JUAN, S. another, of the province and government of Choco, which rises in the province of Antioquia, and, after a long and circuitous course, empties itself into the S. sea in a large body. On its shore, and on the top of a mountain, is a watch-tower.

JUAN, S. another, of the same province and government as the former. It rises in the *sierra* of Sindagua, and, making a bend, enters by the *w.* into the S. sea, opposite the island of Gorgona.

JUAN, S. another, of the province and government of Venezuela, which rises *s.* of the lake Tacarigua, and enters the Coxede.

JUAN, S. another, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It is small, runs *s.* and enters the Plata at its mouth, between the river De Vacas and the colony of Sacramento.

JUAN, S. another, also small, of the island of S. Domingo. It rises in the *sierra* of the mines of Ciboo, runs *s. s. w.* and unites itself with the Mixo to enter the Artibonito.

JUAN, S. another, a small river, of the same island, rising in the mountains of the *n.* coast. It runs *n.* and enters the sea, between the bay of Bálsamo and the cape of La Peña.

JUAN, S. another, also small, of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, which runs *n.* and enters the Pilcomayo.

JUAN, S. another, large and abundant, of the province of Florida; which runs *n. n. e.* and enters the sea on the *e.* coast, by the Bahama channel.

JUAN, S. another, called De Juan, in the island of Cuba. It runs *s.* and enters the sea at the coast of this rhumb, between the port of Trinidad and the bay of Xagua.

JUAN, S. another, of the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeiro in Brazil, which runs *s. s. e.* and enters the sea, close to cape Frio, between the rivers Hermoso and De la Aldea.

JUAN, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru.

JUAN, S. another, large and abundant, of Canada, which rises from a lake near the river S. Lawrence, runs *n. e.* then *s.* and enters the sea in the bay of Fundy, of the province of Nova Scotia or Acadia.

JUAN, S. another, with the surname of Possession, in the strait of Magellan. It runs *e.* and enters the sea, in the bay of La Gente or People.

JUAN, S. a canal, in the same strait as the former river, which communicates with the S. sea, and extending from the point of Tinquechisgua to that of San Martin.

JUAN, S. a fort of the English, in the province and colony of Nova Scotia or Acadia; on the shore of the river of its name, and near where this river enters the sea.

JUAN, S. a large, fertile, and beautiful valley of the island of S. Domingo; bounded by the valleys of Banica and Neiba, and surrounded and watered by the rivers Neiba and Artibonito.

JUAN, S. a lake of the province and government of the Rio del Hacha in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; of an oval figure, and situate on the coast, between the capital and the cape of La Vela. This lake empties itself into the sea by a mouth which bears the same name.

[JUAN, S. See St. JOHN.]

JUAN FERNANDEZ, some islands of the S. sea, thus called from having been discovered by a Spaniard of this name, in 1563. They are two, the largest being nearest the coast and four leagues long; the other, called Mas Afuera, to distinguish it, being small. The territory of the first, towards the *n.* part, is composed of mountains covered with trees, and amongst others, with pepper trees similar to those of Chiapa. In the *s.* part, which is most barren, on account of the strong winds that prevail, there are no trees, save in some glens formed by the hills; but there is found a species of reed or straw of an height exceeding a man's stature. There are numberless streams which rush down from the mountains, and forming various cascades, fall into the sea. The temperature is very cold. In the *n.* part is a port, which is the best, although not very secure, as being exposed to the *n.* and *n. e.* winds. It is 50 fathoms deep, and is in the winter almost useless, through the great risk which vessels encounter in it. Besides this there are two other smaller ports, the one to the *e.* the other to the *w.*; but these are only to be made by small vessels. These islands are desert, and have nothing upon them but mountain goats, and on the strands sea-wolves in abundance. In the aforesaid port, however, is abundance of delicate fish of different sorts, and amongst the rest, cod very similar to that found off Newfoundland; another fish called the *tollo*, having on its back a spur like ivory, which is an antidote against the tooth-ache; also here are found lobsters of half a yard long, of delicate flavour. The islands of Juan Fernandez have ever been a place of resort for pirates of the S. sea, where they might take in water and fuel, and provide themselves with the flesh of the goats; and to prevent this latter accommodation, the president of Chile sent hither a number of mastiff-dogs, to devour and extirpate the above animals, nor without success, for these are now scarcely to be seen, whilst the dogs are found in immense packs, and have the peculiarity of never barking. A Scotchman named Alexander Selkirk, who must have been left there by some pirate, lived for five years on one of these islands, when he was taken off by a

British ship. The same also happened to a Mosquito Indian. The English admiral George Anson staid some days in the port of this island, giving it the name of Cumberland, after that he and all his crew had undergone great hardships in doubling cape Horn, in 1741; and it was shortly afterwards visited by Don Jorge Juan, and Don Antonio de Ulloa, with two frigates. The aforesaid admiral sowed in the island various fruits and herbs for the advantage of such as might afterwards visit it. These islands are 100 leagues from the continent of Chile, and 440 *n.* of the cape of Hornos, in lat. 32° 40′ *s.*

JUANA, S. an island of the kingdom of Chile, in the river Biobio, formed by an arm which this river throws out, and which runs back into itself. In this island is a fortress of the same name, a frontier of the Araucanos Indians, who burnt and destroyed it in the war of 1601.

JUANAMBU. See GUANAMBU.

JUANICO, S. a small island of the gulf of California, very close to the coast, between the gulf of Púlpito and the island of Carmen.

JUBONES, a river in the province and *corregimiento* of Piura, and kingdom of Peru, which runs *w.* and enters the sea in the bay of Tumbez.

JUCAROENE, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the sea between the Longoribo and the Yapitingo.

[JUCATAN. See YUCATAN.]

JUCHIPILA, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia, and bishopric of Guadalaxara. Its jurisdiction is not very extensive, although fertile in grain, and abounding in cattle. It has some mines of gold of a quality much esteemed for its value and ductility. The capital is the settlement of the same name, situate on the shore of a river. It has a convent of the order of San Francisco, with an acting curate, and is inhabited by many families of Indians, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and some Spaniards; and these more particularly in the estates of its district. It is 20 leagues *n.* of Guadalaxara; in long. 267° 45′. Lat. 22° 48′. The other settlements are,

Aposól,	Mesquitúla,
S. Miguel,	Cospala,
S. Pedro,	Mezquitál,
Santa Maria,	Atemanica,
Santiago,	S. Pedro Analco,
Talucón,	S. Lucas,
Moyagua,	Amatlán.

JUCHIQUE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Naulinga, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa, in Nueva España.

JUCHITEPEC, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It contains 26 families of Indians, and is four leagues and a half *s.* of its capital.

JUCOTACATO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Uruapán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 30 families of Indians, and is two leagues *s.* of its head settlement.

JUDAC, a settlement of Indians, of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España.

JUDAS, a cape or point of the *s.* coast of the island Newfoundland, within the bay of Plaisance.

JUDERA, a small river of the island S. Domingo, which rises in the valley of Banica, runs *w.* and turning to the *n. w.* enters the Artibonito.

JUDIO, a river of the province and government of Maracaibo in Nueva España. It rises in the settlement of Timotes, between Truxillo and Mérida, runs to that rhumb, and enters the lake of Maracaibo by the *s.* side.

JUDIO, a bay on the *s.* coast of the island S. Domingo, of the *w.* head, and territory of the French, on the side of Dry bay.

JUDIOS, Los, a settlement of the province and government of Guayana, in the part possessed by the Dutch, or in the colony of Surinam, on the skirt of a mountain, and by the side, and at the source of the river Surinam, on an extensive *llanura* called Sabara de Judios.

[JUDITH Point, the *s.* eastermost point of Rhode Island state, situated on the sea-coast of Washington county, in South Kingston township.]

[JUDOSA Bay, in Louisiana, lies in the *n. w.* corner of the gulf of Mexico. A chain of islands form a communication between it *s. w.* of St. Bernard's bay.]

JUDOSA, a settlement of Indians, of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España.

JUITO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Ostotipác in Nueva España; situate near the coast of the S. sea.

JULCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Xauxa in Peru.

JULCAMARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru. In its district are some silver mines, which are worked, though to little profit.

JULI, a large, beautiful, and well-peopled

settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of La Paz in Peru, near the lake of Chucuito, and on this account of an unhealthy climate. The natives suffer much from bad sight. It has four very good churches, which are, Jerusalem, San Pedro, San Juan de Letran, and Santa Maria la Mayor: the second of these is the principal, and to it is contiguous a beautiful college which belonged to the Jesuits, the parish priests of the settlement, with an hospital provided with all necessaries.

JULIACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lampa in Peru.

JULIAN, S. a large and commodious bay on the coast lying between the river Plata and the straits of Magellan; in lat. 49° *s.* between the capes Lookout and Barreras.

Julian, S. a point of the above coast, which is also called Cape Fourchu.

Julian, S. a port on the *e.* coast of Newfoundland, between the bay of Liebres and the island of Tichot.

[JULIENNE. See Neybe.]

[JULIET Mount, in N. America, lies on the *n.* side of Illinois river, opposite the place where that river is formed by the junction of Theakiki and Plein rivers. The middle of mount Juliet is in lat. 42° 5′ *n.* Long. 88° 44′ *w.* from London.]

JULINES, a settlement and garrison of the province and government of Coaguila in the kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, on the shore of the river Conchos.

JULQUILLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pativilca in the province of Santa.

JULUMITO y Chucmi, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

JUMATA, a small river of the province and colony of Pennsylvania, which runs *e.*

[JUMPING Point. See Navesink Harbour.]

JUNCAL, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapó in the kingdom of Chile; situate near the coast, on the shore of the river of its name.

Juncal, another settlement, with the distinctive title of Alto, in the same province and kingdom as the former, and at the source of the above river. On the opposite side, not far from the shore, are some large pastures of *vicuñas*.

Juncal. The aforesaid river runs *w.* and enters the sea, although frequently so dry as not to reach it.

Juncal, a port on the coast of the same province, in lat. 25° 42′.

Juncal, a lake of the province and government of Venezuela, near the river Guarico, and *n.* of the *sierra* of Carrizal.

JUNCOS, a barbarous and ferocious nation of Indians, of the kingdom of Chile, allies of the Araucanos. They live in the territory which has to the *n.* the river Bueno, and to the *s.* the island of Chiloe. They infest the country, and render a voyage to Chiloe impracticable.

JUNDABE, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate at the foot of a mountain, on the shore of the river of its name, in the part which enters the Cauca.

Jundabe. The aforesaid river rises in the valley of Curumé, runs *e.* inclining a little to *s.* and enters the Cauca.

JUNDIAYO, or Jundiai, a small river of the province and *captainship* of S. Vicente in Brazil. It rises in the mountains near the coast, runs *w.* and enters the Harihambú or Tiete, between those of Juquiri and Capivari.

JUNIPER, a small river of the province and colony of Virginia, in the county of Halifax, which runs *e.* and enters the Meherin.

[JUNIUS, a military township in New York state, bounded *n.* by Galen, and *s.* by Romulus.]

[Junius Creek, a *n.* branch of the Little Kanhaway, which interlocks with the *w.* waters of Monongahela river, and which may one day admit a shorter passage from the latter into the Ohio. See Little Kanhaway.]

JUNTA, or Junction *of the Rivers of San Pedro and of Melipilla*, a settlement of the missions held by the monks of S. Francisco, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Acaponeta, and kingdom of Nueva España.

JUNTAS, San Onofre de las, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the river S. Agustin.

Juntas, another, with the addition De los Rios, in the missions held by the order of S. Francisco in Nuevo Mexico. Founded in 1600.

Juntas, another, in the province and bishopric of Ostimuri.

Juntas, a river in the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros, and kingdom of Quito. It rises *n.* of the city of Loxa, and runs *e.* collecting the waters of several others, through a great space of territory, and then, changing its name to Santiago, enters the Marañon, opposite the city of Santiago de las Montañas.

JUNUILLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chisquilla.

JUQUILA, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayán in Nueva España. It is of a cold and moist temperature, contains five families of Spaniards, and 120 of Indians, and is 20 leagues *w.* of its capital.

JUQUILA, another settlement and head settlement, of the district of the same kingdom, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta. It contains 100 families of Indians, and is seven leagues from its capital.

JUQUIRI, a small river of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil, which rises in the mountains near the coast, runs nearly due *w.* and enters the Harihambú or Tiete.

JURA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in Peru.

JURAENA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas. It rises in the territory of the Portuguese, *n.* of the road leading to Villaboa, runs *e.* and then turns its course to *n.* which it follows for many leagues.

JURBO, a river of the province and government of Cartagena, in the district of Sinú, which runs *w.* and enters the sea in the gulf of Darien.

JURIES, a barbarous nation of Indians of the province of its name, the same being part of Tucumán in Peru; bounded *w. s. w.* by the province of Chicas. See TUCUMAN.

JURUBAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamachuco in Peru, one of the four districts into which the curacy of Estancias is divided.

[JURUYO. See MEXICO.]

JUSTLAHUACA, a jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, producing nothing but wheat, maize, seed, fruits, and some goats, in the flesh of which the trade consists. It has seven settlements, which are head settlements of districts.

The capital is the settlement of its name, of an hot temperature, containing 175 families of Indians, including those of five small settlements or wards of its district. It is 40 leagues *s. e.* of Mexico, in long. 275° 40′. Lat. 18°. The settlements of its jurisdiction are reduced to the following:

San Miguel,	Santa Maria,
San Juan,	Santiago, 2,
Santiago,	San Juan, 2,
Santa Catalina,	Tecomaztlahuaca,
San Martin,	San Francisco,
Ixpaltepéc,	San Martin, 2,
Tepexillo,	San Mateo,
Tlacotepéc,	Santiago, 3,
Chavico,	Zuchiquilatzán,
Mistepéc,	San Juan, 3,
Tepletatongo,	Tilapán.
San Lucas,	

JUYACAL, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo in Peru, founded in a ravine of the valley of Virú, six leagues from the settlement of San Pedro.

JUZANTLA, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio in Nueva España. It contains 24 families of Indians, and is 13 leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

JUZIA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Ilheos in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the rivers Duna and Patiba.

K

[KAATS' BAAN, in New York state, lies on the *w.* bank of Hudson's river, seven miles *s.* from Kaats' Kill, and 15 *n.* of Kingston.]

[KAATS' KILL, or CATSKILL, a small village of 30 or 40 houses and stores, in the state of New York; situated on the *w.* side of Katskill river, eight miles *s. w.* of Hudson city, and 94 *n.* of New York. It has the appearance of a thriving place, and it is in contemplation to erect buildings on a marshy point on the margin of the river, for the advantage of deeper water; the creek on which the stores now stand being too shallow. The township of this name contains 1980 inhabitants, of whom 343 are electors, and 305 slaves.]

[KAATS' KILL, a creek on which stands the above town.]

[KAATS' KILL Mountains, in the vicinity of the above town, on the *w.* bank of Hudson's river; which make a majestic appearance. These are the first part of the chain of mountains called the Alleghany or Appalachian Mountains.]

[KAHNONWOLOHALE, the principal village of the Oneida Indians, in which is Oneida castle, about 20 miles *s.* of *w.* from Whitestown, and 12 *w.* of Paris. There is but one framed house in this village. Their habitations are but a small improvement upon the ancient *wigwams;* and are scattered sparsely throughout an enclosure of several miles in circumference, within which they keep their cattle, horses, and swine, and without, plant their corn and sow their grain.]

[KAHOKIA. See CAHOKIA.]

KALLI, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the parish and district of Santiago, near the *w.* coast.

[KAMTSCHATKA Sea lies between the continents of Asia and America. In Lat. 66° *n.* they are separated by a strait only 18 miles wide. Captain Cook, in his last voyage, has established the certainty of this near approximation of the continents beyond a doubt; and that the inhabitants of each continent are similar, and frequently pass and repass in canoes from one continent to the other. From these and other circumstances it is rendered highly probably that America was first peopled from the *n. e.* parts of Asia. But since the Esquimaux Indians are manifestly a separate species of men, and bear a near resemblance to the *n.* Europeans, it is believed that the Esquimaux Indians emigrated from the *n. w.* parts of Europe.]

KANATINOS, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Louisiana; on the shore of the river Trinidad, in the road which leads to Nuevo Mexico,

[KANAWA, or KANHAWA, a large mountainous county on the *w.* line of Virginia, having the Ohio river on the *n. w.* and Kentucky *w.* The population of this county is included in Green Briar, being 6015 inhabitants, including 319 slaves. About seven miles from the mouth of Elk river in this county, is a burning spring, capacious enough to hold 40 gallons. A bituminous vapour constantly issues from it, which agitating the sand around it, gives it the appearance of a boiling spring. On presenting a torch within 18 or 20 inches of the mouth, it flames up in a column, four or five feet in height, and about 18 inches diameter, and which sometimes burns 20 minutes, and at other times has continued three days. General Clarke kindled the vapour, staid about it an hour, and left it burning.]

[KANAWAGERES, an Indian village on the *w.* side of Genessee river, four miles *w. s. w.* of Hartford, in the Genessee country, in New York.]

[KANHAWAY, GREAT, a river of Virginia, of considerable note for the fertility of its lands, and still more as leading towards the head waters of James's river. But it is doubtful whether its great and numerous rapids will admit a navigation, but at an expence to which it will require ages to render its inhabitants equal. The great obstacles begin at what are called the Great falls, 90 miles above the mouth, below which are only five or six rapids, and these passable with some difficulty even at low water. From the falls to the mouth of Green Briar is 100 miles. It is 280 yards wide at its mouth. The head waters of this river are in the *w.* part of N. Carolina, in the most *e.* ridge of the Alleghany or Appalachian mountains, and *n.* of the 36th deg. of lat. Its head branches encircle those of the Holston, from which they are separated by the Iron mountain, through which it passes 10 miles above the lead mines. About 60 miles from Little river it receives Green Briar river from the *e.* which is the only considerable tributary stream in all that distance. About 40 miles below the mouth of Green Briar river, in Virginia, in the Kanhaway, is a remarkable cataract. A large rock, a little elevated in the middle, crosses the bed of the river, over which the water shoots, and falls about 50 feet perpendicularly, except at one side, where the descent is more gradual. The Great Kanhaway is 196 miles below Pittsburgh, and is navigable most of the year; and a waggon road may be made through the mountain which occasions the falls, and by a portage of a few miles only, a communication may be had between the waters of Great Kanhaway and Ohio, and those of James's river in Virginia. Down this river great quantities of goods are conveyed up the Kentucky river, others on horseback or in waggons to the settled part, and sold, on an average, at 100 per cent. advance. See SULPHUR Spring.]

[KANHAWAY, LITTLE, a small navigable river of Virginia, which is 150 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable 10 miles only. Perhaps its *n.* branch, called Junius Creek, which interlocks with the *w.* waters of Monongahela, may one day admit a shorter passage from the latter into the Ohio.]

[KANZAS. The limits of the country these Indians claim is not known. The country in which

they reside, and from thence to the Missouri, is a delightful one, and generally well watered, and covered with excellent timber. They hunt to the upper part of Kanzas and Arkanzas rivers. Their trade may be expected to increase with proper management. At present they are a dissolute, lawless banditti; frequently plunder their traders, and commit depredations on persons ascending and descending the Missouri river: population rather increasing. These people, as well as the Great and Little Osages, are stationary at their villages, from about the 15th of March to the 15th of May, and again from the 15th of August to the 15th of October: the rest of the year is appropriated to hunting. They cultivate corn, &c.]

KANZAS, a river of the same province and government as the former settlements. It runs *e.* and enters the Missouri.

KAOVINOGAMICH, a lake of Canada, formed of a river which runs *s. w.* and enters that of Utanas.

KAOVIS, a small island of the river S. Lawrence in Canada; between the rivers S. Margarite and Trinidad.

KAPPAS, a tribe of savage Indians of the nation of the Illinois, in the province and government of Louisiana. Before the discovery of the Mississippi they were very numerous; and their settlement is opposite the possessions conceded to Mr. Law, and belonging to the French company. To this establishment 9000 Palatines were destined; and it must be confessed that there is not in all Louisiana a tract of country more advantageous for the production of all kinds of grain and pastures for breeding cattle, although the aforesaid Law, and the rest of the colonists, had not the assistance necessary to put their settlement in a flourishing condition.

[KARATUNK, or CARYTUNK, a plantation in Lincoln county, district of Maine; consisting of about 20 families, or 103 inhabitants. It is the uppermost on Kennebeck river, 14 miles *n.* of Brookfield.]

KAROVI, a river of the province of Guayana, in the part possessed by the French. It is small, and enters the Oyapoco.

[KASKASKIAS Village lies on the *w.* bank of the river of the same name, at its junction with the Mississippi, in the N. W. Territory, opposite Old fort. It contains 80 houses, many of them well built; several of stone, with gardens, and large lots adjoining. About 20 years ago it contained about 500 whites, and between 4 and 500 Negroes. The former have large stocks of black cattle, swine, &c.]

[KASKASKIAS, an Indian nation, near the river of that name in the N. W. Territory. They can furnish 250 warriors. Three miles *n.* of Kaskaskias is a village of Illinois Indians, of the Kaskaskias tribe, containing about 210 persons, and 60 warriors. They were formerly brave and warlike, but are now degenerated and debauched. At the late peace the United States granted them a sum of money in hand, and became bound to pay them 500 dollars a year for ever.]

[KASKASKIAS, a river in the N.W. Territory, which is navigable for boats 130 miles. Its course is *s. s. w.* and near its mouth it turns to the *s. s. e.* and flows into the Mississippi river, 46 miles from the Illinois. It runs through a rich country, abounding in extensive natural meadows, and numberless herds of buffalo, deer, &c. High grounds lie along the *e.* side of the river, the banks being composed of lime-stone and free-stone, and are from 100 to 130 feet high, divided in many places by deep cavities, through which many small rivulets pass before they fall into the Mississippi. The sides of these hills, fronting the river, are in many places perpendicular, and appear like solid pieces of masonry, of various colours, figures, and sizes.]

[KASKASKUNK, a town of the Delawares, between Great Bever creek and Alleghany river, in Pennsylvania. Here the Moravian missionaries had a settlement. It is 40 miles *n.* of Pittsburgh.]

[KASKINOMPA, a small river which runs *w.* into the Mississippi, from the state of Tennessee, in lat. 36° 45′ *n.* On the *n.* side of its mouth is an iron mine. See REELFOOT.]

[KATERS KILL, a *w.* branch of Kaats' Kill, in New York state.]

[KATHTIPPACAMUNCK, an Indian village, situated on the *n.* side of Wabash river, at the mouth of Rippacanoe creek, and about 20 miles above the Lower Weau towns. In 1791, before its destruction by Generals Scott and Wilkinson, it contained 120 houses, 80 of which were shingle-roofed. The best houses belonged to the French traders. The gardens and improvements round were delightful. There was a tavern with cellars, bar, public and private rooms; and the whole marked no small degree of order and civilization.]

KATSKILL, a small river of the province and colony of New York, which runs *s. e.* and enters the Hudson.

[KAWAKUSICA, or KOWSAKI, a lake in the district of Maine; laid down in late maps as the head of Passamaquoddy river.]

[KAYADAROSSORA Creek, in New York state, about 12 miles *w.* of the confluence of Fish creek and Hudson's river. The celebrated springs

of Saratoga, eight or nine in number, are situated on the margin of a marsh formed by a branch of this creek. See SARATOGA. Also the name of a tract of land in Saratoga county, New York, bounded by the town of Shenectady.]

[KAY'S Island, on the *n. w.* coast of America, lies in lat. 59° 49′ *n.* Long. 216° 58′ *e.* In the neighbourhood of this island Captain Cook discovered several other islands.]

KECOWI, a settlement of Indians of S. Carolina, where the English have a fort and establishment for their commerce, on the shore of the river Chunacansti.

KEDASKEEG, a settlement of Indians of the province of Sagadahock, where the English have a fort and establishment for their commerce on the shore of the river Pedi.

[KEENE, a post-town of New Hampshire, and one of the most flourishing in Cheshire county. It was incorporated in 1753, and contained in 1775, 756, and in 1790, 1314 inhabitants. It is 14 miles from Walpole, 65 *w.* of Portsmouth, and 66 *n. w.* from Boston. Lat. 42° 55′ *n.*]

KEIS, a small island of the Lucayas; one of those which form the channel of Bahama; *s.* of the island of Bimini.

KELLEY, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes.

KEN, NEW, a county of the province and colony of Virginia.

KENASTEGUNE, a settlement of the province and colony of New York; situate on the shore of the river Mohawks.

KENDERHOOK, a river of the same province and colony as the former settlement. It rises in the province of Massachusetts, runs *s. w.* and enters the Hudson.

KENDERHOOK, a settlement in the same province, one mile *e.* of the river Hudson, 4 *n. e.* of Lunenburg, 10 *n.* of Livington, and 35 of Kingston.

KENDRICK, a small river of N. Carolina, in the district of Hyde. It runs *n.* and enters the sea in the strait of Albermarle.

[KENDRICK'S Island forms the *w.* side of Nootka sound, into which you may enter from the *w.* by Massachusetts sound, along the *n.* side of the island.]

[KENNEBECK, next to Penobscot, is the finest river in the district of Maine. Three miles from the chops, Swan island, seven miles long, divides the waters of the river. The waters on both sides of it are navigable; but the channel on the *e.* side of it is mostly used. Thirty-eight miles from the sea is the island Nahunkeag, which signifies the land where eels are taken. Within three miles of this island, a small river, coming *w.* from ponds which are in the town of Winthrop, runs into the Kennebeck, and is known by the name of Cobbeseconte, called by the Indians Cobbisseconteag, which in their language signifies the place where sturgeon are taken. Six miles further up the river we find the head of the navigable waters. This is a bason 46 miles from the sea, and very commodious for the anchoring of vessels. On the *e.* bank of the small fall which terminates the navigation of the Kennebeck, is fort Western, which was erected in the year 1752. From that fort to Taconnet fall is 18 miles. This is a great fall of water, and on the bank of it, on the *e.* side of the river, is fort Halifax, erected in 1754, and situated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Sebastacook with the Kennebeck, by which the latter is increased one-third in size. The Sebastacook comes from lakes nearly *n.* from its mouth; and in its windings receives brooks and small rivers, for the space of 150 miles. Thirty miles above fort Halifax, as the river runs, the stream called Sandy river flows into the Kennebeck, at the point where the ancient town of Norridgewock stood: 40 miles or somewhat further up, the Kennebeck takes a *s. w.* course. The Kennebeck turning again *w.* receives the *e.* branch 50 miles from Norridgewock. The main branch of the Kennebeck, winding into the wilderness, forms several carrying-places, one of which, called the Great Carrying-place, is five miles across, and the river's course gives a distance of 35 miles, for that which is gained by five on the dry land. At about 100 miles distance from the mouth of the *e.* branch, the source of the main or *w.* branch of the Kennebeck is found extended a great distance along the side of the Chaudiere, which carries the waters from the high lands into the St. Lawrence. There are no lakes, but a few small ponds and morasses at the source of this branch. The carrying-place from boatable waters in it to boatable waters in the river Chaudiere, is only five miles over. The *e.* branch of the Kennebeck, which unites with the other above Norridgewock, issues from a body of waters which lie *n.* about 20 miles from the confluence of the two branches. These waters are called Moose Pond or Moose Lake. The sides of the lake are so crooked that the body of waters has an irregular figure; but the lake contains three times as much water as is found in lake George. There are very high mountains to the *n.* and *w.* of the lake, and from these the waters run by many channels to the St. Lawrence. The Kennebeck affords great quantities of lumber, and is inhabited at dif-

ferent seasons by several species of valuable fish. Salmon and sturgeon are taken here in great abundance, and shad and alewives relieve the wants of the necessitous part of the inhabitants. This river forms the nearest sea-port for the people on the upper part of the river Connecticut. From the Upper Cohos or Coos, on the latter river to the tide-water in Kennebeck, is 90 measured miles.]

[KENNEBUNK, the Indian name of the place since called Wells, district of Maine, about 17 miles *n. e.* of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.]

[KENNEBUNK, a river of the district of Maine, having a good harbour at its mouth, from whence great quantities of lumber are shipped for a market. There the lumber of Mousom is shipped at present. This river divides the townships of Wells and Arundel. It runs a short course, and empties into the sea between cape Porpoise and cape Neddick. See KENNEBUNK, and WELLS.]

[KENNET, a township in Chester county, Pennsylvania.]

[KENNOMICK, GREAT, a navigable river of the N. W. Territory, emptying into the *s.* end of lake Michigan, about lat. 42° 8′ *n.* The waters of this river communicate, by a portage of 30 yards, with Little Kennomick, a short river which runs *n. e.* into the lake.]

[KENSINGTON, a township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, about three miles *s.* of Exeter, nine *n.* of Newbury-port, and 14 from Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1737. In 1775 it contained 797, and in 1790, 800 inhabitants.]

[KENT, a county of Maryland, on the *e.* shore of Chesapeak bay, bounded *e.* by Newcastle, and part of Kent county, Delaware, and *w.* by Chesapeak bay. It is about 32 miles long and 13 broad, and contains 12,836 inhabitants, including 5433 slaves. Chief town, Chester.]

[KENT, a county of Rhode island, lying *s.* of Providence county, on the *w.* side of Narraganset bay. It is 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and is divided into four townships. It contains 8785 inhabitants, including 63 slaves.]

[KENT, the middle of the three counties of Delaware. It is 40 miles from *n.* to *s.* and 26 from *e.* to *w.* and contains 18,920 inhabitants, including 2300 slaves. The lands in Kent county are esteemed the richest in the state. It is well watered by several small streams that empty into the Delaware. Chief town, Dover.]

[KENT, an island in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, and the largest in Chesapeak bay. It is 12 miles from *n.* to *s.* and six in breadth.]

[KENT, a township in Litchfield county, Connecticut, bordering on the state of New York, and eight or 10 miles *w.* of Litchfield.]

[KENTUCKY, a very crooked river in the state of its name, which after a general *n. w.* course of 200 miles, falls into the Ohio, in lat. 38° 20′ *n.* It is sometimes called Cuttawa. Its source is in the Laurel mountains, and it interlocks with Licking river. Its mouth is 77 miles above the Rapids, and 626 below Pittsburg. Its mouth is 250 yards wide, and the river is navigable 130 miles; the current is considerably rapid, the banks being high and rocky. It is said black-lead mines have been found on the head waters of this river. Little Kentucky river is 25 yards wide, and three miles *w.* of Kentucky river.]

[KENTUCKY, one of the United States of America, bounded *n. w.* by the river Ohio, *w.* by the Mississippi, *s.* by Tennessee state, *e.* by Sandy river and the Great Laurel mountains. It lies between lat. 36° 30′ and 38° 45′ *n.* and between long. 81° 50′ and 89° 10′ *w.*; about 350 miles long and 134 broad, and contains about 50,000 square miles. It is divided into 14 counties, viz. Jefferson, Fayette, Bourbon, Mercer, Nelson, Maddison, Lincoln, Woodford, Mason, Washington, Clark, Scott, Logan, and Franklin. By the census of 1810, the population of this state amounted to 406,511 souls, and by the former census to only 73,677, of whom 12,430 were slaves. In this state there are, according to Mr. Ashe, millions of acres, called *barrens*, altogether incapable of cultivation from want of water. Of the inhabitants of this state Mr. Ashe exhibits a very disagreeable picture; charging them with ferocity, boisterousness, and coarse debauchery.

The river Ohio washes the *n. w.* side of Kentucky, in its whole extent. Its principal branches which water this fertile tract of country, are Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Green, and Cumberland rivers. These again branch in various directions into rivulets of different magnitudes, fertilizing the country in all its parts. The springs and streams lessen in June, and continue low, hindering navigation, until November, when the autumnal rains swell the rivers, and replenish the whole country with water. At the bottoms of these water-courses the lime-stone rock, which is common in this country, appears of a greyish colour; and where it is exposed to the air in its natural state, it looks like brown free-stone. On the banks of these rivers and rivulets, this stone has the appearance of fine marble, being of the same texture, and is found in the greatest plenty. After heavy rains, the waters in the rivers rise between the high lime-stone banks from 10 to 30 feet. There are

[five noted salt-springs or licks in this country, viz. the Higher and Lower Blue springs, the Big Bone lick, Drinnon's lick, and Bullet's lick, at Saltsburg. The last of these licks has supplied this country and Cumberland with salt, at three dolls. 33 cents. a bushel, and some is exported to the Illinois country. The method of procuring water from these licks, is by sinking wells from 30 to 40 feet deep, which yield water more strongly impregnated with salt than the water from the sea.

This whole country, as far as has yet been discovered, lies upon a bed of lime-stone, which in general is about six feet below the surface, except in the valleys, where the soil is much thinner. A tract of about 20 miles wide, along the banks of the Ohio, is hilly, broken land, interspersed with many fertile spots. The rest of the country is agreeably uneven, gently ascending and descending at no great distances. The angles of ascent are from 8° to 24°, and sometimes more. The valleys in common are very narrow, and the soil in them is very thin, and of an inferior quality; and that along the ascending ground is frequently not much better; for where you see a tree blown up you find the roots clinging to the upper parts of the rock. The soil on these agreeable ascents (for they cannot be called hills) is sufficiently deep, as is evident from the size of the trees. The soil is either black or tinged with a lighter or deeper vermilion, or is of the colour of dark ashes. In many places there are appearances of potter's clay, and coal in abundance. The country promises to be well supplied with wholesome well-tasted water. In Nelson county, *n. w.* of Rolling Fork, a branch of Salt river, is a tract of about 40 miles square, mostly barren, interspersed with plains and strips of good land, which are advantageous situations for raising cattle, as the neighbouring barrens, as they are improperly styled, are covered with grass, and afford good pasturage. The lands *e.* of Nolin creek, a branch of Green river, are in general of an inferior quality; but the banks of Green river afford many desirable situations.

Toward the head waters of Kentucky river, which interlock with the waters of Cumberland and Sandy rivers, and the whole country *e.* and *s.* as far as the Holston river, is broken and mountainous; and from the description given by hunters, it has been much doubted whether it would ever be practicable to make a passable road from Kentucky across to Winchester, in Virginia, on the *e.* side of the mountains, which, on a straight line, is not perhaps more than 400 miles, and the way now travelled being 600. This doubt, however, is now removed, and a company have lately undertaken to cut a road (it is thought a waggon road may be made) from Kentucky, to pass by the Sweet springs, in Virginia; thence to Winchester. This new road, it is supposed, will be nearly 200 miles shorter than the one now travelled.

This country in general is well timbered. Of the natural growth which is peculiar to this country, we may reckon the sugar, the coffee, the papaw, the hackberry, and the cucumber trees. The two last are soft wood, and bear a fruit of the shape and size of a cucumber. The coffee tree resembles the black oak, and bears a pod, which encloses a seed, of which a drink is made not unlike coffee. Besides these, there is the honey-locust, black mulberry, wild cherry, of a large size; the buck-eye, an exceeding soft wood, and the horse-chesnut of Europe. The magnolia bears a beautiful blossom of a rich and exquisite fragrance. Such is the variety and beauty of the flowering shrubs and plants which grow spontaneously in this country, that in the proper season the wilderness appears in blossom. The accounts of the fertility of the soil in this country have, in some instances, exceeded belief, and probably have been exaggerated. That some parts of Kentucky, particularly the high grounds, are remarkably good, all accounts agree. The lands of the first rate are too rich for wheat, and will produce 50 and 60, and in some instances, it is affirmed, 100 bushels of good corn an acre. In common, the land will produce 30 bushels of wheat or rye an acre. Barley, oats, flax, hemp, and vegetables of all kinds common in this climate, yield abundantly. Cotton is seldom and with difficulty brought to perfection. Irish potatoes produce in abundance; sweet potatoes are raised with difficulty.

The old Virginia planters say, that if the climate does not prove too moist, few soils known will yield more or better tobacco. Experience has proved that the climate is not too moist. Great quantities of this article have been exported to France and Spain, through New Orleans; and it is a well known fact, that Philadelphia is a profitable market for the Kentucky planters, notwithstanding all the inconveniences and expences of reshipment at New Orleans, under a Spanish government. What advantages then may not this country expect, since the free navigation of the Mississippi is now enjoyed?

In the rivers are plenty of buffalo, pike, and catfish of uncommon size, salmon, mullet, rock, perch, garfish, eel, suckers, sunfish, &c. Shad have not been caught in the *w.* waters.

Swamps are rare in Kentucky; and of course the reptiles which they produce, such as snakes,]

[frogs, &c. are not numerous. The honey-bee may be called a domestic insect, as it is said not to be found but in civilized countries. This is confirmed by a saying which is common among the Indians, when they see a swarm of bees in the woods, "Well, brothers, it is time for us to decamp, for the white people are coming." Nevertheless, bees, of late years, have abounded, to their amazement, even 200 miles *n.* and *n. w.* of the Ohio. The quadrupeds, except the buffalo, are the same as in Virginia and the Carolinas.

The climate is healthy and delightful, some few places in the neighbourhood of ponds and low grounds excepted. The inhabitants do not experience the extremes of heat and cold. Snow seldom falls deep, or lies long. The winter, which begins about Christmas, is never longer than three months, and is commonly but two, and is so mild as that cattle can subsist without fodder.

Kentucky experiences a greater degree of temperature than any of the neighbouring states; Fahrenheit's thermometer seldom falling below 35 deg. in winter, nor rising above 80 deg. in summer. The approach of the seasons is gradual. The summer continues mostly to the middle of October. The autumn or mild weather generally continues until Christmas, when there is some cold and frost until February, when the spring approaches; and by the beginning of March several shrubs and trees begin to shoot forth their buds; by the middle of the month the buck-eye or horse-chesnut is clad in summer's array; and by the middle of April the foliage of the forests is completely expanded; which is a fortnight earlier than the leaves are shot forth in Virginia and Maryland: and Cumberland is proportionally more temperate than N. Carolina, as Kentucky is to Virginia. Malt-liquor, spirits distilled from corn and rye, and the juice of the sugar-tree mixed with water, constitute the ordinary beverage of the country. Here are various minerals; as iron, copper, lead, sulphur, nitre, &c. Iron-works are in such forwardness as to furnish large quantities of castings.

The legislature of Virginia, while Kentucky belonged to that state, made provision for a college in it, and endowed it with very considerable landed funds. The Rev. John Todd collected, chiefly from a number of liberal gentlemen in England, a very handsome library for its use. This college, of late, has not flourished; and another has been established, and considerable funds collected for its support. Schools are established in the several towns, and in general regularly and handsomely supported. In this state are two printing offices, and two weekly gazettes published. There are erected a paper-mill, oil-mills, fulling-mills, saw-mills, and a great number of valuable grist-mills. Several valuable tanneries have been established in different parts of the country. Their salt works are more than sufficient to supply all their inhabitants at a low price. They make considerable quantities of sugar from the sugar-trees.

The banks, or rather precipices, of Kentucky and Dick's river, are to be reckoned among the natural curiosities of this country. Here the astonished eye beholds 300 or 400 feet of solid perpendicular rock, in some parts of the lime-stone kind, and in others of fine white marble, curiously checquered with strata of astonishing regularity. These rivers have the appearance of deep artificial canals. Their high rocky banks are covered with red cedar groves.

Caves have been discovered in this country of several miles in length, under a fine lime-stone rock, supported by curious arches and pillars. Springs that emit sulphureous matter have been found in several parts of the country. One is near a salt spring in the neighbourhood of Boonsborough. There are three springs or ponds of bitumen near Green river, which do not form a stream, but empty themselves into a common reservoir, and when used in lamps, answer all the purposes of the best oil. Copperas and alum are among the minerals of Kentucky. Near Lexington are found curious sepulchres full of human skeletons. It has been asserted that a man in or near Lexington, having dug five or six feet below the surface of the ground, came to a large flat stone, under which was a well of common depth, regularly and artificially stoned.

The distance of Philadelphia, by land, to Kentucky is between 700 and 800 miles; from Baltimore nearly 700; nearly 600 from Alexandria; and upwards of 500 from Richmond. From the rapids of the Ohio to Santa Fé, is 1000 miles, and from thence to the city of Mexico, 1500.]

KENTY, a settlement of Indians, of the district and territory of the Iroquees Indians; on the shore of the lake Ontario, and on the point of land formed by this lake and that of S. Leon.

KENUMMO, a small river of Virginia, in the county of Hampshire; which runs *n.* and enters the Ohio.

[KEOWE, or KEOWEE, the name given to Savannah river, above its confluence with the Tugulo, the *w.* main branch.]

[KEOWE, anciently a populous town and territory of the Cherokee Indians, on the river of that name, the *n.* easternmost branch of Savannah river.

The soil is very fertile, and the adjacent heights might, with little expence, be rendered almost impregnable. The fruitful vale of Keowe is seven or eight miles in extent, when a high ridge of hills terminates the vale, but opens again below the ridge, and continues 10 or 12 miles down to Sinica, and in width one or two miles. This was formerly one continued and thickly inhabited settlement, well cultivated and planted. It now exhibits a very different spectacle to the feeble remains of the once potent Cherokees. Fort George formerly stood near the old site of Keowe.]

[KEPLERS, a village in Berks county, Pennsylvania, on Little Schuylkill river, the *n.* branch of Schuylkill river; 21 miles *n. n. w.* of Reading, and 32 *w.* of Bethlehem.]

[KERISONGAR, a lake in the district of Maine, which sends its waters to Penobscot river.]

KERK, a settlement of the province and government of Guayana, in the part possessed by the Dutch; on the shore of the river Cotica.

KERSANGO, a lake of Canada, on the confines of New England. It empties itself into the river Penobscot.

[KERSHAW, a county of Camden district, S. Carolina, on Wateree river, which separates it from Richland county. It is 35 miles in length and 30 in breadth.]

[KESIAH. See Cushai River.]

KEWOCHE, a settlement of Indians of S. Carolina, on the *n.* confines.

[KEYES, or Keychies, are Indians who live on the *e.* bank of Trinity river, a small distance above where the road from Natchitoches to St. Antoine crosses it. There are of them sixty men: have their peculiar native language, but mostly now speak Caddo; intermarry with this tribe, and live together in much harmony, formerly having lived near them, on the head waters of the Sabine. They plant corn and some other vegetables.]

[KEYWAWA, a small isle in Charlestown harbour, S. Carolina.]

[KIARSERGE Gore, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, contains 103 inhabitants.]

[KICKAPOUS, an Indian nation, whose different tribes inhabit near the entrance of lake Superior, where 20 years ago they had 400 warriors; part reside at lake Michigan, and between that and the Mississippi, near the Outtagomies, &c. and another tribe near the Piankeshaws, and on the Wabash and its branches.

The Kickapous and Kaskaskias, two Indian nations lately hostile, ceded lands to the United States at the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795. The United States, on the other hand, paid them a sum of money in hand, and engaged to pay them in goods, annually, to the value of 500 dollars for ever.]

[KICKEMUIT River is a *n. w.* arm of Mount Hope bay. It is about two miles long, and half a mile broad. The town of Warren, in Bristol county, in the state of Rhode Island, lies *n. w.* of it.]

[KIGLAPYED, on the coast of Labrador, in Davis' strait, *n.* from and near Nain; which see.]

[KIKEIONEC Point. See Kioanon.]

[KIKOTAN, a small river of the province and colony of Maryland, which runs *e.* and enters the sea.]

[KILKENNY, a town in Grafton county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1774, but not inhabited.]

[KILLINGLY, a town in Windham county, Connecticut, in the *n. e.* part of the state, bordering on Rhode Island, and separated from Pomfret by Quinebaug river. It lies about 16 miles *e.* of Windham, and has a Congregational church. The original settlers were from Massachusetts. The town was incorporated in May 1708. In 1728, it was divided into two parishes; one of which is now incorporated by the name of Thompson.]

[KILLINGTON, a mountainous township in Rutland county, Vermont, having Medway on the *w.* Barnard *n. e.* and Saltash on the *s. e.* and contains 32 inhabitants. Waterquechee river has its source in a pond in this town.]

[KILLINGWORTH, a post-town in Middlesex county, Connecticut; situated on Long island sound, seven miles *e.* of Guilford, and 17 *w.* of New London. The Indian name of the township was Hammonasset; and a stream of that name runs on the *w.* side of the town, and divides it from Guilford. It was settled in 1663 by 12 planters from Hartford, Guilford, and Windsor. The English name designed to have been given this town was Kennelworth, but by mistake it was recorded Killingworth. It was incorporated in 1703.]

[KILLISTINOES, Indians who inhabit on lake Superior, and can furnish 250 warriors.]

[KIMBECK, a place on the *e.* bank of Hudson's river; 17 or 18 miles *n.* of Poughkeepsie.]

[KINDERHOOK, a post-town in Columbia county, New York, on the *e.* side of Hudson's river, eight miles *n.* of Hudson city, 15 *s.* of Albany, 105 *n.* of New York, and 22 *w.* by *n.* of Stockbridge in Massachusetts. The township contains 4661 inhabitants; of whom 411 are electors, and 638 slaves.]

[Kinderhook Landing, in the above township, is situated under the bank of the river, surrounded with an uncleared barren country; has about 15 or

20 houses, and nearly as many stores and other buildings; 11 miles *s.* of Albany. The town, through which the stage to New York runs, is about five miles *e.* of the Landing.]

KINEBEQUI, a small river of the province and colony of New England.

[KING AND QUEEN, a county of Virginia, on Mattapany river, which separates it from King William's county. It is about 25 miles long and 20 broad, and contains 9377 inhabitants, including 5143 slaves.]

[KING GEORGE, an ancient fort on the borders of E. Florida, near St. Mary's river.]

[KING GEORGE, a county of Virginia, lying between the Patowmac, and Rappahannock rivers. It is 22 miles long and 14 broad, and contains 7366 inhabitants, of whom 4157 are slaves.]

[KING GEORGE'S Sound, or NOOTKA, lies on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, in lat. 49° 36′ *n.* See NOOTKA.]

[KING WILLIAM, a county of Virginia, between Mattapany and Pamunky rivers. It is 47 miles long and 15 broad, and contains 8128 inhabitants, of whom 5151 are slaves.]

[KING'S, a county of Nova Scotia, comprehending the lands on the *s. w.* and *s.* sides of the Basin of Minas. The Habitant is navigable for vessels of 40 tons a little way up; the Canaid for vessels of 160 tons, four or five miles; and the Cornwallis is navigable for vessels of 100 tons five miles, for those of 50 tons 10 miles farther. There are considerable settlements on these rivers, and they afford a good portion of fine lands for tillage, and for herbage, and some excellent meadows. In the rivers are found a great abundance of shad of an excellent kind; and in the Basin of Minas are fine cod-fish, haddock, bass, and flat fish of different kinds.]

[KING'S BRIDGE, a post-town of New York, 15 miles *n.* of New York city, and 29 *s. w.* of Stamford in Connecticut. The bridge here connects New York island with the mainland. It was strongly fortified during the war. The heights about it are commanding.]

[KING'S or PEARL Island, a small island in the bay of Panama. It belongs to Spain, and is famous for its pearl fishery; and lies in lat. 7° 12′ *n.* Long. 81° 36′ *w.* from London.]

[KING'S, a maritime county of New York, "containing all that part of the state bounded *e.* by Queen's county, *n.* by New York county, *w.* partly by Hudson's river, partly by the ocean; and *s.* by the Atlantic ocean, including Coney islands." This fertile tract of land, situated on the *w.* end of Long island, and separated from Staten island by the Narrows, contributes largely to the supply of the New York market with vegetables, roots, fruits, butter, &c. It is divided into six townships, and contains 4495 inhabitants, including 1432 slaves. Chief towns, Brooklyn and Flatbush.]

[KINGLESS, a township in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania.]

[KINGSBURY, a township in Washington county, New York, bounded *e.* by the tract of land called the Provincial Patent. It contains 1120 inhabitants.]

KINGSTON, a city, the capital of the island of Jamaica, one of the Antilles; situate *n.* of the bay of Port Royal, and at the present day a parish and head of the district, although it formerly belonged to San Andres: founded in 1692, according to a plan drawn by Colonel Lilly, after the great earthquake, which destroyed Port Royal. It is of a very beautiful plant, and contains about 12,000 houses well built and divided into plots. The streets are wide, and cut at right angles. It is the residence of the principal merchants of the island, is a mile and an half long, and about the same wide. The number of inhabitants is 11,000, amongst which we count 5000 Negro slaves, and 1200 Negro and Mulatto bondsmen. [Other accounts say, that in 1788, the white inhabitants amounted to 6539; free people of colour 3280; and slaves 16,659; in all 26,478.]

It is a town of great commerce, and there are never fewer vessels in its bay than 200; so that it is in fair competition on this score with Port Royal. The bay of Kingston was fortified at great expence by Admiral Charles Knowles, the governor of the island, and is capable of containing a thousand ships, which may lie very close to the land; but the peninsula which protects it from the sea is so low and narrow that they are not secure in tempests. There are established for the defence of this city 10 companies of infantry and two of horse, amounting in the whole to about 1000 men. It has a Protestant church, two Jewish synagogues, and a Quakers meeting-house, and it used to send three deputies to the assembly. Besides the ordinary tribunal of justice, which sits every two months, there are resident a receiver-general, a commandant of marine, a secretary, and a superintendant. By the list of vessels which for 20 years have left its port, we have the average of 400 annually. In 1722, it suffered much from an hurricane, which was extremely furious, and lasted from eight in the morning till 10 at night, destroying half the houses; and it has since experienced many others, though not of equal violence. It is

five miles by sea from Puerto Real, but by land 15, and by very bad roads; 11 miles from Spanishtown, half of which way it is necessary to make by land, and the other half by sea; and is in lat. 17° 59′ 30″ *n*. Long. 76° 43′ *w*.

[KINGSTON, or ESOPUS, a post-town of New York, situated in Ulster county, on the *w*. side of Hudson's river, six miles *w*. of Rhinebeck, and on the *e*. side of Esopus kill or creek. It was destroyed on the 15th of October 1777, by order of General Vaughan, cammanding a fleet which sailed up the Hudson, when large quantities of stores were consumed. It is rebuilt on a regular plan, and contains about 150 houses, a court-house, gaol, a Dutch reformed church, and an academy. It is most pleasantly situated upon, and surrounded by a spacious plain. It is 45 miles *s*. of Albany, and 76 *n*. of New York. Lat. 41° 56′ *n*. Long. 73° 56′ *w*. The township contains 3929 inhabitants, of whom 556 are electors, and 302 slaves.]

[KINGSTON, a township in Addison county, Vermont, containing 101 inhabitants.]

[KINGSTON, a township in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, on the *w*. part of Plymouth bay, bounded *n*. by Duxborough, and contains 1004 inhabitants. There is here a slitting and rolling mill. The town was incorporated in 1707. It is 22 miles *s*. *e*. of Boston.]

[KINGSTON, a township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, lying on the road which leads from Exeter to Haverhill, in Massachusetts, six miles from the former, 10 from Haverhill, and sixteen from Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1694. In 1775, it contained 961 inhabitants, and in 1790, 906.]

[KINGSTON, a village in New Jersey, three miles *n*. *e*. of Princeton, and 11 *s*. *w*. of Brunswick; an elevated and pleasant spot.]

[KINGSTON, the chief town of Lenoir county, Newbern district, N. Carolina. It is a post-town, situated in a beautiful plain on the *n*. side of Neus river, and contains a court-house, gaol, and about 30 houses. It is 34 miles *w*. of Newbern, and 17 from Waynesborough.]

[KINGSTON, a township in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.]

[KINGSTON, a town of Georgetown district, S. Carolina. It is situated on the *w*. side of Wakkamau river, and contains an Episcopal church, and about 30 houses. It is 27 miles *n*. by *e*. of Georgetown, and 85 *n*. *n*. *e*. of Charlestown. Lat. 33° 51′ *n*. Long. 78° 54′ *w*.]

[KINGSTON, a village in Talbot county, Maryland, situated on the *e*. side of Choptank river, four miles below the Forks.]

[KINGSTON, formerly called Frontinac, is situated on the *n*. part of lake Ontario, at the mouth of its outlet into Iroquois river; 167 miles *s*. *w*. of Montreal, and 115 *n*. *e*. of Niagara. Here the king's stores are kept and guarded by one company of men. Part of Old fort Frontinac is now standing, the best part of which is the magazine. Kingston contains about 100 houses. Large vessels go no farther than this place; thence to Niagara, &c. stores and merchandise are conveyed in boats.]

KINGSTON, a city, the capital of the island of St. Vincent, one of the Caribes; situate in the bay of the same name, at the extremity, and in the *s*. *w*. part of the island. It is the residence of the governor, and the place of meeting for the assembly.

[KINGWOOD, a township in Huntingdon county, New Jersey, containing 2446 inhabitants, including 104 slaves. It is about five miles below Alexandria, and 15 *s*. *w*. of Lebanon. Also the name of a small river of New Jersey.]

[KINSALE, a post-town of Virginia, 16 miles from Westmoreland court-house, and 12 from Northumberland court-house.]

[KIOANON Point, called in some maps Kikeionec, is the extremity of a large peninsula which projects far into the *s*. side of lake Superior.]

KIOHICANS, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Louisiana, on the shore of the Red river.

[KIONTONA, an Indian town on Conewango river in Pennsylvania, and 11 miles *n*. from its mouth in Alleghany river.]

KIOVEOUNAN, a point on the *s*. coast of lake Superior in Canada.

KIRTON, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, on the *s*. coast.

KISHEQUOCHKELOS, a small river of the province and colony of Pennsylvania, which runs *s*. between the *w*. and *e*. arms of the river Susquehannah.

[KISHTAC, an island on the *n*. *w*. coast of N. America, lies *e*. of Foggy cape, on the *s*. *e*. side of the peninsula of Alaska, and on that part of it opposite the head of Bristol bay, on the *n*. *w*. side of the peninsula. It is also opposite the mouth of Cook's river.]

KISKEMANITAS, a town of the province and colony of Virginia, on the shore of the river Ohio, in the country of the Schawnoes Indians.

[KISKEMANITAS River is a branch of Alleghany river, into which it empties in lat. 40° 40′ *n*. in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Its

head waters are Little Conemaugh and Stone creek. After their junction it is called Conemaugh river. It then receives Black Lick from the *n. e.* and 17 miles from its mouth Loyalhannon creek enters from the *s. s. e.* after which it is called Kiskemanitas river. It is navigable for *batteaux* 40 or 50 miles, and good portages are found between it and Juniatta and Patowmac rivers. Coal and salt are discovered in the vicinity of these rivers.]

KITANING, a settlement of Eries Indians, in the province and colony of Pennsylvania, where the English have a fort and establishment for their commerce. It is situate on the shore of the river Ohio.

KITCHIGAMIN, a lake of Canada, formed by the river Outagamis, and emptying itself in the bay of Puants of the lake Michigan.

KITOWA, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of N. Carolina, in the county of the Cherokees Indians.

[KITTATINNY Mountains, a ridge of the Alleghany mountains, which runs through the *n.* parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.]

[KITTERY, a township in York county, district of Maine, incorporated in 1653, and consists of three parishes, containing 3250 inhabitants. It is situated between Piscataqua and York rivers, 49 miles *n.* of Boston. In this town is Sturgeon creek, called so from the plenty of that fish in the mouth of the creek at the first settlement of the country; but there have been none found for these many years past. This creek is famous in the history of the first settlers.]

[KITT'S, St. See St. Christopher's.]

KNIGHT, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of Christchurch, on the *s.* coast.

[KNOB Lick, in Mercer county, Kentucky, lies 15 miles *s. e.* of Harrodstown, and about 12 *s.* of Danville.]

[KNOWLTON, a township in Sussex county, New Jersey, containing 1937 inhabitants, of whom 13 are slaves.]

[Knowlton, a grant in Chittenden county, Vermont, lies *e.* of Smithfield, and *w.* of Kellysburgh, and contains 10,000 acres of land.]

[KNOX, a county in the state of Tennessee, in Hamilton district, contained in 1795, according to the state census, 11,573 inhabitants, of whom 2365 were slaves.]

[Knox, a county in the N. W. Territory, erected June 20, 1790. "Beginning at the Standing Stone forks of the Great Miami river, and down the said river to its confluence with the Ohio river; thence with the Ohio to the small rivulet above fort Massac; thence with the *e.* boundary line of St. Clair county to the mouth of the Little Michilimackinack; thence up the Illinois river to the forks or confluence of the Theakiki and Chicago; thence by a line to be drawn due *n.* to the boundary line of the territory of the United States, and so far *e.* upon said boundary, as that a due *s.* line may be drawn to the place of beginning." Also the name of a fort in the same territory.]

[Knox, one of Ingraham's islands. Captain Ingraham discovered two islands, which he called Knox and Hancock, which Captain Roberts soon after discovering, called Freeman and Langdon. These islands had every appearance of fertility. Their latitude is from 8° 3′ to 8° 5′ *s.* and their longitude very nearly 141° *w.* from Greenwich.]

[KNOXVILLE, the metropolis of the state of Tennessee, is situated in Knox county, on the *n.* side of Holston river, on a beautiful spot of ground, 37 miles above the junction of Holston river with the Tennessee, and 70 below the mouth of French Broad river. It is in a flourishing situation, and enjoys a communication with every part of the United States by post. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 130 houses, a court-house, gaol, and barracks large enough to contain 700 men. The supreme courts of law and equity for the district of Hamilton are held here half-yearly, and the courts of pleas and quarter sessions for Knox county are held here. A college has been established here by government, called Blount College. It is 32 miles *n. e.* of Tellico, 140 *s. e.* by *s.* of Frankfort in Kentucky; 305 *w.* by *s.* of Richmond in Virginia, and 470 *s. w.* of Philadelphia.]

[KODIAC, an island on the *s.* shore of the peninsula of Alaska, on the *n. w.* coast, which see.]

KOKO, a river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil, which runs into the sea in the bay of Iguape and port Mocoripe.

KONOHASET, a maritime city, with a good port, in the county of Suffolk, and province and colony of Massachusetts. Four miles *e.* of Hingham, four *n.* of Situate town and its port, and 11 *s. e.* of Boston.

KONONICUT, an island in the bay of Narrangaset, and province of Rhode Island. It is long and narrow, seven miles from *n.* to *s.* and not more than one wide.

[KORTRIGHT, a township in Otsego county, New York; 122 of its inhabitants are electors.]

KOUROW, a settlement of the missions held by the French, in the province and government of Guayana.

KOUROW, a river of Cayenne, belonging to the French. It rises in the mountains, and enters the sea between Surinam and Cayenne.

KOUSAKI, a lake of the province and colony of Sagadahock, on the confines of Nova Scotia, from which is formed the river S. Croix.

[KOYAHT, a small isle at the *s.* end of Washington isle, at the entrance of a strait separating a small isle from the largest.]

KRABBEN, an island of the N. sea, near the coast of Guayana, in the part possessed by the Dutch, at the mouth of the river Berbice.

[KRIS, Indians inhabiting the banks of lake Christineaux. They can raise 1200 warriors.]

KUERICOURT, a river of the province and government of Guayana, in the French possessions. It runs *n.* and enters the Oyapoco.

[KULSAGE, or SUGAR Town, a little Cherokee town in the vale of Keowe.]

KUPUNAWINI, a river of the same province and government as the former, in the Dutch possessions. It enters the Essequebo.

KUSKUSKIES, a town and capital of the territory of Six allied Indian Nations of Canada, on the shore of the river Beven, where the English have an establishment and fort for their commerce.

[KYUQUOT, a large sound or bay on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, having Roberts island on the one side. Lat. 50° *n.* Long. 127° 20′ *w.*]

L

LABAPI, a large and abundant river of the kingdom of Chile; 15 leagues from the renowned Biobio to the *s.* and 50 from the Maule, and between both lies the country and province of the Araucanos Indians. It abounds in excellent fish, is navigable at high tides, though only by small vessels, and empties itself into the Pacific or S. sea, forming a small bay, in lat. 37° 56′ *s.*

LABRADO, a small river of the province of Yapizlaga, or *llanos* of Manso, in Peru, which runs *e.* and enters the Paraguay, between the Blanco and port San Fernando.

LABRADOR, one of the *n.* countries of N. America, called also New Britain or Equimaux. It is *s. w.* of Greenland, has to the *n.* the straits of Hudson and part of the Atlantic, and this latter sea also to the *e.*; divided *s. e.* from Newfoundland by the straits of Belleisle, and having on the *s.* the gulf and river of S. Lawrence and part of Canada, and to the *w.* Hudson's bay. It extends from lat. 50° to 61° *n.* and from long. 55° to about 70° *w.* It is nearly triangular, but the interior of the country is not precisely known, nor have we more than an imperfect idea of the coast. The great poverty and savage state of the nations dwelling near the sea-coast, and the excessive coldness of the climate, have deterred Europeans from settling. The savages live by hunting and bartering skins. This country, together with the coast of Hudson's bay and the neighbouring territories, was ceded by France to the English at the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. Amongst all the nations known in America, to none is the term of savages so aptly applied as to the ESQUIMAUX; see this article.

LABRADOR, a large lake of Cape Britain, which empties itself into the sea by two channels of very unequal form, made by the island of Verderone or La Bouladerie.

LABRADORES, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the Nuevo Reyno de Leon, abounding in goats and neat cattle, but scanty in grain and vegetable productions. On the *s.* at the distance of 10 leagues, is an estate called El Pallillo, and to the *s. e.* of this, those of La Soledad and San Joseph, where are the boundaries of the jurisdictions of Charcas and Mazapil. Thirty-four leagues *s.* a quarter to the *s. w.* of its capital.

LABRANZA, GRANDE, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the city of Santiago of La Atalaya, in the government of Los Llanos, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. Its situation is in a rough and craggy territory, of a warm climate, abounding in sugar-canes, cotton, maize, *yucas*, plantains, and other fruits of the like climate; also in horses and mules. It contains 300 housekeepers and many Indians, who trade in cotton stuffs, of

which they make a considerable portion. Sixteen leagues from Sogamoso.

LABYRINTH, a lake of Canada, formed by a waste-water or river which enters the lake Abitibis, to enter the Temiscaming, and forms at intervals some other small lakes or pools, to the number of eleven.

LAC, a river of the province and government of Louisiana. It rises from lake Misisagan, runs *s. e.* and enters the Mississippi, close to the fall of S. Anthony.

LACABAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pallasca.

LACHA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, which runs *e.* and enters the sea on the side of the bay of Tapicú.

[LACHAWANNOCK, a mountain in the *n. w.* part of Pennsylvania.]

[LACHAWANNOCK, a township in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.]

LACHES, a settlement of the province and government of Atacames or Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito, with a good embarking place on the river Bogotá to proceed down to the port of Limones.

LACHES, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the province of Tunja. They live in the mountains of the woods, and are bounded by the Tames or Chitareros; are ferocious, treacherous, and extremely sensual. Their country lies *n. e.* of Santa Fé de Bogotá, and formerly it was a province distinct from Tunja, called after their own name, and now called Chocuy.

LACHICHINA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Comaltepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta, in Nueva España. It is of an hot temperature, contains 62 Indian families, and is nine leagues *w.* of its capital.

LACHIGOJANI, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa in Nueva España, containing 51 Indian families.

LACHIGUIRI, San Joseph de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Mistepeque, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa, in Nueva España. It contains 75 families of Indians, whose commerce consists in making mats, as its district abounds in palms. Four leagues *s.* of the settlement of San Agustin.

LACHIJOBA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Comaltepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España. It is of an hot temperature, contains 38 Indian families, and is 10 leagues *e.* of its capital.

LACHIRRIO, a settlement and head settlement of the same *alcaldía* and kingdom as the former. It is of a mile temperature, contains 300 families of Indians, and is a quarter of a league *w.* of its capital.

LACHIVEA, Santiago de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa in Nueva España; situate in a *llanura*, of a cold temperature, and containing 27 Indian families.

LACHIXILA, San Juan de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Yautepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa, in Nueva España; situate on a plain on the shore of an abundant river, in which are caught plenty of trout and other fish called *roncados*, by the few Indian families the inhabitants. The decrease of its population has been excessive, owing to the number of venomous animals found here. Ten leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

[LACK, a township in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.]

[LA-COLE, a river which falls into lake Champlain from the *w.* five miles *s. s. w.* of Nut island, after a short course.]

[LACOMIC, a small creek which empties through the *w.* bank of Alleghany river in Pennsylvania, opposite Licking creek, a short distance below fort Franklin.]

[LACONIA. The tract of land extending from the river Merrimack to Sagadahock, and from the ocean to the lakes and rivers of Canada, went under this name in the grant of lands, in 1622, from the council of Plymouth to Captain Mason and Sir Ferdinand Gorges.]

LACRAMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Santa in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Macate in the province of Guailas.

LACSA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in Peru.

LACTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito.

LACUMBO, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in the kingdom of Peru. It runs *w.* and enters the sea in the creek of Laquiaca.

[LADIES Island, a small island of S. Carolina, near Port Royal.]

LADRONES, small isles of the S. sea, close to the coast of the province and government of Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. They are two, and lie at the side of the cape of Boruga.

LAGARTOS, Rio de, a river of the province and government of Santa Marta and Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the mountains of that

vicinity, and enters the N. sea, near the settlement of Chagre del Oeste.

Lagartos, another, of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme, which rises in the mountains *s.* of the isthmus near the river Bayano, and enters the Pacific in the bay and gulf of Panamá.

Lagartos, another, in the province and government of Yucatán, and kingdom of Nueva España. It enters the sea between the settlement of Silán and the port of Cuyo.

LAGEWAN, a long island, situate at the mouth or entrance of the river Demerary, in the province and government of Guayana, in the Dutch possessions.

LAGO. See Lake.

LAGOA, a settlement of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part of the Portuguese, a *reduccion* of the missions held there by the Carmelite fathers of Portugal; situate on the shore of the river Paranaiba.

[LAGOON, one of the new discovered islands in the S. sea. Captain Cook visited it in 1769. Lat. 18° 47′ *s.* Long. 139° 28′ *w.* from Greenwich.]

LAGOS, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia in N. America, bounded *s. e.* by the town of Leon. It is an extensive jurisdiction, of a mild temperature, and abounding in wheat, maize, French beans, and other seeds; as well as in large and small cattle. Of the above its commerce consists, as also in its silver mines, renowned for purity of metal. It is irrigated by different rivers, which facilitate its trade, and the population consists of the following settlements:

Comanja,	Nuestra Señora de S.
S. Miguel de Buenavista,	Juan,
S. Juan de la Laguna,	Jalostotitlan,
Moya,	S. Gaspar,
	Mitic,
	Temacapulin.

The capital is of the same name, a town founded by Nuño de Guzmán. It contains 200 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and many Indians, who dwell in the wards of its district. It is 35 leagues *e. n. e.* of Guadalaxara, and 70 from Mexico; in long. 101° 32′ *w.* Lat. 21° 27′ *n.*

LAGUEI, a small island of the N. sea, on the coast of California, at a small distance from the same, at the entrance or mouth of the port of Marques.

LAGUNA, San Antonio de la, a town and capital of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits. It takes its name from a lake, on the *e.* shore of which it stands. The climate of this settlement is not very salutary, owing to the vapours of the lake, and the temperature is hot. It would have been more populous, but that the natives used to be afflicted with the small pox and the bloody flux. It was the general residence of the superior of the missions. In lat. 5° 13′ *s.*

Laguna, another town, in the province and *corregimiento* of Tomina, and archbishopric of Charcas, in Peru, formerly flourishing, rich, and commercial, but now poor and reduced. It has a convent of the religious order of La Merced.

Laguna, another, called La Nueva, of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; situate on the coast, on a narrow strip of land, between the bay of Embatuba and the mountains of Santa Marta.

Laguna, a settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Juan, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Lagos, in the kingdom and bishopric of Nueva Galicia; *e.* of its capital.

Laguna, another, of the province and government of Popayán, and Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

Laguna, another, of Nuevo Mexico, on the shore of a river which enters the Grande del N. between the settlements of Acomas and Sunis.

Laguna, a lake, called Del Sur, in the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil, on the sea-shore.

Laguna, another, called Del Norte, in the same province and kingdom.

Laguna, another, called Del Este, in the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tabasco in Nueva España, near the sea-coast. It is thus named with respect to its situation with regard to the great lake of Terminos, and to distinguish it from another called De Oeste.

Laguna, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasto in the kingdom Quito. It runs *e.* and enters the Putumayo.

Laguna, an island near the coast of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, between the river Del Oro and the *rancho* De Orpones.

LAGUNAS, the name of four lakes in the province and government of the Chiquitos Indians of the kingdom of Peru. The larger and principal of them is near the river Ubia, and extends many leagues from *e.* to *w.* The other three, which are *e.* of the former, are considerably smaller.

Lagunas, three other lakes, in the province

and government of Venezuela, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the *w.* shore of the river Guarico, and *n.* of the settlement of Zanoje.

Lagunas, three other lakes, on the coast of the province and government of Nicaragua, and kingdom of Guatemala; between the great lake of this name and the sea.

LAGUNETA, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate between two streams which flow into the river Cesare, not far from the city of Los Reyes.

LAGUNETAS, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded in the 17th century, in the *serrania*, after the establishment of the company of Caracas.

LAGUNILLA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, of the district and jurisdiction of Cordoba, and close to this place. It has its name from a lake near it, from the centre of which may be heard to proceed, at a great distance, much rumbling noise; and, some years since, on the day of San Pedro Nolasco, the waters rose to such a degree as to inundate a third part of the city, and some time afterwards it remained dry, when a festival was celebrated to the said saint. There is a tradition here handed down from father to son, that when San Francisco Solano visited the place, he prophesied that the town would be destroyed by a subterraneous river; and it must be confessed that in the silence of the night may be heard a faint noise, as it were of water dashing against rocks.

Lagunilla, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of Santa Barbara, in the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Octupan in Nueva España.

Lagunilla, a river of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which rises in the valley of Picara, runs *e.* and enters the Cauca, on the opposite shore, and fronting the city of La Palma.

LAGUNILLAS, a settlement of the government and jurisdiction of Merida in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a hot temperature, but healthy and pleasant, producing much sugar-cane, and plenty of *yucas*, maize, and plantains, and a variety of fruits, especially vines, of which the inhabitants make wine for their own consumption. Here are some estates of *cacao*, and a good portion of cotton, also mills for making sweets. It contains about 100 Indians and 50 whites.

Lagunillas, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in Peru. Twelve leagues from Potosi.

Lagunillas, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Condocondo.

Lagunillas, another, with the dedicatory title of San Pedro, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tequexpa in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, contains 84 Indian families, employed in agriculture, and is eight leagues *e.* of its capital.

Lagunillas, another, of the government of Maracaibo, and province of Venezuela, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the coast of the lake of Maracaibo, at its entrance, and in the *e.* part.

Lagunillas, another, of the missions held by the order of San Francisco, in the *alcaldía mayor* of San Luis de Potosi, and kingdom of Nueva España.

Lagunillas, another, of the province and government of Maracaibo, and Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the district of the city of Merida, to the *n. n. w.* in the road which leads to Santa Fé.

Lagunillas, some small lakes of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, of the coast lying between the river Plata and the straits of Magellan, between the rivers Saladillo and Tandil.

LAHUAITAMBO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chorrillo.

LAICACOTA, a territory of Peru, very populous in former years, and rich from a mine of its name, celebrated for the abundance of silver which has been cut out by the chisel, and discovered by Gaspar de Salcedo in 1593. On its *llanura* a bloody battle was fought in 1661, by the native Spaniards of the mountains of Burgos, together with the Vizcayanos, against the Andalucians and the Spaniards born in America, called Creoles; when the former were vanquished, and the tragical death of the discoverer took place.

LAIMES, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chayanta, or Charcas, in Peru.

LAINAO, a settlement of Indians, of the kingdom of Chile, in the district of Tolten Baxo; situate on the coast, at the mouth of the river Budi.

LAIO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tinta, or Canes and Canches, in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Langui.

LAIQUEN del Limite, a settlement of the kingdom of Chile, in the territory of the Leuvuches Indians.

LAKE signifies a portion of water shut in on all sides, where it is always fresh and never fails. Some there are which receive a supply by no discernible means, and vent themselves unperceived;

the ingress of the waters of some are to be seen, and the egress not; others are seen to receive rivers, which afterwards flow back into themselves; and others to receive rivers, without the appearance of any egress whatever for their waters. There are all of these different sorts of lakes in America; and we shall here mention some of the principal, which will be found described under their respective articles.

Principal lakes of S. America.

Arabanaté,	Loro-cocha,
Aullaga,	Mahuati,
Balza,	Mallabauquen,
Boca de Mar,	Manioré,
Boubón,	Maracaibo,
Capucui,	Mocoa,
Caracares,	Mocorca,
Cassipa,	Nachego,
Cayama,	Paria,
Cayubaba,	Parime,
Chimarác,	Patan-cocha,
Chimbuza,	Porongo,
Chiuchay-cocha,	Puma-cocha,
Choclo-cocha,	Punrun,
Colay cocha,	Puegue,
Colta,	Puren,
Culluc,	Rimachuma,
Cuy-cocha,	S. Pablo,
Dantas,	Tesca,
Fuquene,	Tiella-cocha,
Gran Cocama,	Titi-caca,
Guanacache,	Tota,
Guatavita,	Turatini,
Huarmicocha,	Uncuicia,
Huaichao,	Vilafro,
Huaillarun,	Xareyeyes,
Itaya,	Yaguar-cocha,
Jacabamba,	Yurubi,
Lauri-cocha,	Yuturiacu.

In N. America.

Abitibis,	Huron,
Asiniboels,	Michigan,
Atimipegon,	Nicaragua,
Bois,	Ontario,
Champlain,	Quidchidechovan,
Chapala,	Superior,
Cristinaux,	Tecamanioven,
Enriquillo,	Temiscaming,
Erie,	Xaragua.

[LAKE OF THE WOODS. See WOODS.]

LALA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Chuapa, and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta, in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, contains 166 families of Indians, and is 14 leagues *e.* of its capital.

LALAMA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Teotalzinco, and of the same *alcaldía* and kingdom as the former. It contains 70 families of Indians, and is 19 leagues *e.* of its capital.

LAMAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Calca and Lares, in the same kingdom as the former; where are to be seen the vestiges of a palace in form of a fortress, such as belonged to the Incas in the times of the gentilism.

LAMARI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Casto-Virreyna in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Córdoba.

LAMAS, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, a spiritual conquest of the missions of the Jesuits of the province of Mainas, and particularly those of the settlement of San Borja, one of the same province, which they called the Trunfo de la Santa Cruz de los Lamas. These missionaries, penetrating through the mountainous parts of this country in the 16th century, discovered these Indians, and instructed them in the faith, domesticating them and reducing them to settlements. Afterwards the bishop of Truxillo appointed amongst them a secular curate, who not being able to accommodate himself to the solitude of the country so immense, and to the difficulty of providing necessaries, besought that prelate, who was then Señor Paravicini, that he would permit the Jesuits to have the charge of these souls; a system which was acceded to by the viceroy of Peru, who also nominates for their government a *corregidor*. The confines of this province are in all parts mountainous and woody, as is its territory. The climate is hot and very moist, and its productions are maize, roots, and all the other trees found on the mountains, such as plantains, pines, *guayabas*, lemons, &c. Here also are monkeys, the flesh of some of which are eaten by the Indians, and of others not, parrots, *guacamayos*, pigs, and various other mountain animals; nor is it wanting in an abundance of snakes, vipers, and venomous insects. The natives cultivate much cotton, and the province is irrigated by some rivers, the chief of which is Moyobamba, which passes through the middle of it, and in its mid-course receives a great supply of waters from the river Negro, from the Huambos and others; and which at the end of the province unites itself with a river which flows from Guanuco, also large, and takes the name of Huallagua; when, running to *n. e.* for 20 leagues, it enters the Marañon, first passing by the settlement named La Laguna, of the province of Mainas. The inhabitants of this province amount only to 600 Indians, excepting a few *Mustees*. It has no

settlements, save the capital, which is of the same name, that of Tobalosos, and that of Cuzabamba.

Lamas, the settlement and aforesaid capital of the province, is of an hot climate, and the place where the Quechuan language is spoken in its greatest purity. In lat. 7° 5′ *s.*

LAMBAMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

LAMBARE, a fort and garrison of the province and government of Paraguay, for the purpose of restraining the infidel Indians. [It has since become a parish, and is situate on the Paraguay, about two miles *s.* from Asuncion, in lat. 25° 20′ *s.* and long. 57° 41′ 4″ *w.*]

LAMBART, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the *e.* part.

LAMBAYEQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Saña in Peru, and bishopric of Truxillo. It is the capital since that the greater part of the inhabitants of Miraflores, formerly the capital, passed to this, when that was plundered and sacked by the pirate Edward David, in 1586. It is beautifully situate, fertile, and of good temperature. It was first founded one league from the sea, and was since removed to the distance of two, in a *llanura* watered by the river of its name, and by which passes the road leading from Piura to Lima. In its church, which is very beautiful, are four curacies, with as many branches or chapels of ease, the which are called San Pedro, Santa Rosa, and San Roque, to administer the sacraments to the Indians. Its territory is very fertile in fruits and vines, of which some wine is made. The poor people maintain themselves by making coverlets, mantles, and other cotton garments. The inhabitants amount to about 8000 souls. In lat. 6° 37′ *s.*

LAMBERT, S. a settlement of the island of Barbadoes; situate in the *n.* part, near the *e.* coast.

Lambert, S. a fort of the French, in the province and country of the Iroquees Indians; situate on the shore of the river S. Lawrence, opposite the island Montreal.

LAMBRAMA, a settlement of the parish of the French, in the island of Martinique, a curacy of the Capuchin fathers; situate near the *n. w.* coast, at the entrance of the bay of Cul de Sac Royal.

LAMHAVEN, a bay of the coast, in the province and colony of N. Carolina, behind cape Henry, at the entrance of the bay of Chesapeak.

LAMOCHA, a town of the province and *corregimiento* of Puchacay, and kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river Biobio, near its entrance into the sea.

[LA-MOELLE, a large river in the *n. w.* part of Vermont. Its general course is *w.* After running about 75 miles, and receiving 14 lesser streams, it falls into lake Champlain, at Colchester, five miles *n.* of the mouth of Onion river, and is of about the same magnitude.]

LAMPA, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded *n.* by the province of Carabaya, *e.* by that of Asangaro, *s.* by that of Paucarcolla, and in some degree by the lake of Chucuito, *s. e.* by the province of Moquegua, and *w.* by that of Arequipa. It is 30 leagues long from *n.* to *s.* and 20 wide. Its temperature is very cold, as being situate, the greater part, in the midst of the *cordilleras* Nevadas, covered with snow the whole year; and notwithstanding that it has many *llanos* or *pampas*, yet these lie so exposed and lofty as to be of much the same coldness as the other parts. Thus we find this province produces no other fruits than the bitter *papas*, of which is made *chuno*, and another little seed like millet, and some bark; being obliged to furnish itself with the rest from the other provinces, and giving in exchange large and small cattle. Here breed sheep of the country, *vicuñas* and *vizcachas*, and from their wools are made many coverlets and carpets, in which, as well as in lamb-skins, the natives frequently pay their tribute, as also their bulls and parochial tithes. At each shearing, 70 *arrobas* of wool is procured from every thousand sheep, and are sold at seven *reals* each; when they are carried to the manufactories at Quispicanchi and elsewhere. A great emolument is also derived here from the tallow of the animals when killed, since, at every slaughter of 100 sheep, they regularly procure from four to five quintals, which are sold at 10 dollars: again, the meat being hardened by frost, and called *chalona*, will fetch four *reals*. These are the articles of its commerce; for, although it has some mines, yet the metal is of base alloy, and scarcely any one gives himself the pains to work them; not, however, that it is without certain mills for grinding metals, which are worked to from 10 to 12 marks each *caxon*, but that the expences are excessive. Metals are also extracted from the ancient mine of Vilavila, and formerly from other mines, in great abundance; so as, with all the above drawbacks, to yield 15,000 marks of silver. Towards the *n.* of the province is a very lofty mountain, called Caquenquerañani, in which was found a rich vein of quicksilver, formerly worked; and near to it is a lake of three leagues in circumference, and abounding with *tortora* (reed), amongst which breed rabbits, turtle-doves, pigeons, *cuyes*, deer, and halcyons. This pro-

vince has various rivers, such as the Ayaviri and Nuñoa, and others which run to empty themselves into the lake of Chucuito. Here are neither woods or trees of note; but in the lake aforesaid is found a kind of fish called there *chini*, and which, when dried, is carried by the Indians to sell, in bags at three or four dollars each bag. The inhabitants of this province amount to 37,000. Its *corregidor* had a *repartimiento* of 160,000 dollars, and it used to pay an *alcavala* of 6400 dollars every five years. The capital is the settlement of the same name; and the other settlements are,

Lampa,	Pucará,
Calapuja,	Umachiri,
Cabanilla,	Juliaca,
Cabaña,	Vilavila,
Mañazo,	Ayaviri,
Cupi,	Orurillo,
Ocubiri,	Nuñoa,
Vilque,	Santa Rosa,
Atuncalla,	Macari,
Caracoto,	Llalli,
Huaca,	Nicasio.
Llasin,	

LAMPA, another settlement, of the province and *corregimiento* of Parina-cochas in Peru; in the vicinity of which is a warm mineral spring.

LAMPA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Santiago in the kingdom of Chile.

LAMPA, a valley of the same province and kingdom, three leagues from the capital of Santiago; in which grows a herb like sweet-basil, the colour of which is of an ash-green, though not so tall as the plant just mentioned. This herb is covered in the summer-time with some small grains of salt, which form upon its leaves, being dried by the heat of the sun, the same being much esteemed by the Indians, as it is of a very delicate flavour.

LAMPA, a river of the same province and kingdom, which rises in the *cordillera*, and, joining the Colina, enters the Maipo.

[LAMPAGUE, a territory in the government and kingdom of Chile, wherein a number of mines of all kinds of metal, such as gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, and tin, were discovered in the year 1710.]

LAMPANGUI, a very lofty mountain of the *cordillera* of the Andes in the kingdom of Chile, celebrated for its rich mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, and iron, which were discovered in 1710. The gold especially is of the best quality of any in America. Eighty leagues from the city of Valparaiso, in lat. 33° 18′ *s.*

LAMPAS, S. PEDRO DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in Peru; situate on the shore of the river Pampas.

[LAMPETER, a township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.]

LAMPIAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru.

[LAMPREY River, a water of Great bay in New Hampshire.]

LAMUR, a settlement and *asiento* of mines of silver, in the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chillaos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital, and of a very cold temperature.

LANAS, RIO DE, a river in the province and government of Florida, which runs *s.* and enters the sea, between the point of Perro and the river of Los Chacatos.

[LANCASTER, a bay or sound on the *w.* coast of Sir Thomas Smith's bay. The southernmost part lies in lat. 74° 20′ *n.* The most *n.* is called Alderman Jonas's Sound, and lies in lat. 76° *n.*]

[LANCASTER, a populous and wealthy county in the interior part of Pennsylvania, extending *s.* to the Maryland line. It is about 42 miles square, is divided into 25 townships, and contains 566,240 acres of land, and 36,147 inhabitants, including 348 slaves. The lands in this county are rich and well-cultivated. The hills in the *n.* parts abound with iron ore; for the manufacturing which, two furnaces and eight forges have been erected. The furnaces manufacture about 1200 tons of pigs, and nearly that number of bar-iron annually. Copper and lead have also been found here. Chief town, Lancaster.]

[LANCASTER, a county of Virginia; bounded *e.* by Chesapeak bay, and *s. w.* by Rappahannock river. It is about 40 miles long and 15 broad, and contains 5638 inhabitants, of whom 3336 are slaves.]

[LANCASTER, a county of Camden district, S. Carolina, lying on Lynche's creek, and Wateree river. It contains 6302 inhabitants, of whom 4684 are whites, and 1370 slaves.]

[LANCASTER, Borough of, a handsome and flourishing post-town, the capital of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and the largest inland town in the United States. It is pleasantly situated upon the descent of a hill, half a mile *w.* of Conestoga creek, which falls into Susquehannah river, nine miles *s.* by *w.* of the town. Its trade is already great, and must increase in proportion as the surrounding country populates. It contains about 700 or 800 houses, and about 5000 people. The legislature is to meet here in future, till a permanent seat of government shall be established. The public buildings are, a handsome court-house of

brick, a market-house of the same materials, and a strong stone gaol. Here are six places of worship for as many different persuasions, viz. German Lutherans, German Calvinists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Moravians, and Roman Catholics. The German Lutheran church is a large brick building, having an organ, and a handsome spire; the others are of brick, and are neat and commodious buildings. The only manufactures here are carried on by individuals. There are three breweries, and two or three valuable tanneries. Franklin college is established here for the Germans. Its endowments are nearly the same as those of Dickinson college at Carlisle. Its trustees consist of Lutherans, Calvinists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians, of each an equal number. The principal is a Lutheran, and the vice-president a Calvinist. It is 55 miles *w.* by *n.* of Philadelphia, and 26 from Reading. Lat. 40° 3′ *n.* Long. 76° 20′ *w.*]

[LANCASTER, a post-town of S. Carolina, 27 miles from Camden, and 35 from Charlotte, N. Carolina.]

[LANCASTER, a very pleasant post-town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, the oldest in the county, having been settled in 1645, and incorporated in 1653. It is situated on a branch of Nashua river, which empties into the Merrimack. It is 28 miles *w. n. w.* of Boston, four miles *w.* of Bolton, and 14 *n.* by *e.* of Worcester. The lands of the township of Lancaster, and those of Sterling on the *s. w.* are part of the tract called Nashawogg by the Indians. The pleasantness of this town has invited many persons of education and fortune to reside here. In the *n. e.* part of Lancaster there is a valuable, and perhaps inexhaustible slate-pit, furnishing slates for houses, and excellent stones for tombs and graves. No slates equal to these have yet been discovered in the United States. These are sent to Boston, and exported to New York, Virginia, &c. Two principal branches of Nashua river, over which are nine large bridges, water this town, and have on their banks excellent intervale land. Cumbery pond, in this town, is observed to rise as much as two feet, just before a storm; and Sandy pond rises in a dry season.]

[LANCASTER, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the *e.* bank of Connecticut river, about 41 miles above Hanover. It was incorporated in 1763. In 1775, it contained 61 inhabitants, and in 1790, 161.]

[LANCE Isles, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, lie off cape Scott, which is the *s.* point at the mouth of Pintard's sound, opposite to point Disappointment. There is a narrow channel between the largest isle and the cape. See PINTARD'S Sound.]

LANCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Andajes.

LANCON, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cercado in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Carabaillo.

[LANDAFF, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains 292 inhabitants.]

[LAND'S HEIGHT, in N. America, is the high ground on the chain of lakes between lake La Plue and lake Superior, where there is a portage of seven miles. It is 80 miles *e.* of the grand portage from the *w.* end of lake Superior.]

LANE, a bay of the *s.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, in the middle of it; between the bays of Fortune and Plaisance.

[LANESBOROUGH, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, *n.* by *e.* of Hancock, 12 miles *n.* by *w.* of Lenox, and 96 *w.* by *n.* of Boston. It affords a quarry of good marble, and contains 2142 inhabitants.]

LANG, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, near the *n.* coast.

LANGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chorrillo.

[LANGDON, a township in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1787, and contains 244 inhabitants.]

LANGUER, a river of the province and government of Honduras in the kingdom of Guatemala. It runs *n.* and enters the sea by the side of the cape which has the name of the province.

LANGUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tinta, or Canes and Canches, in Peru.

[LANSINBURGH City, in the township of Troy, Renssalaer county, New York, is very pleasantly situated on the *e.* bank of Hudson's river, opposite the mouth of the Mohawk, and contains about 200 dwelling-houses, a brick church, the joint property of the Dutch and Presbyterian congregation, a court-house, gaol, and an academy, incorporated in 1796. Here is a library company which was incorporated in 1775. It is a very flourishing place, situated on a plain at the foot of a hill, from the top of which is a most delightful prospect. A few years ago there was but one stage between this town and Albany; and now more than 20 stages daily pass and repass between the neighbouring towns of Lansinburgh, Troy, Waterford, and Albany; and the average number of

passengers is said to exceed 150. It is eight miles *n.* of Albany, three above Troy, 125 *n.* by *e.* of New York, and 185 *n. n. e.* of Philadelphia.]

LAPISLAZULI, a shoal or isle of stone almost covered by the sea, near the coast of Nova Scotia; about three quarters of a league from the island of Monano, and forms the passage to the river S. John, to the *n.* part of the bay of Fundy and of Silver.

LAQUARIBE, a river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil. It runs between the rivers Scope and Varirin, abounds in excellent fish, and in its vicinity are some plantations of sugar-canes. It empties itself into the sea.

LAQUEIQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

LAQUIACA, or HUAMAHUACA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru. It rises from a lake near the settlement of Casavindo, runs *n.* and turning its course to *e.* enters the large river of Xuxuy.

LAQUIACA, a creek of the coast of Peru, in the province and *corregimiento* of Arica.

LARAHUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Colchagua in the kingdom of Chile; situate to the *w.* of the town of Triana.

LARAMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Virreyna in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Córdoba.

LARAMATE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru.

LARAO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Carampoma.

LARAOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in the kingdom of Peru. In the most lofty part of it is a lake which empties itself below the church, and the furthest part of the settlement; and there tumbling down a rock, falls into the river which runs to the province of Cañete.

LARAQUITE, a river of the kingdom of Chile, which runs *w.* and enters the sea between the mouth of the Carampangue and the heights of Villagrán.

LARCAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru, where there are some hot medicinal baths.

LARECAJA, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded *n.* and *n. e.* by the mountains of the infidel Indians, nearly *s.* by the missions of Apolabamba, *s.* by the city of La Paz, *w.* by the province of Omasuyos, the *cordillera* running between, and *n.* by those of Paucarcolla, Asangaro, and Carabaya. The whole of this province is full of chasms and ravines, and it extends from *n.* to *s.* as far as the mountainous countries of the infidels, where it becomes very wide. It has a quantity of streams, which form one large river, the which passing through the mountains, runs to unite its waters with the Beni. It is 36 leagues long, and 10 wide. Its territory is very unequal; and although the mountains and ravines are generally covered with snow the whole year, the settlements are not only healthy, but the temperature mild. On the skirts of the mountains are cultivated all seeds and fruits, and towards the Andes is grown *coca* and other mountainous productions. In some parts are breeds of cattle of every species; and in the district of Quebaya, and in other places, are various gold mines, which were formerly very productive, but now scarcely worked, more from want of resolution and means of paying the expences of labour, than from any scarcity of metal; not but that considerable profit is, nevertheless, derived from these mines. In the part of the mountains of the Andes, are the missions which are vulgarly called Of Partiti of the Augustins, in which there are six settlements of converted Indians, who for some years past have paid a small tribute to the king into the coffers of La Paz. This province was conquered and added to the empire by the Inca Maytacapac. Its inhabitants amount to 20,000, and it had a *repartimiento* of 114,635 dollars, the *corregidor* paying an *alcavala* of 4585 dollars every five years. The capital is Zorata, and the other settlements are,

Songo,	Chuchulaya,
Challana,	Copaique,
Quiabaya,	Cusahuaya,
Hilabaya,	Timuti,
Combaya,	Sococone,
Ambaná,	Chaclaya,
Atalaque,	Punamá,
Mocomoco,	Patazcachi,
Chuma,	Yanabaya,
Ayata,	Huacapata,
Charazani,	Antarete,
Camatá,	Chajaya,
Pelechuco,	Chulina,
Chiacani,	Curba,
Carasani,	Omobamba,
Cumlili,	Carijana,
Coate,	

Of the Missions.

Huscumane,	Chinijo,
Tipuane,	Consata.
Mapite,	

LAREDO, a town of the province and govern-

ment of La Sierra Gorda in the bay of Mexico, and Reyno de Nueva España; founded in 1748 by the Count of Sierra Gorda, D. Joseph de Escandón, colonel of militia of Queretaro.

LARES, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the province and *corregimiento* of Calca and Lares in Peru.

Lares, an island near the coast of the province and government of Yucatán, at the mouth of the gulf of Higueras.

Lares, another, near the coast of the kingdom of Granada, in the province and government of Cartagena, opposite the river Sinú.

Lares, a bay on the *e.* coast of the island of Jamaica, between another called Pequeña (Little) and the *n. e.* point.

Lares, an island, near the coast of the province and *captainship* of Ilheos in Brazil, opposite the town of Portoseguro.

LARGA. See Long Island.

LARGAS, some islands of the N. sea, in the province and government of Guayana, belonging to the Dutch. They are three, and are at the mouth of the rivers Essquibo and Demerary.

LARGE River, of the province and government of Louisiana, which runs *s.* and enters the Missouri.

Large, another, in the province and colony of S. Carolina. It runs *s. e.* and enters the Congari.

[Large Rock lies on the *s.* bank of Ohio river, in the tract called Indiana, and nearly opposite the mouth of Muskingum river.]

LARGOS Cayos, some isles near the *s.* coast of the island of Cuba, opposite the port of Trinidad.

LARI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Collahuas in Peru.

[LARICAXAS. See Larecaja.]

LARO, a river of the province and government of Nicaragua in the kingdom of Guatemala, which runs *e.* and enters the sea in the gulf of Nicuesa.

[LATACUNGA, Asiento of, the first jurisdiction to the *s.* of that of Quito in Peru. The word *asiento* implies a place less than a town, but larger than a village. It stands on a wide plain, having on its *e.* side the *e. cordillera* of the Andes, from which projects a very high mountain; and at a small distance from its foot is situated Latacunga. On its *w.* side is a river, which is sometimes fordable, but generally passed over by a bridge. This *asiento* is large and regular, the streets broad and straight, the houses of stone, arched and well contrived, one story high. This precaution the inhabitants were taught to observe by a dreadful destruction of all the buildings, on the 20th of June 1699. Out of 600 stone houses, which the *asiento* then contained, only a part of one, and the Jesuit's church, were left standing; the most of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins. The stone of which the houses and churches are built, is a kind of pumice, or spongy stone, ejected from volcanoes; which have formed inexhaustible quarries in the neighbourhood. It is so light, that it will swim in the water; and from its great porosity, the lime cements the different pieces very strongly together. This jurisdiction contains 17 principal villages. The air of the *asiento* is cold, from the place being only six leagues from the mountain of Cotopaxi; which as it is little less in height or extent than those of Chimborazo and Caymburo, so, like them, it is covered with ice and snow. The villages are populous; such as are seated in the valleys are hot, those in the plains temperate, whilst those which border on the mountains, like that of the *asiento*, are cold, and sometimes to an excessive degree. The inhabitants amount to about 12,000, chiefly Spaniards and *Mustees*. Great quantities of pork are salted here and sent to Quito, Guayaquil, and Riobamba, being highly valued for the peculiar flavour given it in the pickling. The manufactures are those of cloth, bays, and *tucuyos*. The inhabitants of Pugili and Saquisili are noted for making earthen ware, highly valued all over the province of Quito. The clay of which they are made is of a lively red, remarkably fine, emitting a kind of fragrancy, and the workmanship very neat and ingenious.]

LATANI, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España; of a warm and moist temperature, and containing 331 families of Zapotecos Indians, including the wards of its district. Thirteen leagues *n.* of its capital.

LATANIERS, Punta de los Tres, a point on the *s.* coast of the island of S. Domingo, in the French possessions, between the point of Diamante and cape Benet.

LATE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cercado in Peru.

LATELONGI, a river of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, which runs *e.* and enters the lake of Mini.

LATIGIOCA, Punta de, a point on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; one of those which form the embouchure of the river Amazonas.

Latigioca, some shoals or rocks of the same province and kingdom as the former point; situate near to it, and taking from it their name.

LATIREQUIQUI, a river of the province and country of the Chiquitos Indians. It rises close to the road which leads to San Juan Baptista, runs *e.* and enters the Paraguay, in the part called the Paso.

LAVANDERAS, Punta de las, an extremity of the coast of the island of Trinidad.

LAVAPIE, Punta de, a point on the coast of the kingdom of Chile, of the country of the Araucanos Indians; between the point of Rumena and the mouth of the river Tubúl.

LAVAQUERO, a river of the province and government of Popayán. It rises *e.* of the lake of Papay, and enters the Caquetá.

LAURA, Mesa de, a very lofty mountain of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and jurisdiction of the city of La Grita, and *s. w.* of the same.

LAUREL, a small river of the province and colony of N. Carolina; which runs *s. s. e.* and enters the source of the Conhaway.

[Laurel Mountain, a range of mountains *w.* of the Alleghany ridge, and a part of what is called the Alleghany mountains. It extends from Pennsylvania to N. Carolina, and gives rise to several branches of the Ohio river. The Great Kanhaway breaks through the Laurel ridge in its way to the Ohio, in lat 37° 50′ *n.* Long. 81° 32′ *w.* In a spur of this mountain, about lat. 36°, is a spring of water, 50 feet deep, very cold, and, it is said, as blue as indigo. The lands within a small distance of the Laurel mountain, through which the Youghiogany runs, are in many places broken and stoney, but rich and well timbered; and in some places, and particularly on Laurel creek, they are rocky and mountainous. From the Laurel mountain to Monongahela, the first seven miles are good, level farming lands, with fine meadows; the timber, white oak, chesnut, hickory, &c.]

[LAURELES, a parish of the province and government of Paraguay; situate a little to the *n.* of the Parana, in Laguna Ubera, in lat. 27° 13′ 57″ *s.* Long. 57° 20′ 34″ *w.*]

[LAURENS, a county in Ninety-six district, S. Carolina, lying between Enoree and Saluda rivers. It is about 31 miles long and 22 broad, and contains 8217 free inhabitants, and 1120 slaves.]

[Laurens Court-house, in the above county, is 20 miles from Bush river, 22 from Newbury court-house, and 17 from Grenville court-house.]

[LAURENT of the Mine, St. a settlement in the island of St. Domingo, near the Spanish capital, St. Domingo. It stands in the place where the capital was first founded, on the *e.* side of the Ozama, and about a quarter of a league from its confluence with the Isabella. It can only be considered as a dependency on St. Domingo, and contains 300 inhabitants, all free Negroes, constituting a cure. It was formed in 1723 by 128 run-away French Negroes, who being sent down to the bay of Ocoa to be shipped off, the Spaniards attacked the escort, and gave arms to the fugitives, maintaining that they were free men.]

Laurent S. See S. Lorenzo.

Laurent, a bay on the *s.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, between cape Rouge and that of Burins.

Laurent, a point or extremity of the *n.* coast of Cape Britain.

LAURICOCHA, S. Antonio de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanta in Peru.

Lauricocha, a lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanuco in that kingdom; celebrated for being the source of the renowned river Marañon, or of Las Amazonas, which commences its course thence to *n.* It is 10 leagues long and 3½ wide. In lat. 9° 56′ *s.*

LAURIER, Colines de, some small mountains of the province and colony of Pennsylvania, in N. America, near the *w.* arm of the river Susquehannah.

LAWARE, a large river of the same province and colony as the former mountains.

LAWLESS, a small river of the province and colony of N. Carolina, which runs *n. w.* and enters the Hughes.

[LAWRENCE. See Lorenzo.]

[Lawrence River and Gulf, St. St. Lawrence is one of the largest rivers in N. America. It issues from lake Ontario, forming the outlet of the long chain of great lakes which separate Upper Canada from the United States. From lake Ontario to Montreal it has the name of Iroquois, and taking a *n. e.* course embosoms the island of Montreal; just above which it receives Ottawas from the *w.* and forms many fertile islands. From Montreal it assumes the name of St. Lawrence, and continuing the same course passes by Quebec, and meets the tide upwards of 400 miles from the sea, and is so far navigable for large vessels. Having received in its course, besides Ottawas, St. John's, Seguina, Desprairies, Trois Rivieres, and innumerable other smaller streams, it falls into the ocean at cape Rosieres, by a mouth about 90 miles broad. In its course it forms a great variety of bays, harbours, and islands, many of them fruitful and extremely pleasant. See Quebec, Montreal, &c. The main entrance into the gulf of

St. Lawrence from the Atlantic ocean is on the *e.* between cape Ray, the *s.* point of Newfoundland island, and the *n.* cape of Cape Breton; the gut of Canso leads into it from the *s. e.* between Nova Scotia and the *s.* end of Cape Breton; and the straits of Belleisle lead into it from the *n.* between Newfoundland island and the coast of Labrador. It contains a number of islands, viz. St. John's, at its *s.* extremity, on the coast of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; Anticosti, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence; besides a number of small islands.]

[Lawrence, Fort, is a little above the crossing place of Tuscarawas, a branch of Muskingum river.]

[Lawrence Town, a thinly settled agricultural township, a few miles to the *e.* of Halifax, in Nova Scotia.]

[LAWUNAK-HANNOCK, a Moravian settlement nearly opposite Goshgoshink, on Alleghany river, and 20 miles *n. e.* of fort Franklin.]

LAXA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tamazunchale, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles, in Nueva España. It is a settlement of Chichimecos Indians; annexed to the curacy of Tula, and belonging to the bishopric of Mechoacán. Its amount of population is not exactly ascertained, since they could never be brought together so as to be counted, as they continually desert the settlement. They are of a sluggish disposition, and difficult to be reduced to the faith. Thirty leagues from its head settlement.

Laxa, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Joseph; one of the missions and *reduccions* of Indians of the order of S. Francisco, in the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guadalaxara; from the capital of which it is more than 60 leagues to the *e.*

Laxa, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in Peru; on the shore of the river Coya.

Laxa, a river of the province and district of the island of this name, in the kingdom of Chile. It rises in the mountain and volcano of Chillan, runs in a large stream to the *w.* for many leagues, and enters the Biobio, turning its course somewhat to the *n. w.* It has different fording places, namely those of Salts and Pangál, and a great cascade, where the water precipitates from an height of 40 fathoms over rocks. Near its head is the fort of Tucapél, built by the Spaniards to check the incursions of the Araucanos Indians. Its shores are covered with many very fertile estates, called Tarpeyanca, Leon, Caripuchon, and Jesus; and it has an excellent stone quarry, called San Joseph. Its mouth is in lat. 37° 9′ *s.*

Laxa, a rocky shoal near the coast of the island of Cuba, between the cape of San Antonio and the coast of Florida.

Laxa, another, near the coast of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme, at the mouth of the river Chagre.

Laxa, an island of the kingdom of Brazil, which is a territory surrounded by rivers of its name, and some others.

LAXAS, a settlement and *real* of silver mines of the government of Mariquita, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; of an hot temperature, and abounding in vegetable productions. It was formerly a rich town, owing to its mines, which are no longer worked, and is now reduced to a population of 100 housekeepers. It is very near its capital.

Laxas, another settlement, in the province and government of Popayán in the same kingdom; on the shore of the river Caquetá.

Laxas, a river of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme; which rises in the mountains of Pacora, runs *s.* and enters the sea in the bay and gulf of Panamá.

Laxas, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Pataz or Caxamarquilla in Peru, which rises in the territory of the Untucailis Indians, runs *n. w.* and enters the Guallaga.

LAZA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cicasica in Peru.

LAZAO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Juquila, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayán, in Nueva España. It contains 39 families of Indians, and is 30 leagues *n. e.* of its head settlement.

LAZARO, S. a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the river Matazán, to the *w.* of the city of Truxillo.

Lazaro, another settlement, in the province and government of Sonora, and kingdom of Nueva España; on the shore of a river, near the town of San Felipe de Guebavi.

[LAZARUS, Archipelago of St. See De Fonte.]

[LEACOCK, a township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.]

LEAN, a river of the province and government of Honduras, and kingdom of Guatemala; running into the sea at the gulf of this name.

LEAPI, S. Pedro de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa in Nueva España; situate in the plain of a rugged territory, surrounded with mountains covered with trees. It is inhabited by 32 families

of Indians, employed in the commerce of cochineal, fruits, and seeds. Ten leagues from its capital.

[LEASBURGH, the chief town of Caswell county, N. Carolina. It contains a court-house, gaol, and a few houses.]

[LEBANON, a township in York county, district of Maine; situated on the *e.* side of Salmon Fall river. It was incorporated in 1767, and contains 1275 inhabitants. A species of stone is found here which yields copperas and sulphur.]

[LEBANON, NEW, a pleasant village in New York state, bordering on Pittsfield, Massachusetts; situated partly in a vale, and partly on the declivity of hills. The medicinal springs here are next in celebrity to those of Saratoga. The pool is situated on a commanding eminence, overlooking the valley, and surrounded with a few houses which afford tolerable accommodations to invalids.]

[LEBANON, a township in Windham county, Connecticut, was settled in 1697. The soil is equal to almost any in the state, and the inhabitants are generally farmers, many of whom are wealthy. The thick settled part of the town forms a very wide street, and the houses are at considerable distances from each other. Academic education has been patronised in this place for above 80 years, greatly to the honour of the people. The river Shetucket is formed by the junction of Willamantic and Mount Hope rivers, which unite between this town and Windham. It lies between Hartford and Norwich.]

[LEBANON, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire; situated on Muscomy river, and on the *e.* side of the Connecticut, 15 miles below Dartmouth college. It was incorporated in 1761. In 1775 it contained 347 inhabitants, and in 1790, 1180. It is in contemplation to build a bridge on Connecticut river at the middle bar of Agar's falls to this town, where the distance between the rocks is 110 feet. It is 35 miles above the bridge built by Col. Hale at Bellows's falls at Walpole. See MASCOMY Pond.]

[LEBANON, a post-town of Pennsylvania; situated on the *s.* side of Quitapahilla creek, in Dauphin county. About a mile from the town is the Susquehannah and Schuylkill canal, which connects this creek with the Tulpehocken, a branch of the Schuylkill. Lebanon contains about 300 houses regularly built, many of which are of brick and stone; a German Lutheran and a Calvinist church. It is 22 miles *e.* by *n.* of Harrisburg, 35 *e.* by *n.* of Carlisle, and 63 *n. w.* by *w.* of Philadelphia.]

LEBO, a river of the kingdom of Chile; to the *s.* of that of Labapi, and distant from it six leagues. It runs *w.* between the port of Camero and the mouth of the river Tucapél, and on its shore stood the city of Cañete, now destroyed; also near it is the spot where a battle was fought between the Spaniards and the Araucanos Indians. It empties itself into the Pacific or S. sea, in lat. 37° 57′ *s.*

LEBOLCOBAN, a settlement of Indians of the kingdom of Chile, in the interior of the country of the infidels, on the shore of the river Comoleuvú.

LEBRIJA, an abundant river of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; which rises near the city of Pamplona to the *w.* runs many leagues, collecting the waters of several others, to enter with a much increased stream into the Magdalena, by two arms, at some distance from each other, forming an island, opposite to which is the port of Ocaña.

LECHA, a small river of the province and colony of Pennsylvania, which runs *s.* and enters the *w.* arm of the Delaware.

LECHAVAKSEIN, a settlement of Indians, of the same province and colony as the former river; on the shore of the *e.* arm of the river Delaware.

LECHE, RIO DE LA, a river in the province and *corregimiento* of Saña, and kingdom of Peru. It runs *w.* and enters the sea opposite the island of Lobos to windward.

LECHES, some islands of the S. sea, situate in the middle of a bay formed by the coast of the province and government of Veragua, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. They are three, one moderate-sized, and the two small; situate near the continent.

LECOS, a river of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito.

LEDA, a cape on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Paraiba, and kingdom of Brazil, between cape Blanco and the river of Mongangape, where the Portuguese have a castle, called Santa Catalina.

LEDESMA, a fort of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district of the city of Xuxuy, on the shore of the river Negro.

[LEE, a small town in Strafford county, New Hampshire, about 12 miles *n.* of Exeter. It was formerly part of Dover and Durham, and was incorporated in 1766. In 1775 it contained 954 inhabitants, in 1790, 1029.]

[LEE, Fort, was erected by the Americans during the late war, on the *w.* bank of North river, having the tract called the English Neighbourhood on the *n.* and that called Heboken on the *s.* in lat. 40° 56′ *n.* and about nine miles above the

town of Bergen. The Americans had 2000 men in garrison here in the late war, but evacuated it in November 1776, with the loss of their artillery and stores.]

[LEE, a county of Virginia, lately taken from Russel, in the *s. w.* corner of the state; bounded *s.* by the state of N. Carolina, and *w.* by Kentucky.]

[LEE, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, five miles *s.* of Lenox, four *e.* of Stockbridge, and 140 *w.* of Boston; was incorporated in 1777, and contains 1170 inhabitants. Housatonick river runs *s.* through this town.]

[LEE's Island, in Patowmac river, in Fairfax county, Virginia, about two miles *s. e.* of Thorp, which is on the *n.* side of Goose creek.]

[LEEDS, a town in the *e.* part of Gloucester county, New Jersey, four miles *w.* of the mouth of Mullicus river, and eight *n. w.* of Brigantine inlet.]

[LEEDS, a village of Richmond county, Virginia; situated on the *n.* bank of Rappahannock river; 12 miles *e.* by *s.* of port Royal, 27 *s. e.* of Fredericksburg, and 49 *n. e.* of Richmond. Near Leedstown is a famous course for horse-racing.]

[LEEFOOGA, one of the Friendly islands, in the S. sea. It was visited by Captain Cook in 1776, who considers it superior, in some respects, to Anamooka. The island is situated near Hapaee, and is about seven miles long and three broad.]

[LEEK, a small island of Pennsylvania, in Delaware river.]

[LEESBURG. See LEASBURG.]

[LEESBURG, a post-town of Maryland, 25 miles from Frederickstown.]

[LEESBURG, a post-town of Virginia, and capital of Loudon county. It is situated six miles *s. w.* of the Patowmac, and four *s.* of Goose Creek, a branch of that river on the great road leading from Philadelphia to the *s.* and on the road leading from Alexandria to Bath. It contains about 60 houses, a court-house and gaol. It is 20 miles from Shepherdstown, 20 miles from Frederickstown in Maryland, 25 *n. w.* of Alexandria, and 39 *e. s. e.* of Winchester.]

[LEESBURG, or LEESTOWN, a settlement in Kentucky, on the banks of Kentucky river, 20 miles from Lexington, and about 30 from the Upper Blue lick. It was destroyed by the Indians, and abandoned. The country for many miles round is first-rate land. Great plenty of marble is found on the banks of Kentucky, particularly at this place.]

[LEEWARD Islands. See WEST INDIES.]

LEGOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura, and kingdom of Peru; in the road which leads from Loxa.

[LE-GRAND, or MARAME, a considerable river of the N. W. Territory, which rises within a few miles of the *w.* extremity of lake Erie, and pursuing a *n. n. w.* course for nearly 75 miles, thence turning to the *w.* empties into lake Michigan. It is about 250 yards wide at its confluence with the lake.]

LEGS, a town of Indians of Canada, in the territory and country of the Ohios Indians, *s.* of lake Erie.

[LEHIGH, or LECHA, a river which rises in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, about 21 miles *e.* of Wyoming falls, in Susquehannah river; and taking a circular course, passing through the Blue mountains, empties into Delaware river on the *s.* side of Easton, 15 miles *n. e.* of Bethlehem. It runs about 75 miles, and is navigable 30 miles.]

[LEICESTER, a township in Addison county, Vermont; situated on the *e.* side of Otter creek, having 343 inhabitants. Great Trout pond or lake is partly in this town, and partly in Salisbury, on the *n.* The title of township was granted Oct. 20, 1761.]

[LEICESTER, called by the Indian natives Towtaid, is a considerable town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 1076 inhabitants. It is situated upon the post-road from Boston to Hartford, New York, and Philadelphia, six miles *w.* of Worcester, and 41 *w.* by *s.* of Boston; bounded *n.* by Paxton, and *s.* by Oxford. It was settled in 1713, and incorporated in 1720 or 1721. There are three meeting-houses here for Congregationalists, Anabaptists, and Quakers; who live in harmony together. The Leicester academy was incorporated in 1784, and is well endowed. Wool cards are manufactured here to the annual amount of 15,000 pairs.]

LEIDA, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito, between two rivers, and *s. e.* of the town of Valladolid.

LEIVA, NUESTRA SENORA DE, a town of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded by Francisco de Villalobos and Juan de Otalora, in 1572, by order of D. Pedro Diaz Venero de Leiba, president of Santa Fé, and in honour of whom it was called. It is on a fertile and pleasant plain, at the foot of some mountains abounding in silver, but which are not worked from the sloth of the natives, who are, besides, more disposed to agriculture. It is

of a moderately cold temperature, and is of the best climates in the kingdom. It has abundance of very good sweet water, from streams which irrigate and fertilize its territory, and render it productive of all kinds of grain and fruits, and olives as good as those of Sevilla. It abounded in wheat of excellent quality till 1691, when, after an eclipse of the sun it was all blasted; the which was not the case with the maize, barley, *papas*, *arracachas*, and onions. The parish church is one of the best in the kingdom. It has convents of the orders of San Agustin, San Juan de Dios, under the charge of which is the hospital, and a monastery of Carmelite nuns. A market is celebrated here every Friday in the year, when the traffic is very great, as the merchants and inhabitants of Velez and of Tunja make it a rendezvous. The jurisdiction of this town is much reduced: for only one league to the *n.* it is bounded by the river Cane; to the *n. w.* are the settlements of Yuca and Ecce-Homo, which are of the district of Velez; and to the *e.* it has, at a very short distance, the river of the Desaguadero, and to the *s.* the jurisdiction of Tunja. It is five leagues *w.* of this, and 11 of Chiquinquirá.

[LE-MAIRE. See MAIRE.]

[LEMINGTON, a township in Essex county, Vermont, on the *w.* bank of Connecticut river, and near the *n. e.* corner of the state. The Great Monadnock mountain is in this town. It contains 31 inhabitants.]

LEMPA, a river of the province and government of Nicaragua in the kingdom of Guatemala.

[LEMPSTER, an inconsiderable township in Chester county, New Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1761. In 1775, it contained 128, and in 1790, 414 inhabitants.]

LENA, LA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in Peru.

LENEIBAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas, in the same kingdom as the former.

LENGUA DE VACA, a point of the coast of the S. sea, in the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo, and kingdom of Chile, near the port of Tongoi.

LENGUPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of an hot climate, abounding in sugar-canes, plantains, *yucas*, potatoes, and cotton, which is carried to Tunja. It is situate amidst woods and pools, and in it the Jesuits had a rich estate, with large sugar-engines. It was conquered in 1537 by Juan de San Martin. It contains 300 housekeepers, and is 24 leagues *s. e.* of its capital.

LENGUSAQUE, a settlement of the same province and kingdom as the former, belonging to the *corregimiento* of Indians of Turmeque. It is of a cold temperature, produces wheat, maize, *papas*, and other fruits of its climate; and was in the time of the Indians a large and populous city. It was conquered by Gonzalo Ximinez de Quesada in 1537, and is now reduced to 60 housekeepers and 40 Indians. Eight leagues *s. e.* of Tunja, and 16 *n. w.* of Santa Fé.

LENKIN, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of San Joseph; situate near the *w.* coast.

[LENOIR, a county of Newbern district, N. Carolina, surrounded by Glasgow, Craven, Jones, and Dauphin. It contains 2484 free inhabitants, and 957 slaves. Chief town, Kingston.]

[LENOX, the shire town of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. It is a pleasant and thriving town, and has a court-house and gaol. Housatonick river passes through the town.]

LEOGANE, a town of the French, in their possessions in the island of St. Domingo; founded in 1660, in a beautiful and extensive valley of the same name, half a league from the sea. It is very fertile, and abounds in sugar-cane, *cacao*, tobacco, indigo, and other vegetable productions. Of the former of these it makes great quantities of the finest sugar, one of its principal branches of commerce. As its situation is near a lake, and the soil is swampy, the climate cannot be otherwise than unhealthy; and this, added to the inconvenience of its having no port, and the want of security to vessels coming in to lade and unlade in an open road, induced the governor the marquis, to think of changing its situation to some better spot; a design which he proposed to the king in 1723, but which was not put into execution, since the continually increasing wealth, which was and is daily collecting by the inhabitants, made them strongly resist such a step. The figure of this town is of a regular hexagon, fortified with a good wall and 10 bastions after the modern form; and in one of the points which form the road, is a fort of a triangular figure, called De la Punta. A river, which runs into the sea, passes through the middle of the town.

[The exports of this town, from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year, were 895,871lbs. white sugar;—7,079,205lbs. brown sugar;—1,932,952lbs coffee;—139,887lbs. cotton;—and

4960lbs. indigo. The duties on the exportation of the above, 26,103 dollars 70 cents.]

[Leogane, Bay of, called also Bight or Bite of Leogane, also Cul de Sac of Leogane, at the *w.* end of the island of St. Domingo, is formed by two peninsulas. It opens between cape St. Nicholas at the *w.* end of the *n.* peninsula, and cape Dame Marie, the *n. w.* point of the *s.* peninsula, 45 leagues apart. At the bottom of the bay are the islands Gonave, and on the *n.* side of the *s.* peninsula the isles Ressif and Caymite. It embosoms a vast number of fine bays. The chief bays, towns, and ports from cape St. Nicholas round to cape Dame Marie, are La Plate Forme, or the Platform, Gonaives, St. Marc, Montrouis, Archahaye, Port au Prince, Leogane, Goave, Miragoane, Petit Trou, bay of Baradaires, bay of Durot, Jeremie, cape Dame Marie, &c. Trou Bordet, at the head of which is Port au Prince, is at the extremity of the bay of Leogane eastward, 60 leagues *e.* of cape Dame Marie, and 51 *s. e.* of cape St. Nicholas.]

[LEOMINSTER, a post-town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, seven miles *n.* by *w.* of Lancaster, 20 *s. e.* of Winchendon, 46 *w.* of Boston, 19 *n.* of Worcester, and 20 *s.* of Marlborough, in New Hampshire, has a printing-office and several neat buildings. This township was taken from Lancaster, incorporated in 1740, and contains 1189 inhabitants. On the different streams which pass through the town are two grist mills, five saw mills, an oil mill, and clothiers works, very excellent. About 200,000 bricks are annually made here. The manufacture of combs is also carried on to great perfection and profit. Leominster Gore, adjoining, contains 27 inhabitants.]

LEON, Nuevo Reyno de, in N. America; bounded by the jurisdictions of Valles and Guadalcazar, the deserts of Jaumave and the borderings of the grand *sierra* of Tamaolipán lying between. Its length at the greatest extent is 98 leagues, from lat. 24° to 32° from *s.* to *n.* and its width at the narrowest part 50 leagues from *e.* to *w.* The greater part of this extensive country is void of settlements and missions, and inhabited only by different barbarous nations from the *sierra* aforesaid to the confines of the province of Tejas and the river Medina; though in these unpeopled tracts there are not wanting rich mines of silver and of excellent salt. Nearly the whole of the kingdom is mountainous and full of thickets, as well as rivers and lakes; and it has many *sierras*, which are distinct from the leading chain, which is an extensive *cordillera*, extending from the province of Coaguila and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, girting this kingdom from *w.* to *s.* and dividing it from the province of Guasteca. Many rivers flow labouring down from these mountains, originating in the streams at their tops, and all of them abound in excellent fish of all kinds. Here is a sort of wild *grana*, which, when cultivated, is the same as cochineal, as it comes from the same plant, namely the copal. By the aforesaid grand river Del Norte, which runs to this rhumb, are some saline earths of great extent; and towards the *s.* 50 leagues from these, others called De la Barra. It enjoys for the most part a mild temperature, from its being blown upon freely by the *n.* and *e.* winds. The whole of its territory is very abundant in pastures and woods. Its chief commerce is comprised in the selling, in the provinces of Coaguila and Texas, its goats, mules, and horses, as also in some lead, which is extracted from the mines of the *reals* of these provinces. The grain and fruit cultivated here are more valuable than those cultivated in Nueva España; nor would they be produced in less quantities were the country better peopled. This was a subject which drew the attention of the viceroy the Count of Revillagigedo, who convened a junta to take it into consideration; but, although a few settlements were in consequence formed, the greater part of the country has still remained unpeopled. It is a bishopric, erected in 1777. The capital is the town of Monterrey, and the other settlements are the following:

Valle de Sta. Catalina,	Santiago de las Sabinas,
Valle de la Pesqueria,	San Gregorio de Cerralvo,
Santiago del Saltillo,	S. Nicolas de Gualegas,
Valle de las Salinas,	S. Juan de Cadereita,
S. Pedro Boca de Leones,	Las Tablas,
Tlaxcala,	S. Mateo del Pilón.
Santiago de Guajuco,	La Mota,
S. Felipe de Linares,	S. Antonio de los Llanos.
Santa Engracia,	Los Labradores,
El Pablillo,	San Miguel de Aguayo.
La Presa,	

Bishops who have presided in the Nuevo Reyno de Leon.

1. Don *Fr.* Antonio de Jesus Sacedón, of the order of San Francisco.

2. Don *Fr.* Rafael Joseph de Vergén.

Leon, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of the same name, of the kingdom and bishopric of Mechoacán, the jurisdiction of which extends as far as the great river which divides it from the jurisdictions of Salamanca, Pasquaro, and Tlazasalca; and being bounded *w. n. w.* by that of Lagos. It is very abundant in maize, wheat, and large and

small cattle; is entirely covered with estates, by which it supplies with fruits some *reales* of mines and the provinces of La Puebla.

The capital is the town of the same name; and in it reside 521 families of Spaniards, 471 of *Mustees*, and 196 of Mulattoes. It has a good convent of the order of San Francisco, which is administered by the curate; another, with an hospital, of the monks San Juan de Dios; a college which belonged to the Jesuits; and a convent for women who follow the rules and institutes of the last order, and which was the only one in all America. It is 80 leagues *n. n. w.* of Mexico, in lat. 2° 18′. Long. 272° 10′. The other settlements of the jurisdiction are reduced to the following:

San Francisco de Cuisillo,	San Pedro de Piedra Gorda,
San Miguel,	San Francisco,
San Francisco del Rincon,	Penjamo,
	La Concepcion.

Leon, another city, the capital of the province and government of Nicaragua in the kingdom of Guatemala; situate on the shore of a great lake of fresh water, in which are found abundance of fish, and at the distance of 12 leagues from the S. sea. It is the head of a bishopric, erected in 1534 by the Pontiff Paul III.; and was discovered by Gil Gonzalez Dávila in 1522, being first settled by Francisco Hernandez de Córdoba. It is small, but does a pretty trade in its native fruits. In 1585, it was sacked by some English pirates, in sight of a body of soldiers, who could not obstruct them. One hundred and four leagues from Guatemala, in lat. 12° 25′. Long. 291° 25′. See the catalogue of bishops in the article Nicaragua.

Leon, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta, and district of the Rio del Hacha, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, near the shore of the river.

Leon, another, of the district of the island of La Laxa in the kingdom of Chile.

Leon, another, with the surname of Froes, in the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river of this name.

Leon, a river, of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, of the district and jurisdiction of Xuxuy, which runs *e.* and enters the river Grande.

Leon, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in the same kingdom, which runs *n.* then turns *w.* and enters the sea near the capital.

Leon, another, of the Nuevo Reyno of its name, which enters the sea in the bay of Mexico or lake of San Joseph.

Leon, another, a small river of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito, which runs *s.* at some little distance from the city, and enters the Jiron.

Leon, a lake of the province and country of the Iroquees Indians in N. America; formed from the river or waste-water of the lake Quento to enter the Ontario, of which it is part, or at least with which it is communicated.

Leon, a valley of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru, near the coast.

[LEONARDSTOWN, a post-town of Maryland, and the capital of St. Mary's county, is situated on the *e.* side of Britton's brook, just where it falls into Britton's bay, five miles from its mouth in the Patowmac, and contains about 50 houses, a court-house, and goal. It is 52 miles *s.* of Baltimore, 27 *s.* by *e.* of Upper Marlborough, 17 *s. e.* of port Tobacco, and 122 *s. w.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 38° 24′ *n.*]

LEONES, Puerto de los, a port in the province and government of Tierra Firme, and by the N. sea, at the back of the bay of Portobelo. It is a bay shut in by various isles, and has served as a shelter for foreign vessels which come to carry on an illicit commerce.

Leones, another port, on the coast lying between the river La Plata and the straits of Magellan. It is large but shallow. The entrance is of two mouths, formed by an island in the middle, in lat. 44° 13′ *s.*

Leones, some islands on the same coast as the former port. They are five, all small, and at the entrance of the port Deseado.

Leones, some other small islands, of the S. sea, near the coast of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, in the bay of La Soledad, of the province and government of Veragua, at the mouth of the river Martin Grande.

Leones, a settlement and *real* of silver mines in the Nuevo Reyno de Leon; called San Pedro de Boca de Leones. Twenty-four leagues *n.* of its capital.

LEONISA, San Joseph de, a settlement of the province of Guayana, and government of Cumaná; one of the missions which are held there by the Cataloñan Capuchin fathers.

[LEPER'S Island, one of the New Hebrides. The inhabitants of this island, according to Bougainville's account of them, "are of two colours, black and mulatto. Their lips are thick, their hair frizzled, and some have a kind of yellow wool;

they are small, ugly, ill-made, and in general devoured by the leprosy, which occasioned the discoverer Bougainville to call it the Isle of Lepers: few women were seen, but they were altogether as disgusting as the men. They go naked, hardly covering their waists with a mat." They carry their children on their backs in a kind of scarf. They wear ornaments in their nostrils, and have no beards.]

LERMA, a city, the capital of the *alcaldía mayor* in Nueva España; founded, by order of the Marquis of Guadalcazar, viceroy of that kingdom, by Don Martin Varejon, in 1613; the king having granted to it four leagues for the extent of its jurisdiction, but which has been curtailed in the present day by the encroachment of the jurisdiction of the estates of the marquisate del Valle, and of other masters of estates of the jurisdictions of Toluca and Metepec, on its boundaries; and thus, on this account, as well as from having been deserted by many of its inhabitants, is its commerce very small, and it is in a state nearly bordering upon complete poverty. It lies in the direct road leading from Mexico to the interior provinces; on which account, for the accommodation of travellers, a large causeway was built, which traverses the city from *n.* to *s.* It is small, of an irregular plant, and the houses are in a state of dilapidation. Its temperature is cold and moist, as being situate just at the commencement of that extremely cold valley of Toluca and Metepec, which is continually covered with snow. Very near to this city runs the river called Matlazingo, which in the lowest part of the territory forms a swamp, and being replenished by various springs which rise in the country, forms a very deep body of water, at the spot where it has a bridge. The origin and source of this river is in a small spring rising near the settlement of Santiago. The city contains 95 families of Indians, 57 of Spaniards, 133 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes; and produces maize and other seeds, though not in abundance, from the want of land, since in its jurisdiction, which is no more than four leagues long, and a little more than three wide, the greater part of the territory consists of mountains and ravines incapable of cultivation. It is consequently obliged to look to the neighbouring jurisdictions for a supply of all the necessaries of life, being content in the breeding some swine. This *alcaldía* has no more than four settlements, which are Tarasquillo, Santiago, San Mateo, and San Miguel. It is nine leagues *w. s. w.* of México, in lat. 19° 16′. Long. 99° 21′ 30″ *w.*

LERMA, a settlement of the province and government of Yucatán; on the coast, on the shore of a creek which gives it its name, and defended with a castle garrisoned by a detachment of the city of Campeche.

[LE-ROACH Island is near Falkland's islands; discovered in 1657.]

[LES CAYES, a jurisdiction on the *s.* side of the French part of the island of St. Domingo, contains four parishes, and yields abundance of sugar, cotton, and coffee. Its exports from the town Les Cayes, from January 1, 1789, to December 31, of the same year, were 2,597,666lb. white sugar; 24,526,050lb. brown sugar; 3,025,604lb. coffee; 855,447lb. cotton; 169,305lb. indigo; and small articles to the value of 8256 livres. The value of duties paid on the above, on exportation, 101,528 dollars, 85 cents. The town Les Cayes lies between the villages Torbeck and Cavaillon, on the large bay which sets up to the island Avache; from which it is about three leagues distant, and five leagues *n.* of point Abacon. Lat. 18° 12′ *n.* Long. 76° 8′ *w.* from Paris.]

LESTE, PUNTA DEL, a point on the coast of the island of Tortuga, near that of S. Domingo.

[LETTERKENNY, a township in Franklin county, Pennsylvania.]

LEVANTADOS, CAYO DE LOS, an isle of the N. sea, near the coast of the island S. Domingo, in the *e.* head, at the entrance of the great bay of Samaná, close to the isle of Balandra.

LEVANTADOS, a port of the same island, on the *s.* coast, of the part possessed by the French, between the cape Marechal and the point of La Belle Roche.

LEVANTO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru.

[LEVERETT, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, near Connecticut river, and about 72 miles *w.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains 524 inhabitants. A copper mine has been found in this township.]

LEVI POINT, a settlement of Canada, on the shore of the river S. Lawrence, opposite Quebec.

LEVIS, a river of the province and colony of Pennsylvania in N. America.

LEUPILLAN, a settlement of Indians, of the district of the island of La Laxa in the kingdom of Chile; on the shore of the river Bureu.

LEUQUITAN, a settlement of Indians, of the same district and kingdom as the former; situate between the rivers Bureu and Recalqué.

LEUVANA, a bay on the *s.* coast of the island of Jamaica.

LEUVANA, another. See MIALILU.

LEUVANA, another. See MOYALEC.

LEWES, a city of the province and country of Delaware; situate on the coast, at the entrance of the bay of this name.

LEWIS, the principal port of the island of Granada, one of the Caribes. See article GRANADA.

LEWIS, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the *s.* part.

[LEWIS, a town in Essex county, *s.w.* of Lemington, adjoining, in Vermont. It is about eight miles *s.* of the Canada line.]

[LEWIS. See LOUIS.]

[LEWIS Creek, in Vermont, a small stream which falls into lake Champlain at Ferrisburg, a little *n.* of the mouth of Little Otter creek.]

[LEWIS's Bay. See BARNSTABLE County, Massachusetts.]

[LEWISBURG. See LOUISBOURG.]

[LEWISBURG, a county in Orangeburgh district, S. Carolina.]

[LEWISBURG, or TARSTOWN, a town of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; situated on the *w.* side of the *w.* branch of Susquehannah, nine miles above Northumberland. It contains about 60 houses, and is well situated for carrying on a brisk trade with the *n.w.* part of the state. It is 24 miles *e.* by *n.* of Aaronsburg.]

[LEWISBURGH, a post-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Franklin county. It is situated on Tar river, and contains between 20 and 30 houses, a court-house and gaol. It is 17 miles *n.e.* of Raleigh, 23 *s.w.* of Warrenton, and 42 from Tarborough.]

[LEWISBURGH, a post-town, and the chief town of Greenbriar county, Virginia; situated on the *n.* side of Greenbriar river, contains about 60 houses, a court-house and gaol. It is 149 miles *w.* by *n.* of Richmond. Lat. 37° 52′ *n.*]

[LEWISTOWN, a plantation in Lincoln county, district of Maine; situated on the *e.* side of Androscoggin river, and bounded *s.w.* by Bowdoin. Lewistown and Gore contain 532 inhabitants. It is 27 miles *n.n.e.* of Portland.]

[LEWISTOWN, or LEWIS, a town in Sussex county, Delaware, is pleasantly situated on Lewes creek, three miles above its mouth in Delaware bay, and as far *w.* of the light-house on cape Henlopen. It contains a Presbyterian and Methodist church, and about 150 houses, built chiefly on a street which is more than three miles in length, and extending along a creek, which separates the town from the pitch of the cape. The situation is high, and commands a full prospect of the light-house and the sea. The court-house and the gaol are commodious buildings, and give an air of importance to the town. The situation of this place must at some future time render it of considerable importance. Placed at the entrance of a bay, which is crowded with vessels from all parts of the world, and which is frequently closed with ice a part of the winter season; necessity seems to require, and nature seems to suggest, the forming this port into a harbour for shipping. The deficiency of water in the creek may be cheaply and easily supplied by a small canal, so as to afford a passage for the waters of Rehoboth into Lewes creek, which would ensure an adequate supply. The circumjacent country is beautifully diversified with hills, woods, streams, and lakes, forming an agreeable contrast to the naked sandy beach, which terminates in the cape; but it is greatly infested with musquitoes and sand-flies. It carries on a small trade with Philadelphia in the productions of the country. A manufacture of marine and glauber salts, and magnesia, has been lately established here, which is managed by a gentleman skilled in the practical knowledge of chemistry. It is 70 miles *s.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 38° 47′ *n.* Long. 75° 18′ *w.*]

[LEWISTOWN, the chief town of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania; situated on the *n.* side of Juniatta river, on the *w.* side, and at the mouth of Cishicoquillis creek; a short way *w.* of the Long Narrows in Juniatta river, and about 23 miles *n.e.* of Huntingdon. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 120 dwelling-houses, a court-house and gaol. It was incorporated in 1795, and is governed by two burgesses, one high-constable, a town-clerk, and two assistants. It is 117 miles *w.n.w.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 40° 36′ *n.* Long. 77° 36′ *w.*]

[LEWUNAKHANNEK, a town on the Ohio, where Christian Indians settled under the care of the Moravian missionaries.]

[LEXAWACSEIN, a small river of Pennsylvania, which rises by several branches in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the *e.* side of mount Ararat; these unite about 10 miles from its mouth in Delaware river. Its course is *s.e.* and *e.* It joins the Delaware about 92 miles above Philadelphia.]

[LEXINGTON, a post-town of Virginia, and capital of Rockbridge county. It is situated on the post-road from Philadelphia to Kentucky, by way of the wilderness, and about a mile *s.* of the *n.* branch of James's river. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 100 houses. The situation of the town is healthy and agreeable, and the

country round highly cultivated. It is 95 miles *w.* by *n.* of Richmond, 242 from Philadelphia, and 240 from Danville in Kentucky.]

[LEXINGTON, a post-town of Kentucky, and formerly the metropolis of that state. It is situated on a rich extensive plain in Fayette county, on the *n.* side of Town Fork, a small stream which falls into the *s.* branch of Elkhorn river. It is built on a regular plan, and contains about 250 houses, three places of public worship, a court-house and gaol. It contains two printing-offices, which publish two weekly gazettes; has several stores of goods well assorted, and is a flourishing, agreeable place. It is situated in the midst of a fine tract of country, on the head waters of Elkhorn river, 15 miles *e.* of Frankfort. Its inhabitants were supposed to amount in 1796 to 2000; among whom were a number of very genteel families, affording very agreeable society. Lat. 37° 54′ *n.* Long. 84° 27′ *w.* Near this town are found curious sepulchres full of human skeletons. It has been asserted that a man in or near the town, having dug five or six feet below the surface of the ground, came to a large flat stone, under which was a well of common depth, regularly and artificially stoned. In the vicinity of Lexington are found the remains of two ancient fortifications, furnished with ditches and bastions, overgrown with large trees.]

[LEXINGTON, a county in Orangeburgh district, S. Carolina.]

[LEXINGTON, formerly called the Great Falls, a small town of Georgia; situated on the *s.* side of Ogeechee river, on a beautiful eminence which overlooks the falls of the river. It is two miles from Georgetown, and 30 from Greensborough.]

[LEXINGTON, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 10 miles *n. w.* of Boston, having a neat Congregational church, and a number of compact houses. It has been rendered famous by the battle fought in it, April 19, 1775, which may be considered as the commencement of the American revolution. This township contains 941 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1712.]

[LEYDEN, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, between Colerain and Bernardston, 27 miles from Northampton, the shire town. It was incorporated in 1784, and contains 989 inhabitants.]

LEZAMANA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate in the boundary which divides its jurisdiction from that of Cumaná.

LEZARD, a river of the island of Guadalupe, which runs *n. e.* and enters the sea in the bay of the Cul de Sac Petit, between the river Maho, and the settlement of the same name as the bay.

[LEZARS, an Indian nation, who inhabit between the mouth of the Ohio and Wabash rivers. They can furnish 300 warriors.]

LIBANO, PINAR DEL PINONES DEL, a wood of the kingdom of Chile, in the division and district of Tolten Alto.

LIBERTE, Point of, on the coast of French Guayana; one of those which form the mouth of the river Montsinery.

[LIBERTY, a post-town of Virginia, 11 miles from New London, 23 from Fincastle, and 44 from Martinville.]

[LIBERTY Town, a village of Maryland; situated in Frederick county, 10 miles *n. e.* of Frederick's town, and about 40 *n. n. w.* of the federal city. Copper mines have been found near this town, and have been worked; but to no great extent as yet.]

LIBILCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Copta.

LIBITICA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chumbivilcas in Peru.

LIBON, a river of the island of S. Domingo, which rises at the foot of the mountains near the *n.* coast, runs *s.* and enters the Artibonito in the valley of Banica.

LIBUN, a settlement of Indians of the kingdom of Chile, near the river Maule.

LICAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito. In its district to the *e.* is a great estate called La Cantera.

LICANI, a settlement of Indians of the district of Tolten Baxo in the kingdom of Chile, on the shore of the river Metenquen.

LICH, a small river of the province and colony of N. Carolina. It runs *n. w.* and enters the Ohio.

LICH, another, also a small river in the same province and colony; an arm of the Muskingum, which runs *s. e.* and returns back into itself.

[LICHTENAU, a Moravian settlement on the *e.* side of Muskingum river, three miles below Goschachguenk; but as the warriors passed constantly through this place it was forsaken, and they removed to Salem, five miles below Gnadenhueten.]

[LICK, a name by which salt springs are called in the *w.* parts of the United States. See BIG BONE Lick.]

[LICKING, a navigable river of Kentucky, which rises on the *w.* confines of Virginia, interlocks with the head waters of Kentucky river,

runs in a *n. w.* direction upwards of 125 miles, and by a mouth 150 yards wide, flows through the *s.* bank of Ohio river, opposite fort Washington. Upon this river are iron works, and numerous salt springs. Its principal branch is navigable nearly 70 miles. From Limestone to this river, the country is very rich, and covered with cane, rye-grass, and natural clover.]

LICTO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito.

LICUREO, Valle de, a valley in the kingdom of Chile; between the river Lebo and that of Tucapél, near the sea-coast.

LIEBRE, a bay on the *e.* coast of the island of Newfoundland; between the port S. Julian and cape S. Antoine.

LIGATU, a river of the province of Guairá, and government of Paraguay, which runs *w.* and enters the Guibay.

[LIGONIER, Fort, lies a little to the *n.* of the road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh; 185 miles from the former, and 37 from the latter, and nine miles from the *e.* side of Laurel hill.]

LIGUA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the coast, on a beautiful, fertile, and well-cultivated plain. It has fine breeds of Merino sheep, of the wools of which, the same being very large, are made pads for saddles, this being the principal trade of the place. Here is a rich gold mine, and the soil affords sugar-cane, of which is made honey, and formerly sugar.

Ligua, a mountain and volcano which vomits fire, in this province and kingdom; 25 leagues from the coast of the S. sea; 36 from Valparaiso; and 21 *n.* of S. Juan de la Frontera; in lat. 31° 56′ 7″ *s.*

Ligua, a river of the same province, which rises in the mountain and volcano of its name, and enters the sea four leagues below the point of the Gobernador, in lat. 31° 58′ *s.*

Ligua, a port on the coast of the same province and kingdom, in lat. 32° 5′.

LIGUAI, a small river of the district of Maule, in the same kingdom as the former. It runs *e.* and joins the Archihuenu to enter the Longomilla.

LIGUANEA, mountains in the island of Jamaica. At the foot of these, in St. Andrew's parish, about six miles from Kingston, is the most magnificent botanical garden in the world. It was established in 1773, under the sanction of the assembly. The fortune of war having thrown into Lord Rodney's hands many rare plants, he presented to his favoured island plants of the genuine cinnamon, the mango, bread-fruit, and other oriental productions; which are now become common in the island. See Cold Spring.]

LIGUILLAPATAGUA, some mines, celebrated for their abundance and quality of the gold, in the province and *corregimiento* of Maule, in the kingdom of Chile; on the shore of the river Cauquenes.

LILCO, a settlement of Indians, of the district of Tolten Baxo in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore and at the source of the river Tolten, near the lake of Mallababquen.

LILE, or Lilen, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in the valley of its name, on the shore of a river which enters the Cauca, at a small distance from the city of Cali.

LILIBI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilchas and Tarija in Peru, of the district of the former, and annexed to the curacy of Talina.

[LILLIE, a citadel at cape Ann, in the township of Gloucester, Massachusetts.]

LIMA, a city, the capital and metropolis of the kingdom and provinces of Peru; founded on the 6th of January, and not on the 18th, as some authors affirm, by Don Francisco Pizzaro, Marquis of Las Charcas y Atavillos, in 1535. The Emperor Charles V. gave it the title of Royal City, on the 7th of December 1537; and for arms a shield, with three crowns of gold, on an azure field, and above a star, with this motto, "*Hoc Signum Vere Regum est*;" and for supporters, two crowned eagles, and on their heads a *J* and a *C*, initials of the name of Jane and Charles. It is also called the city of Los Reyes, (the Kings,) in memory of the day of its foundation, and to whom it was dedicated, and to which the three crowns on the shield have an allusion. It is situate in an extensive *llanura*, called the Valley of Rimác; and from a corruption of the spelling we have its present name, Lima. On the *n.* it is washed by the river of this same name; and over this is a beautiful stone bridge of five arches, built by order of the viceroy, the Marquis of Montes Claros. The *plaza mayor* is square and large; the buildings surrounding the same are magnificent, and in the midst is a large brass fountain, made with great taste, and at the order of the viceroy, the Count of Salvatierra. The episcopal palace is the loftiest and finest structure: the cathedral is of handsome architecture, and was finished building on the 8th of December 1758. This city is of a triangular figure, and the part facing the river is two-thirds of a league long. It is surrounded by a mud-wall

with 346 balustrades, the work of the viceroy, the Duke of Paláta, and executed by the engineer Peter Ramon, a Fleming, in 1685. The streets are wide, although the houses are low, to guard against mischief in earthquakes; these are, however, of comely appearance, convenient in the interior and richly adorned, having, almost all of them, gardens and orchards attached. The city is divided into five parishes, which are, El Sagrario, Santa Ana, S. Sebastian, S. Marcelo, and S. Lázaro, besides two other churches called S. Salvador and the Chapel of the Foundlings, where there is a priest, who acts also as a parish priest, and another parish of Indians in the Cercado, with the title of Santiago, administered formerly by the Jesuits. It has 19 convents of religious orders, which are named as follows: La Casa Grande, La Recoleccion de la Magdalena, the college of S. Tomas for studies, that of Santa Rosa; three of S. Francisco, La Casa Grande, Recoletos de Nuestra Señora de los Angelos or Guadalupe, and Descalzos de S. Diego, which are in the suburbs; three others of S. Agustin, the Casa Grande de S. Ildefonso, the college for studies, and Nuestra Señora de Guia for novices; three others of La Merced, the Casa Grande, the college of S. Pedro Nolasco, and the Recoleccion de Belen; six which were of the Jesuits, namely, S. Pablo or Collegio Maximo, S. Martin, a college of study for seculars, S. Antonio, a house for novices; a convent with the dedicatory title of Nuestra Señora de los Dolores or Los Desamparados, the college of the Cercado, and that of La Chacarilla, a house of exercises. It has also an oratorio of the congregation of S. Felipe Neri, a monastery of Benedictine monks, with the title of Nuestra Señora de Montserrat; a house of the fathers the Agonizantes, with that of La Buena Muerte, which was founded in 1715, and afterwards rebuilt, in 1736, in the suburb of S. Lázaro; a convent of the religious minims of S. Francisco de Paula, with the title of Nuestra Señora del Socorro; three others, with hospitable institutes, called the one San Juan de Dios, with the title of Convalescencia, and the two others of Bethlemites, the one being called the Casa Grande, and being out of the walls of the city, and provided for the reception of convalescents, the other for incurables. Besides all the above are nine public hospitals, namely, S. Andrés for the Spaniards, S. Pedro for poor ecclesiastics, Espíritu Santo for sailors, S. Bartolomé for Negroes, Santa Ana for Indians, S. Pedro de Alcántaro for women, La Caridad for the same, and S. Lázaro for lepers. Here are 14 monasteries and convents of nuns, which are, La Encarnacion, La Concepcion, Santa Catalina, Santa Clara, La Trinidad, El Carmen, Santa Teresa or Carmen Baxo, Las Descalzas de S. Joseph, Las Capuchinas, Nazarenas, Mercenarias, Santa Rosa, Trinitarias Descalzas, and the nuns of Prado; four *beaterios* or houses of recluse women, namely, Santa Rosa de Viterbo, Nuestra Señora del Patrocinio, Nuestra Señora de Copacavana for Indian nobility, that of S. Joseph for women divorced from their husbands, and a house of support for poor women: all the above being a proof of the richness, magnificence, and devotion of the city. This city is also graced with an university, with the title of S. Marcos, which has produced innumerable wise men, and was founded in 1549, by the bull of pope Pius V. when the same privileges were granted it as those enjoyed by the university of Salamanca: also by a cedule of 1572, and again by one of 1576, it was put under the royal patronage, and separated from the order of S. Domingo, being transferred to a more public spot; and from being in a state of great dilapidation, re-established by Philip III. on the present footing, such as to render it the first and most celebrated of all America. Here is also another royal college, founded by the viceroy Don Francisco de Toledo; a tridentine seminary, called Of Santo Toribio, from its founder; and a beautiful college with a house of retirement for some noble families. In this metropolis resides the viceroy, who is the president of the tribunal of the royal audience, founded in 1541, but according to other authors, in 1544; also the tribunal of the consulate of the commerce, founded in 1613. The Pontiff Paul erected it into a bishopric in 1539, and three years afterwards it was raised into an archbishopric, and in 1571, declared a metropolitan, having been previously suffragan to the archbishopric of Sevilla. Its titular was S. Juan Evangelista, to distinguish it from that of Cuzco, which has the titular of La Asuncion, the same that was given to it by Francisco Pizarro.* The tribunal of the inquisition was erected in 1570, with a jurisdiction extending as far as the river Mayo, which divides the kingdom of Quito from the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, where the jurisdiction of the tribunal of Cartagena commences. Here are also the tribunal of the holy crusade, established in 1574; the treasury, founded in 1607; and the royal mint, in 1565, and translated to Potosí in 1570, but afterwards re-established in 1603. The ecclesiastical *cabildo* is composed of five dignitaries, nine canons, six minor canons, and as many other inferior minor canons. The tribunal of the *protomedicato* consists of a president, a fiscal, and two examiners.

This city is inhabited by many families of the very first Spanish nobility, amongst which are reckoned 45 titles of Castilla, many knights of the military orders, and 24 rich mayoralties. The house of Ampuero, which descends by the female line from the Incas of Peru, enjoys many distinctions and privileges, conceded to them by the kings of Spain. The climate of this city is very healthy and pleasant, although infested by swarms of flies and musquitoes, the whole year round. There is never any other rain than a sort of abundant dew, called *garua*. It is fertile and copiously supplied with every kind of vegetable production, and fails in nothing either for the necessities or conveniences of life. Its commerce also is the best and most flourishing of any city in America. In its cathedral five provincial councils have been celebrated, two by Don *Fr.* Gerónimo de Loaisa, in the years 1551 and 1567; and three by Santo Toribio, in 1582, 1591, and 1601. The infirmities most frequently experienced here are putrid fevers and convulsions, which are called *pasmo* and *cancro*. It is very subject to earthquakes, by which it has been frequently destroyed: the strongest of these occurred in the following years, viz. in 1582, 1586, 1609, 1630, 1655, 1678, 1687, 1690, 1697, 1699, 1716, 1725, 1734, 1743, 1746; and in this last in particular it was completely demolished. Its inhabitants amount to 60,000 souls. Its jurisdiction extends to 96 provinces, and the most immediate of these are in number 48.

Lima, which may well be considered the emporium of the new world, is large, populous, rich, handsome, and superior to all the cities of South America. It is near the Pacific or S. sea, in long. 76° 58′ 30″ *w.* and in lat. 12° 2′ 31″ *s.* The needle declines here 8° 5′ to *n. e.*

Lima has produced very many subjects of great virtue and letters, a catalogue of whom would be too diffuse, and we shall therefore be content with mentioning some only of the most conspicuous; such are,

Santa Rosa de Santa Maria, who was the greatest ornament which this city can boast.

The venerable Father Francisco del Castillo, whose beatification is in a state of forwardness.

Don Bernardino de Almanza, archbishop of Santo Domingo and Santa Fé.

Don *Fr.* Juan de Arguinao, a monk of the order of Santo Domingo, bishop of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and archbishop of Santa Fé.

Don Diego de Baños y Sotomayor, chaplain of honour, preacher to the king.

Don Lope de Armendariz, Marquis of Cadreita, viceroy of Nueva España.

Don Alonso Perez de los Rios, Count of S. Donas, ambassador of Spain, in the reign of Philip IV. at the court of Paris.

Don Fernando de Figueróa, Marquis of Surco, lieutenant-general of the royal armies, chamberlain and under-tutor to the infant Don Philip, Duke of Parma.

Don Joseph Vallejo, lieutenant-general of the royal armies, governor of Gerona, and a celebrated partisan in the war of succession.

Don Miguel Nuñez de Roxas, of the council of orders, private judge of goods confiscated through the war of succession.

Don Feliciano de Vega, archbishop of Mexico.

Don Pedro de Reyna Maldonado, bishop of Cuba, a celebrated author.

Don Martin del Barco Centenera, author of the history of the Rio de la Plata or Argentina.

Fr. Buenaventura and *Fr.* Diego de Salinas y Cordoba, authors of many works, both of the order of S. Francisco.

Fr. Miguel de Lima, a Capuchin, called formerly Don Tomas de la Concha, whose great wisdom and fine memory were notorious in Rome.

Don Pedro Peralta Barnuevo y Rocha, accountant in the tribunal of accounts, professor of mathematics, whose great wisdom is borne testimony to by his works.

Don Joseph de Pardo y Figueróa, Marquis of Villaumbrosa, a learned man of the first order.

The Father Juan de Alloya, Nicolas de Olea, Rodrigo Valdes, Juan Perez Menacho, all of the Jesuits, and esteemed as oracles at Lima.

The Licentiate Antonio de Leon Pinelo, and his father Don Diego, relator of the council of the Indies, both celebrated writers.

Don Joseph Bermudez de la Torre y Solier, *alguacil mayor* of the royal audience, according to Treboniano.

Don Andres de Munive y Garavito, chanter of the holy church of Lima, judge of the holy office, provisor and vicar-general of the archbishopric.

Don Tomas de Salazar, assessor-general of the viceroys, author of the great work entitled, "Interpetation of the Royal Laws of the Indies."

The venerable *Fr.* Martin de Porras, of the order of Santo Domingo.

The venerable *Fr.* Juan Masias, lay-brother of the same order.

The venerable *Fr.* Vicente Vernedo, a Dominican.

The venerable *Fr.* Pedro Urraca, of the order of La Merced.

The venerable *Fr.* Gonzalo Diaz de Amaranta, of the same order.

The venerable Fathers *Fr.* Juan de Salazar, *Fr.* Juan de Vargas, *Fr.* Christóval de Albarrán, who were martyred in Paraguay by the Indians.

Doña Lucia Guerra de la Daga, founder of the monastery of Santa Catalina de Sena, of great virtues.

The Mother Maria Bernardina de Jesus, a religious Carmelite, and perfect imitatress of Santa Teresa.

The Mother Juan de Jesus, a Capuchin; and infinite others, some of whom are still living and are at once the ornament and splendour of their country.

Archbishops who have presided at Lima.

1. Don Diego Gomez de la Madrid, native of Palencia, collegiate-major of Salamanca, visitor of the archbishopric of Granada, governor of the same in the vacant seat, inquisitor of Cuenca; presented to be first archbishop of Lima in 1538, and before he passed thither, presented to the bishopric of Badajos: and thus is he not, by rights, to be counted in the list of these bishops?

2. Don *Fr.* Gerónimo de Loaisa, of the order of Santo Domingo, native of Talavera, prior of his convent of Carboneras; presented to the bishopric of Cartagena in 1538, promoted to that of Lima in 1540, this being erected into an archbishopric in 1545; he governed 32 years, and died in 1575.

3. Santo Toribio Alfonso Mogrovejo, native of Mayorga in the kingdom of Leon, collegiate-major of San Salvador de Oviedo, in the university of Salamanca, inquisitor of Granada; presented to the archbishopric of Lima in 1578; he thrice visited the great extent of his diocese, confirmed above a million of souls, and possessed such great virtues as to induce the church to beatify him during the government of Pope Innocent XI. in 1679, and he was in consequence beatified by Benedict XIII. in 1727; he governed the church of Lima for 24 years and 10 months, and died in 1606.

4. Don Bartolomé Lobo Guerrero, native of Ronda in Andalucía; he studied and graduated as doctor and lecturer in the college of Santa Maria de Jesus of Sevilla, where he was rector, and from whence he departed to become fiscal and inquisitor of Mexico; he passed to the archbishopric of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and was promoted to Lima in 1609, where he governed with great skill 12 years, and died in 1622.

5. Don Gonzalo de Ocampo, native of Madrid; he studied and graduated in the university of Salamanca, passed to Rome, and served seven years as privy chamberlain to his holiness Clement VIII.; he was canon of the holy church of Sevilla, and afterwards archdeacon of Niebla, judge of the church, provisor and vicar-general of the archbishopric, and commissary of the holy crusade; he was presented to the bishopric of Guadix, and afterwards promoted to the archbishopric of Lima in 1623; he was very charitable and generous, and consecrated the cathedral, and, making the visitation, died at Becuay, not without suspicion of having been poisoned by an Indian, from whom the archbishop had taken away a mistress, in 1626.

6. Don Fernando Arias de Ugarte, of whom we treat in the catalogue of the bishops of Quito; he was promoted from the archbishopric of Charcas to this of Lima in 1630, in the visitation of which he spent five years; he celebrated mass daily, lived constantly in the greatest state of penance and mortification, and died in 1638.

7. Don *Fr.* Fernando de Vera, religious of the order of San Agustin, native of Villanueva; elected archbishop of Lima in 1640, where he manifested an example of all the virtues, and died in 1671, having governed 30 years.

8. Don *Fr.* Juan de Almoguera, native of Cordoba in Andalucía, religious of the order of La Santisima Trinidad Calzada, professor of philosophy and theology, obtained the degrees of presentator and master, and was minister, provincial, and visitor in the province of Andalucía, passed as ransomer of captives to Teután, and at his return to Madrid made preacher to the king; afterwards presented to the bishopric of Arequipa, and promoted to the archbishopric of Lima in 1674; he founded the monastery of the bare-footed nuns of La Santisima Trinidad, with the name of San Salvador, was a great penitent, and died in 1676.

9. Don Melchor de Liñan y Cisneros, native of Tordelaguna; he was collegiate in Alcalá, and poser to the professorships and curacies, gaining himself those of Santa Maria of Buitrago and of his native place; from hence he was brought by the cardinal of Sandoval to San Salvador of Madrid, and by his great merits presented to the bishopric of Santa Marta; promoted to that of Popayán, then made visitor, president, and captain-general of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and archbishop of Charcas, and lastly, of Lima in 1678; he was then nominated viceroy and captain-general, governing with great address both in temporal and ecclesiastical matters; he died in 1708.

10. Don Francisco de Levanto, who was destined to the bishopric of Badajoz before he passed to Lima.

11. Don Antonio de Zuloaga, abbot of Covar-

rubias; elected bishop of Ceuta, and archbishop in 1714; he died in 1722.

12. Don *Fr.* Diego Morcillo Rubio de Auñon, religious of the order of La Santisima Trinidad; elected bishop of La Paz, afterwards of Nicaragua, promoted to the archbishopric of Charcas, and lastly, to that of Lima in 1724, exercising at the same time the viceroyalty for some space; he died in 1730.

13. Don Francisco Antonio de Escandón, of the order of San Cayetano; he passed from the bishopric of La Concepcion of Chile, was promoted to that of Quito, and before he took possession of this archbishopric, in 1732, and died in 1739.

14. Don Joseph Antonio Gutierrez de Cevallos, knight of the order of Santiago, collegiate-major in the college Del Rey in Salamanca, inquisitor of Lima; elected bishop of Cordoba of Tucumán, promoted to the archbishopric in 1744; he died in 1745.

15. Don Agustin Rodriguez Delgado; he was bishop of Panamá, then of La Paz, archbishop of Charcas, and promoted to Lima in 1746; he died in the same year, before he entered the church.

16. Don Pedro Antonio Barroeta y Angel, knight of the order of Santiago; elected archbishop of Lima in 1748; he passed to the archbishopric of Granada in Spain, in 1758.

17. Don Diego del Corro, who passed from the bishopric of Popayán to this archbishopric in 1759; he died in 1761.

18. Don Diego Antonio de Parada, who passed from the bishopric of La Paz in 1762; he died in 1779.

19. Don Juan Domingo Gonzalez de la Reguera; elected archbishop of Lima in 1781.

LIMACHE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Santiago in the kingdom of Chile; situate in a spacious and pleasant valley of the same name, in which there are some abundant quicksilver mines not worked. This valley is celebrated for a sanctuary called Del Santo Christo de Limache, which image was found naturally engraved on the trunk of a tree, in 1636.

LIMACO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Santiago in the kingdom of Chile; situate near the source and on the shore of the river Biobio.

LIMAN, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo, in the same kingdom as the former settlement. It flows down from the *cordillera* of the Andes, and, after running 32 leagues, empties itself into the Pacific sea, in lat. 30° 32′ *s.*

LIMARI, a settlement of the same province and *corregimiento* and kingdom as the former river; situate in a beautiful valley of the same name, which is very fertile in grain and wine of excellent quality; in lat. 30° 45′ *s.*

Limari, a river in this province and kingdom, which rises in the *cordillera* of the Andes, and enters the S. sea, in lat. 30° 29′ *s.*

Limari, a mountain and volcano of the same province and kingdom.

LIMATAMBO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Abancay in Peru, 13 leagues from Cuzco.

LIMBACH, a small island near the *n.* coast of the island of Cape Britain.

LIMBANI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Para.

LIMBE, Quartel de, a settlement and parish of the French, in the part they possess in the island of St. Domingo, on the *n.* coast, between cape Frances and port Margol.

LIMBO, a river of the same island as the former settlement, which runs *n.* and enters the sea on the coast of this rhumb, and in the part possessed by the French, between the ports Margol and Frances, opposite the island of its name.

Limbo. This island is near the *n.* coast of St. Domingo.

LIME, a settlement of the province and colony of Connecticut, and county of London, at the entrance of the strait of Long island, at the mouth of the river Connecticut, *w.* of New London, and *e.* of Saybrook.

[LIMERICK, a township in York county, Maine, situated near the confluence of Little Ossipee river with Saco, and opposite Gorham in Cumberland county. It was incorporated in 1787, contains 411 inhabitants, and is 85 miles *n.* of Boston.]

[Limerick, a township in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.]

[LIMESTONE Creek, in Tennessee, is the *n. e.* branch of Nolachucky river. It rises 22 miles *s.* of Long island in Holston river.]

[Limestone, a post-town in Kentucky, situated on the *s.* side of Ohio river, and on the *w.* side of the mouth of a small creek of its name. It stands on a lofty and uneven bank, and is not seen from the river until one is within two miles of it. This is the usual landing-place for people coming down in boats, who mean to settle in the upper parts of the state; and here the champaign country on the *e.* side of the river begins. It is seven miles *n. e.* of the town of Washington, 37 *s. e.* of fort Washington, 38 *n. e.* of Bourbon town, and

68 *n. e.* of Frankfort. Lat. 38° 25′ *n.* Long. 83° 28′ *w.*]

[LIMONADE, a village on the *n.* side of the French part of the island of St. Domingo, four leagues *s. w.* of fort Dauphine, and 7½ measuring in a straight line *s. e.* of cape François. Lat. 19° 37′ *n.*]

LIMONAL, a settlement of the French, in the same island as the former. It was destroyed and burnt by the Spaniards in 1691.

Limonal, another, with the dedicatory title of Santa Rosa, of the jurisdiction of Tocaima and government of Mariquita, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in the road of Neiba. It is of a mild temperature, produces maize, *yucas*, plantains, and sugar-canes; is annexed to the curacy of S. Juan de Melgar, contains more than 100 inhabitants, and is 16 leagues from Santa Fé.

Limonal, a lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Pastos, and kingdom of Quito, in the district of Mocoa, and near the river of Caquetá.

LIMONES, a settlement of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of a river, at its mouth or entrance into the S. sea, with a good port and embarking place.

Limones, another settlement, in the island of Cuba; on the shore of the river of its name.

Limones, a river on the *n.* coast, and by the cape of Sumana in St. Domingo. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the sea between the port of Yaquesón and North bay.

Limones, another, called Caño de Limones, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is an arm of the Orinoco, which communicates with the channel of Guarapo, and has on its shore a fort of its name.

[LIMPIO, a parish of the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the *e.* bank of the Paraguay, about 11 miles *n. e.* from Asuncion, in lat. 25° 10′ 25″ *s.* and long. 57° 31′ 49″ *w.*]

LINARES, S. Felipe de, a town of the Nuevo Reyno de Leon in N. America, founded in the time of the viceroy of Nueva España, the duke of this title, who gave it his name. It is the head of a district, and contains 60 families of Spaniards, abounds in grain of various sorts, so much so as to be actually in want of cattle, since the inhabitants are afraid to breed any for fear of a visit from the barbarous Indians. It is bounded *e.* by the *sierra* of Tamaclipa, and is 40 leagues *s. e.* of its capital.

[LINCOLN, a large maritime county of the district of Maine, bounded *n.* by Canada, *s.* by the ocean, *e.* by Hancock county, and *w.* by that of Cumberland. Its sea-coast extends from that part of Penobscot bay opposite to Deer island *e.* to cape Small Point *w.* It is 200 miles long and 54 broad, and comprehends 46 towns and plantations; but there are large tracts yet unsettled. The population amounts to 29,962 free persons. The sea-coast of the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln is 100 miles in extent, measured in a straight line, but is said to be above 200 by the course of the waters. It abounds with safe and commodious harbours, and the whole shore is covered by a line of islands, among which vessels may generally anchor in safety. There are in these counties many large rivers, some of them navigable far up the country; and although navigation for large vessels is interrupted by falls, when far up the rivers, yet above the falls there is plenty of water for boats, nearly to the source of the rivers; and by the lakes and ponds and branches of the rivers, there is a water oommunication, with few interruptions, from the *w.* to the *e.* bounds, across the country, above the centre of it. By this route its productions may, at a small expence, be transported to the different sea-ports. The supreme judicial court held in Lincoln county has civil and criminal jurisdiction in causes arising in Hancock and Washington counties. Chief towns, Pownalborough, Hallowell, and Waldoborough.]

[Lincoln, a county of Morgan district, N. Carolina, bounded *n. e.* by Iredell, *n. w.* by Burke, *w.* by Rutherford, and *e.* by Cabarras. It contains 9224 inhabitants, of whom 935 are slaves. Here are mineral springs and mines of iron. A furnace and forge have been erected, which carry on the manufacture of pig, bar iron, &c. Chief town, Lincolntown.]

[Lincoln, a county of Kentucky, bounded *n.* by Mercer, *n. w.* by Washington, *n. e.* by Maddison, and *s.* by Logan. By the census of 1790, it contained 6548 inhabitants, of whom 1094 were slaves. The road from Danville on Kentucky river passes through it *s. w.* and over Cumberland mountain to Virginia.]

[Lincoln, a town in Mercer county, Kentucky, situated on the *e.* side of Dick's river, on the road from Danville to Virginia. It stands 12 miles *s. e.* of Danville, and 11 *n. w.* of Crab Orchard.]

[Lincoln, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1764, contains 22 inhabitants.]

[Lincoln, a township in the *n.* part of Addison county, Vermont, granted November 7, 1780.]

[LINCOLN, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1754. It contains 740 inhabitants, and is 16 miles *n. w.* of Boston.]

[LINCOLN, a new county of Georgia, laid out in 1796 from Wilkes county, on Savannah river, between Broad and Little rivers.]

[LINCOLNTOWN, a post-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Lincoln county. It contains about 20 houses, a court-house, and gaol. It is 30 miles from Morgantown, 33 from Salisbury, and 74 from Salem.]

[LINDLEY, a village on the *w.* side of the Canawisque branch of Tioga river, in New York, two miles *n.* of the Pennsylvania line, eight *s. w.* by *s.* of the Painted Post, 64 *s. e.* of Hartford, on the road to Niagara.]

LINECO, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of the island of Laxa in the kingdom of Chile, which runs *n.* and enters the Vergara.

LINN, a city of the province and colony of Massachusetts in New England, on the shore of the port of Boston.

[LINN, a township in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.]

[LINNELINOPIES. See DELAWARES.]

LIPES, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded *n.* by the province of Carangas, *n. e.* by that of Paria and that of Porco, *e.* by Chicas, *s. e.* and *s.* by Tucumán. Its length is 60 leagues from *n. w.* to *s. e.* and its width 20 at the broadest part. Its temperature throughout is cold and dry, and consequently it is unfruitful, with the exception of the territories of Lica and Tahua, where they gather very fine bark, the same being a seed similar to the millet, and some *papas* and onions. Here are abundance of *vicuñas*, *huanacos*, and *vizcachas*, very large partridges and ostriches. The rivers which irrigate it are small. That of S. Juan is, however, considerable, and divides this province in part from Tucumán. In some of these rivers are found gold; and two or three of them, after having run a short distance, lose themselves in the sand. Here are some large *llanuras*, where they find salt and saltpetre in abundance, from the which, as from some good sulphur which they find in the mountains, which are four in number, and volcanoes, the Indians make powder; grinding the ingredients not in mills, but in skins by mortars. In the district of the settlement of San Antonio, annexed to the curacy of San Pablo, are veins of stone of a round form, similar to 24 pounders, which are accustomed to burst with a great sound, and discovering in the inside some brilliant points resembling diamonds. Here are mines of copper, red and white, mixed with gold and silver, iron and load-stone, and very many mines of silver; and these metals, particularly in the mine of Taquehua, used to yield three thousand marks each *caxon*; so that this province may rightly be considered the most important of any in Peru, and that which has yielded the greatest riches. At present the greater part of the mines have filled with water, and they would, if emptied, still render prodigiously. In the *asiento* of San Christóval is one, called La Hedionda, on account of the great smell which it discharges from its mouth; and they assert that the metal in this mine laid in bars. It is abandoned, because whoever enters it is certain to meet his death; and although it might be worked if it were open at top, and if there were adequate energy and fortunes for the undertaking, the want of hands, which has caused the decay of all the mines here, would stand in the way of any advantage, the whole of the inhabitants not exceeding 3500 persons of all ages and sexes. Its *corregidor* had a *repartimiento* of 19,800 dollars, and it paid an *alcavala* of 719 annually.

LIPES, the capital, is the settlement of the same name, with the dedicatory title of San Antonio, belonging to the archbishopric of Charcas. It was in former times a very large and rich town, as its church and other vestiges and ruins indicate, although it is now reduced to a miserable state.

LIRCAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru.

LIRCAI, a river of this province and kingdom, which rises close to the town of Acobamba, runs *e.* and enters the Iscuchaca.

LIRCAI, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile, which runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Maule.

LISAS, PUNTA DE, a point on the coast of the S. sea, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Nata in the kingdom of Tierra Firme.

[LISBON, a town in New London county, Connecticut, lately a part of Norwich, about seven miles *n.* of Norwich. It contains two parishes, each having a Congregational church. It lies on the *w.* side of Quinebaugh river, and *e.* of Franklin.]

[LISBON, a village of York county, Pennsylvania; situated near the *s.* side of Yellow Breeches creek, which falls into the Susquehannah. It contains about 15 houses, and lies 18 miles from York.]

LISCOMB, Islands of, near the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia. They are small; situate between those of Portland and Les Blanches.

[LITCHFIELD, a township in Lincoln county,

district of Maine, 10 miles from Hallowell, and 118 *n. e.* of Boston.]

[Litchfield, a township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire; situated on the *e.* side of Merrimack river, about 54 miles *w.* of Portsmouth. It was settled in 1749, and in 1775 it contained 284, and in 1790, 357 inhabitants.]

[Litchfield, a populous and hilly county of Connecticut; bounded *n.* by the state of Massachusetts, *s.* by New Haven and Fairfield counties, *e.* by Hartford, and *w.* by the state of New York. It is divided into 20 townships, containing 38,755 inhabitants, inclusive of 233 slaves. The general face of the country is rough and mountainous. The soil is fertile, yielding large crops of wheat and Indian corn, and affording fine pasture. It is separated entirely from maritime commerce, and the inhabitants are almost universally farmers.]

[Litchfield, the chief town of the above county; situated upon an elevated plain, and much exposed to the cold winds of winter, but enjoys also a large share of the refreshing breezes of summer. It is a handsome situation, containing about 60 or 70 dwelling-houses, a court-house and meeting-house. It is 27 miles *w.* of Hartford, and 35 *n. n. w.* of New Haven. Lat. 41° 46′ *n.* Long. 73° 12′ *w.* In the *s. w.* corner of the township stands an high hill, called Mount Tom. On several small streams, some of which fall into Great pond, are three iron works, an oil mill, and a number of saw and grist mills.]

[Litchfield, a township in Herkemer county, New York, taken from German flats, and incorporated in 1796.]

LITE, a settlement of the English, in the island of Barbadoes, and in the jurisdiction and district of the city of Bridgetown.

[LITIZ, or Leditz, a village or town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; situated in Warwick township, on the *s.* side of a small stream, which sends its waters through Conestoga creek into the Susquehannah. It contains about 50 houses, chiefly of stone, a stone tavern, and an elegant church, with a steeple and bell. The settlement was begun in 1757. It is inhabited by the United Brethren, whose mode of life and customs are similar to those of Bethlehem. There is also a good farm and several mill-works belonging to the place. The number of inhabitants, including those that belong to Litiz congregation, living on their farms in the neighbourhood, amounted, in 1787, to upwards of 300. It is eight miles *n.* of Lancaster, and 55 *w.* by *n.* of Philadelphia.]

[LITTLE Egg Harbour, a port of entry on the *e.* coast of New Jersey, comprehending all the shores, bays, and creeks from Barnegat inlet to Brigantine inlet, both inclusive. The town of Tuckerton is the port of entry for this district. See Egg.]

[Little Algomquins, Indians who inhabit near the Three Rivers, and can raise about 100 warriors.]

[Little Britain, a township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Also a township in Chester county, in the same state.]

[Little Compton, a township in Newport county, Rhode island, bounded *n.* by Tiverton; *s.* by the Atlantic ocean, where are Seakonnet rocks; *w.* by the *e.* passage into Mount Hope bay; and *e.* by the state of Massachusetts. It contains 1542 inhabitants, of whom 23 are slaves. It was called Seconnet or Seaconnet by the Indians, and is said to be the best cultivated township in the state, and affords greater quantities of meat, butter, cheese, vegetables, &c. than any other town of its size. The inhabitants are very industrious, and manufacture linen and tow cloth, flannels, &c. of an excellent quality, and in considerable quantities for sale.]

[Little Fort, in the N. W. Territory, stands on the *s. w.* bank of lake Michigan, and on the *s.* side of Old Fort river, which runs a *n. e.* course into the lake. See Chigago.]

[Little Harbour. See Pascataqua. It is near the mouth of Pascataqua river, about a mile from Portsmouth in New Hampshire. A settlement was attempted here in 1623.]

[Little Island, one of the Bahamas; situated about five leagues *n. e.* from the *n.* end of Long island.]

[Little Mecatina. See Mecatina.]

[Little Pelican. See Pelican.]

[Little River, in Georgia, is a beautiful and rapid river, and at its confluence with Savannah river, is about 50 yards wide. On a branch of Little river is the town of Wrightsborough. Also a river which separates, in part, N. and S. Carolina.]

[Little River, a plantation in Lincoln county, district of Maine, containing 64 inhabitants.]

[Little Rocks, on the *n. w.* bank of Illinois river, are situated 48 miles from the Forks, and 74 to the nearest part of the Mississippi river. The *s. w.* end of these rocks lies nearly opposite to the mouth of Vermilion river, and the two small ponds where the French and Indians have made good salt, lie opposite to the *n. e.* end. A coal-mine, half a mile long, extends along the bank of the river above these rocks.]

[Little Sodus, a small harbour of lake Ontario, about 15 miles *s.* of Oswego.]

[LITTLEBOROUGH, a plantation in Lincoln county, district of Maine, having 263 inhabitants.]

[LITTLETON, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 30 miles *n. w.* of Boston.]

[Littleton, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, (a part of Apthorpe), was incorporated in 1784, and contains 96 inhabitants. It lies on Connecticut river, below the Fifteen-mile falls, and nearly opposite Concord in Vermont.]

[Littleton, a township in Caledonia county, Vermont, on the *w.* side of Connecticut river, opposite the Fifteen-mile falls, and contains 63 inhabitants.]

[Littleton, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, 28 miles *n. w.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1715, and contains 554 inhabitants.]

[Littleton Fort, in Pennsylvania, is 25 miles *e.* of Bedford, and 39 *s. w.* by *w.* of Carlisle.]

[LIVERMORE, a plantation in Cumberland county, district of Maine; situated on Androscoggin river, 19 miles *n. w.* of Hallowell.]

[LIVERPOOL, a town on the *s.* side of the bay of Fundy, in Queen's county, Nova Scotia, settled by New Englanders. Rossignole, a considerable lake, lies between this town and Annapolis. It is 32 miles *n. e.* of Shelburne, and 58 *n. w.* of Halifax. It was formerly called Port Rossignole.]

[LIVINGSTON, a township in Columbia county, New York; situate on the *e.* bank of Hudson's river, four miles *n.* of Palatine town, 11 *s.* of Hudson, and nine *s. e.* of Claverack. It contains 4594 inhabitants; of whom 659 are electors, and 233 slaves.]

[Livingston's Creek, a considerable branch or arm of Cape Fear river. This creek heads in vast swamps in the vicinity of the beautiful lake Waukama.]

LIXMAI, a river of the province and colony of New York, on the *e.* shore of the river Hudson, 25 miles *n. e.* of Kingston, and five *s. e.* of Salisbury.

Lixmai, a river of the province and *captainship* of Sergipe in Brazil. It rises in the mountains between the rivers Real and San Francisco, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the sea between the former of those rivers and the Vazabaris.

[LIZARD. See Lezard.]

LIZARDO, Punta de Anton, a point on the coast of the N. sea and kingdom of Nueva España, 3½ leagues from the mouth of the river Medellin, and 6½ from the city of Vera Cruz. Two leagues higher up is a large stream, known by the name of the Rio Salado, in the vicinity of which are some very good salines, which are a little more than nine leagues from the said city.

LLACAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Tapu.

LLACLLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Tillos.

LLACLLIN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guailas in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Pararin.

LLACON, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanuco in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Santa Maria del Valle.

LLACOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Guamalies.

LLACTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamalies, in the same kingdom as those above.

LLALLAN, S. Juan de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chalique.

LLALLI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lampa in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Umachiri.

LLAMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Huambos.

LLAMELLEN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in Peru; where there are abundant mines of saltpetre and sulphur, and a stream or fountain, whose waters, flowing down into a ravine, become converted into a white stone, called there *catachi*, in figure of columns resembling white wax candles; the same being of particular influence in stopping the flux of blood; and it being also affirmed of the said stone, that being beaten to pieces, and mixed with the white of an egg and sugar, it causes broken bones to knit together speedily.

LLAMOR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Caina.

LLAMOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamalies in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Huacaracucho.

LLANACACHI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Pasco.

LLANACOCHA, a settlement of the same pro-

vince and kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of Chacayán.

LLANAHUANCA, a settlement of the same province and kingdom as the former; and annexed to the same curacy as the latter.

LLANAMATÉ, a settlement of the same province and kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of Pasco.

LLANAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamalies in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pachas.

LLANCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos de Arequipa in the same kingdom; annexed to the kingdom of Chocó.

LLANGANATE, a very lofty mountain, always covered with snow, in the *cordillera* of Cotopaxi, of the province and *corregimiento* of Ambato in the kingdom of Quito. There is a common tradition, that in this mountain there are some exceedingly rich gold mines, to which no one could ever come; but that they may be seen at a distance. Down it to the *e.* runs the river Curaray, and on the *s.* the Topo, Verde, Agoyán, Mapoto, and others, which enter the Pastaza, and thus lose their names. Lat. 1° 1′ *s.*

LLANGAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete in Peru; half a league from the river of this name.

LLANO, Grande, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

LLANOS, a province and government of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and one of the most extensive; discovered by Gonzalo Ximinez de Quesada in 1541, when he went out on the discovery of the famous Dorado; and he was astonished to find *llanos* or levels, extending for upwards of 600 leagues from *n.* to *s.* from the river of Canéla on the skirts of the *cordillera* of Peru, as far as the coasts of the N. sea; where the great river Marañon or of Amazonas disembogues itself, serving as a boundary to this province, and dividing it from the kingdom of Brazil. Its width is 200 leagues, and in some parts 300. It is watered by several abundant rivers; amongst the which the most notable are the Apure, Meta, Casanari, and the Orinoco, the greatest of them all, and into which all the others enter. It is very fertile and pleasant, of a temperature so immoderately hot, that were it not for the refreshment afforded by the *n.* wind it were quite uninhabitable. It has no other seasons but winter and summer. The first, which is the rainy season, is from April to November, and the second is when the rains cease, giving place to the heats, which prevail until the April following. It abounds extremely in neat cattle, with which it supplies the other provinces of the kingdom, as also in horses, and one species of such a nimble and light nature as that with these it is common to run down and tire out the deer, a very common amusement for the natives, who thus kill many and profit by their hides. Here also are found many other species of cattle and birds delicious to the taste, fish in swarms and of many sorts in the rivers and lakes. Here are found woods of peculiar durability and incorruptibility; such as *guayacanes*, *granadillos*, *amarillos*, cedars, *turayes*, and infinite others; trees which yield olives, balsams, and resins, at once medicinal and of the most delightful odour; such are the *curruc ay*, *otava*, *caraña*, *storax*, incense, *cañafistola*, *baynilla*, *zarzaparilla*, China root; also much wild *caca* , purgative herbs, and others which are a certain antidote against the bite of snakes, of which this country is full. Nor does it abound less in venomous insects; such as *mosquitoes*, spiders, *gegenes*, *rodadores*, flies, gad-flies, wasps, and above all in some green *mosquitoes*, which they call *de gusano*, since in their bite they vomit a small imperceptible egg, which produces a *gusano* or pimple which causes great pain and fever. This last plague has been carried by the cattle into some of the neighbouring provinces. Here are many tigers, deer, bears, *dantas*, and other animals; some snakes of such vast size as to appear like trunks of trees, and called *bahios*, and to which is attributed the power of attracting to them other creatures by their breath.

This country is most fruitful in all the vegetable productions that one can imagine, and those the most cultivated are maize and *yucas;* not but that all these advantages are superseded by the aforesaid distressing visitations, and by the circumstance of its being of a very sickly climate. The Jesuits had a mission here of four settlements, now under the charge of the religious of S. Francisco. The capital of the whole of this province is of the same name.

Llanos. It is the city, with the dedicatory title of S. Juan; founded in 1555 by Juan de Avellaneda, in the part where stood the settlement called by Jorge de Spira, De Nuestra Señora, and by Nicolas de Fedreman, conqueror of Venezuela, De la Fragua; on the shore of the river Cunimia, and near the river Ariari. It is most abundant in gold mines, which were formerly worked, and produced largely, but which are now abandoned: its inhabitants, who may amount to about 50 poor housekeepers, living in great po-

verty. It is of an hot and unhealthy temperature, 87 miles *s. s. e.* from Santa Fé, in lat. 3° 11′ *n.* and long. 73° 55′ 30″ *w.*

Llanos, an *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of Nueva España; extending over some extensive *llanos*, of which it is composed, and which are covered with cultivated estates, which annually produce in abundance, wheat, maize, and other seeds, of which consists the commerce of the natives; as also in the breeding of large and small cattle and swine. The Indians cultivate likewise many fruits and herbs, which they carry for sale to the surrounding markets; some of them exercising themselves in the fishery of *bobo* and trout in the large river Xonocotlán; which fertilizing with its waters the country from the settlement of Santiago, passes through other provinces, till it enters the sea.

Here are also mountains which abound in waters, and extending as far as Tlatlauquitepéc, and which are so fertilized by these streams as to cause the whole face of the *serranía* to be covered with flowers and fruit-trees, and most particularly apples. There are good symptoms of there being mines in these mountains; and in 1725, there were found in the river Teitic, at the foot of the mountain called Jolozin, some large rifted pieces of earth, which were spangled with grains of silver, and even some lumps of this metal. But although it was frequently attempted to discover where these pieces were disrupted, such was the unevenness and craggy face of the territory as to mock all search. These parts abound in monkeys, parrots, and pheasants; also in lions, tigers, and venomous serpents, called *nauyaques*. The population consists of 11 settlements, as follows:

Zacapuaztla,	Tezuitlán,
S. Juan Quimixtlan,	Tlatlauquitepéc,
S. Pedro Chilchota,	Tenextlatiloyán,
Chichiquila,	Xonacatlán,
S. Francisco de Ixtác,	Xuchitlán.
Maztitlán,	

The capital is the settlement of the same name, with the dedicatory title of San Juan; situate in a very large *llano*, sheltered from every wind. It is of a dry and cold temperature, of a large population, but built without regularity; since the streets are at a great distance from each other, the houses naked and scattered; and thus is its square one of the largest in the kingdom. It has many immediate wards, which surround it on all sides, and in these inhabit 200 families of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and *Mustees*, and 1000 Indians. It is 38 leagues *e.* of Mexico.

Llanos, another settlement, of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of the city of Rioja.

Llanos, another, with the dedicatory title Del Valle de S. Antonio de los Llanos, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Rio Blanco in the Nuevo Reyno de Leon. It produces only some seeds, and is eight leagues from Rio Blanco.

Llanos, another, with the addition Del Plano del N. which is a parish of the French, in the part they possess in the island St. Domingo, on the *n.* coast, to the *s.* of cape Frances.

LLANQUE, a territory or district of the kingdom of Quito, to the *s. w.* of the province and *corregimiento* of Juan de Bracamoros; bounded by the ancient province of Copallen. It is covered with woods, lakes, and swamps; and it is not known whether it be inhabited by any nation of Indians.

LLANQUERA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas in Peru, and of the archbishopric of Charcas; annexed to the curacy of Huaillamarca.

LLAON, a mountain of the *cordillera* of the Andes in the kingdom of Chile; where there is a celebrated gold mine, worked to great profit.

LLAPO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in Peru.

LLAQUA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cotabambas in the same kingdom.

LLARIGUES, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Bogotá in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It runs *n.* and collecting the waters of various streams, enters the Chicamocha or Sogamoso before the port of this name, and at the ruins of the settlement of Tora.

LLASIN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lampa in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Caracoto.

LLAUTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Collahuas in the same kingdom.

Llauta, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas of the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Laramate.

LLAUTAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Santa in the same kingdom; at the foot of the *cordillera* by the coast.

LLAUZCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chumbivilcas in the same kingdom.

LLEMECAHUI, a settlement of Indians, of the district of Guadalabquen in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of one of the lakes of Huanahue.

LLERA, a settlement of the province and government of Sierra Gorda, in the bay of Mexico, and kingdom of Nueva España; founded by the Count of that title, Don Joseph de Escandón, colonel of militia of Queretaro, in 1750.

LLEULLEN, a river of the kingdom of Chile; which runs *w.* and enters the sea between those of Tucapel and Quidico.

LLICHIVILCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cotabambas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huaillati.

LLICO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *s. w.* forming an S in the valley of Purén, and enters the Raponulahue.

LLILLINTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Virreyna in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Julcamarca in the province of Yauyos.

LLOCO, S. Pedro de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Saña in Peru.

LLOCLLO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Lacsa.

LLOLLEHUE, a small river of the district of Tolten Alto in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *s.* and enters the Tolten.

LLONGOCURA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the same kingdom. It has three vice-parishes annexed.

LLORO, Concepcion de, a settlement of the province and government of Choco in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river Atrato.

LLUPANQUI, a small settlement of Indians, of the kingdom of Chile, in the *cordillera* of the Andes; celebrated for the rich mines of 22 carats gold discovered in 1710. It has also other mines of silver, copper, and iron; but none of these are worked, through the hardness of the soil, and from the scarcity of inhabitants.

LLUZIN, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito. It flows down from the *páramo* called Del Altar, having its origin in a lake; runs *e.* and then, collecting the waters of the Min and Chicon, follows its course with great rapidity to enter by the *w.* side into the renowned river Pastaza, in lat. 1° 36′ *s.*

LOA, a port of the S. sea, in the province and *corregimiento* of Tarapaca, of the kingdom of Peru. It is the boundary at which terminates the province of Atacama, in lat. 21° 30′.

LOBA, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, and Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in an island, one of those formed by the river Cauca, in the district of the town of Mompox.

LOBERA, a settlement of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Cinaloa.

LOBINIERS, a settlement of Canada, on the shore of the river St. Lawrence, and at the mouth of the Chene.

LOBO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tamazunchale, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles, in Nueva España. Its natives for the most part are gentiles.

LOBOS, Lake of, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres; *s.* of the capital, and in it rises the river of Las Flores.

Lobos, an island of the S. sea, near the coast of Brazil; at the entrance of the river La Plata. It is small, and abounds in marine wolves, from whence it is named; as are the other islands which follow. It is *w.* of that of Maldonado.

Lobos, another, of the N. sea; opposite the bay of the river Tampico in Nueva España. It is desert, and has in it nothing but some marine wolves; though many fountains of pure warm water, which form various streams.

Lobos, another, of the N. sea, which is one of the Lucayas, which form the channel of Bahama, between the islands Isaac and Los Mimbres.

Lobos, another, of the S. sea, near the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete in Peru; with the surname of Pasta, to distinguish it from the rest. It is desert, having in it nothing but some marine wolves, in lat. 6° 21′ *s.*

Lobos, another, of the same coast of Peru, in the province and *corregimiento* of Saña; called Windward, to distinguish it from

Lobos, another, of this province and kingdom, called Leeward. This is by the point of La Aguja.

Lobos, another, of the S. sea, in the bay of one of the Malvine or Falkland isles.

Lobos, an isle in the N. sea; near the coast of the island of Cuba, in the centre of the sandbank of Placer.

Lobos, another isle, of the S. sea, called De Lobos Silvestres, near the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Ica in Peru.

Lobos, a cape or point of land on the coast of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, near cape San Antonio.

LOBO-YACU, a small river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It runs between those of Pinches and Huasaqua, nearly parallel to each; and at a short distance from its course, enters the Pastaza.

LOCA, Arrecife de la, an isle or rock of

the N. sea, close to the *e.* cape of the island Vaca; opposite the point of Pasqual of the island St. Domingo.

[LOCKARTSBURG, a town in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; situated on an isthmus formed by the confluence of the Susquehannah and Tioga rivers, about a mile above their junction. There are as yet few houses built, but it promises to be a place of importance, as both the rivers are navigable for many miles into the state of New York. It is four miles *s.* of the New York line, nearly 42 *w.* of Harmony, and 53 above Wilksbarre.]

[LOCKE, a military township in New York state, adjoining to Milton on the *e.* situated in Onondago county. The centre of the town is 13 miles *n. e.* of the *s.* end of Cayuga lake. See MILTON.]

LOCKWOODS, a small island near the coast of S. Carolina, in Long bay, at the back of cape Fear.

LOCOS, CABO DE LOS, a point of the head and *w.* extremity of the island St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French, between the cape San Nicolas and the bay of Las Perlas.

Locos, another cape, in the same island, and in the district of the French, between cape Doña Maria and the point of Ballenas.

Locos, a valley of the province and government of Merida in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

LOCROSA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Mayóc.

LOCUMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Illabaya; situate in the valley of its name, very fertile in wine.

LOCUSHATCHI, a river of the province and colony of S. Carolina, which runs *n. w.* and enters the Albama.

LOCUST, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of Santo Tomas.

LODAZAL, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tabasco. See SAN PEDRO, and SAN PABLO.

LODO, Cape of, on the coast of the province and government of Florida; 30 leagues *n.* of Movila, in lat. 28° 12′. Long. 281°.

LODOS, River of the, in the island of St. Domingo, and part possessed by the French. It rises in the *w.* head, near the coast, in the mountains of Tapion, runs *w.* and enters the sea opposite the small island of Arcadins.

LOG, a town of the English in Canada; situate on the shore of a river, to the *s.* of the lake Erie.

[LOGAN, a new county in the state of Kentucky.]

LOGRONO, SAN JOSEPH DE, a city, the capital of the province and *corregimiento* of Melipilla in the kingdom of Chile; founded by Don Joseph Manso, president of the kingdom, who gave it this name in memory of his native place, in 1742, on the spot where the settlement of Melipilla stood, in a valley also of the same name. It has, besides the parish church, two convents of the orders of San Francisco and La Merced, and it had a college of the Jesuits: on the shore of the river Maipocha. Lat. 33° 38′ *s.* and Long. 71° 16′ *w.*

LOGRONO, another city, which there was of this name, in the province and government of Quixos and Macas of the kingdom of Quito; founded by Gil Ramirez Dávalos, which was destroyed about the middle of the 16th century by the Xibaros Indians, who rebelling put to death all the Spaniards, taking with them the women to the mountains of Macas and to the shores of the river Morona. Since that time it has not been rebuilt, and nothing but the memory of its name remains, and the fame of the great quantities of gold that used to be extracted from its mines. It stood to the *s.* of Quito, and *e. s. e.* of Cuenca, on the shore of the river Paute. La Martiniere calls it Sogrona, and indeed his whole account of it is replete with errors.

[LOGSTOWN, on the *w.* side of the Ohio, lies *s.* of Butler's town, and 18 miles from Pittsburg.]

[LOGWOOD Country lies *n. w.* of the Mosquito shore, at the head of the bay of Honduras, and extends from Vera Paz to Yucatán, from lat. 15½° to 18½° *n.* The whole coast is overspread with islets, keys, and shoals, and the navigation is intricate.]

LOIL, a small river of the province and colony of Virginia; which runs *n. w.* in the county of Hampshire. It then turns *w.* and enters the Monongahela.

LOLACOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, descendants of the Betoyes, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; *s. e.* of the river Apúre, and *n.* of the Tame. They dwell in the woods, and were first reduced to the faith by the Jesuits in 1716.

LOLOL, ESTERO DE, a small river of the district of Chanco in the kingdom of Chile; which runs *s. s. w.* and enters the Nilahue.

LOLQUEN, a settlement of Indians of the district of Tolten Alto, in the same kingdom as the

former river; on the shore and at the head of the river Tolten.

LOMA, La, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river Sinú, to the *w.* of the town of Lorica.

Loma, another settlement in this province and kingdom; in one of the islands formed by the river Cauca.

Loma, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru; on the coast.

LOMAS, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito.

Lomas, a large bay on the *s.* coast of the straits of Magellan, at its entrance. It is formed by cape Orange and that of the Nombre de Jesus, or Del Espiritu Santo.

[LONDON, a town in Ann Arundel county, Maryland, five miles *s. w.* of Annapolis.]

[London Cove, a narrow water of Long island sound, which sets up *n.* into the township of New London, four miles *w.* of the mouth of Thames river. Millstone point separates it from another much broader on the *w.* across which is a handsome bridge, with a draw at Rope ferry.]

[LONDONDERRY, a post-town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire; situated near the head of Beaver river, which empties into Merrimack river, at Pawtucket falls. It is 26 miles *s.w.* by *w.* of Portsmouth. Londonderry was settled in 1718, and incorporated 1722, and contains 2590 inhabitants. The people are mostly the descendants of emigrants from it, came chiefly from Ulster county in Ireland, or originally from Scotland, and attend largely to the manufacture of linen cloth and thread, and make considerable quantities for sale. The town is much indebted to them for its wealth and consequence.]

[Londonderry, a township in Halifax county, Nova Scotia; situated on the *n.* side of Cochequid or Colchester river, about 30 miles from its mouth, at the basin of Minas. It was settled by the North Irish and Scotch.]

[Londonderry, a township, and the *n.* westernmost of Windham county, Vermont, on the head waters of West river, about 20 miles *n. e.* of Bennington. It was granted March 16, 1780. Moose mountain extends into the *e.* part of this town.]

[Londonderry, the name of two townships in Pennsylvania, the one in Chester county, the other in that of Dauphine.]

[LONDONGROVE, a township in Dauphine county, Pennsylvania.]

LONDRES, a city of the province and government of Tucumán; founded by the governor Pedro Tarita in 1555, in the ancient province of the Juries Indians. This name was given it in honour of Queen Mary of England, from the marriage which had taken place with King Philip II. of Spain; although its duration was as short as the life of the princess, as its inhabitants deserted to other parts, and soon left it a miserable village. In lat. 29° 81′ *s.*

[LONG Bay extends along the shore of N. and S. Carolina, from cape Fear to the mouth of Pedee river.]

[Long Bay, on the *s.* side of the island of Jamaica, extends from Gutt to Swift river, and affords anchorage for small vessels.]

[Long Bay, in the island of Barbadoes, in the W. Indies, lies on the *w.* side of the island, having St. Joseph's river *s. e.* and Pico Teneriffe *n. w.* Another bay of the same name lies on the *s.* end of the island, about two miles *e.* of the *s.* point.]

[Long or Eighteen-Mile Beach, on the coast of New Jersey, lies between Little Egg harbour inlet and that of Barnegat.]

[Long Island, in Penobscot bay. See Islesborough.]

[Long Island, formerly called Manhattan, afterwards Nassau Island, belongs to the state of New York. It extends from Hudson's river opposite to Staten island, almost to the *w.* bounds of the coast of Rhode island, terminating with Montauk point. Its length is about 94 miles, and its medium breadth not above 10 miles; and separated from Connecticut by Long island sound. It contains 1400 square miles; and is divided into three counties, King's, Queen's, and Suffolk; and these again into 19 townships. The *n.* side of the island is rough and hilly. A single range of these hills extends from Jamaica to Southhold. The soil is here well calculated for raising grain, hay, and fruit. The *s.* side of the island lies low, with a light sandy soil. On the sea-coast are extensive tracts of salt meadow, which extend from Southampton to the *w.* end of the island. The soil, notwithstanding, is well adapted to the culture of grain, particularly Indian corn. Near the middle of the island is Hampstead plain, in Queen's county. It is 16 miles long, and about eight broad. This plain was never known to have any natural growth, except a particular kind of wild grass, and a few shrubs, although the soil is black, and to appearance rich. It produces some rye, and large herds of cattle are fed upon it, as well as on the salt marshes. On the *e.* part of the island, *e.* of Hampstead plain, is a large barren heath,

called Brushy Plain. It is overgrown with shrub-oak, intermixed with a few pine trees, where a number of wild deer and grouse harbour. The largest river or stream in the island is Peakonok, an inconsiderable stream. It runs *e.* and empties into a large bay, that separates Southhold from Southampton. In this bay are Robbin and Shelter islands. Rockonkama pond lies about the centre of the island, between Smith-town and Islip, and is about a mile in circumference, and has been found by observation to rise gradually for several years, until it had arrived to a certain height, and then to fall more rapidly to its lowest bed; and thus is continually ebbing and flowing. The cause has never been investigated. Two miles to the *s.* of the pond, is a stream called Connecticut river, which empties into the bay. The produce of the middle and *w.* parts of the island is carried to New York. The island contained in 1790, 41,782 inhabitants, of whom 4839 were slaves.]

[Long Island Sound is a kind of inland sea, from 13 to 18 miles broad, and about 86 miles long, extending the whole length of the island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the ocean at both ends of Long island, and affords a very safe and convenient inland navigation.]

[Long Island, an island in Susquehannah river.]

[Long Island, in Holston river, in the state of Tennessee, is three miles long. Numbers of boats are built here every year, and loaded with the produce of the state for New Orleans. Long island is 10 miles *w.* of the mouth of Wataugo river.]

[Long Island, or Yuma, one of the Bahama islands; situate on the *s. e.* extremity of the Great Bahama bank. It is about 54 miles long, but very narrow. It is inhabited; and besides other produce, a considerable quantity of salt is annually exported, chiefly from Great harbour, which is situated about 15 leagues from the *n.* end of the island, and on the *e.* side of the island. The *s.* end of Long island is about 23 miles from Bird-rock Crooked island. The population, including blacks, amounted in 1803 to 2500, and the lands granted by the crown previous to May in the same year, to 65,405 acres for the purpose of cultivation. See Bahamas.]

[Long Isle or Isle River Indians inhabit on Isle or White river, which runs *w.* into the river Wabash. The mouth of White river is in lat. 38° 24′ *n.* Long. 87° 41′ *w.*]

[Long Lake, in the Genessee country in New York. See Honeyyoe Lake.]

[Long Meadow, a town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; situated on the *e.* bank of Connecticut river, about four miles *s.* of Springfield, and 17 *n.* of Hartford. It was incorporated in 1783; contains a Congregational church, and about 70 dwelling-houses, which lie upon one wide street, running parallel with the river. The township contains 744 inhabitants. It is 73 miles *w.* by *w.* of Boston.]

[Long Point, a peninsula on the *n.* side of lake Erie, and towards the *e.* end of the lake. It is composed of sand, and is very convenient to haul boats out of the surf upon, when the lake is too rough for rowing or sailing. Vermilion point, between Puan bay and lake Michigan, is also called Long point in some maps.]

[Long Pond, in the district of Maine, lies mostly in Bridgton, and is 10 miles long from *n. w.* to *s. e.* and about a mile broad. On each side of this pond are large swells of excellent land, with a gradual descent to the margin of the pond, and furnish a variety of romantic prospects. See Bridgton, and Sebago.]

LONGABI, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile, which runs *n.* and enters the Longomilla. On its shore, between it and the river Liguay, is a large estate, called Minas de Polcura.

LONGEN, a river of the same province and kingdom as the former. It rises *e.* of the volcano of Tucapel, runs nearly *s.* and loses itself in the lakes of the Desaguadero.

LONGOMILLA, a river of the same province and kingdom as the former; founded by an union of several small lakes, and running, with this name, to enter the Maule.

LONGORIBO, a river of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil, which rises near the *sierra* Chapada and the coast; runs *s. s. e.* and enters the sea opposite the island Taporica. At its entrance, on the top of a mountain, is a castle called Morro de San Pablo.

LONGOTOMA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapo, in the same kingdom as the former. It has its source in the mountain of the same name, which is one of the loftiest of the *cordillera* of the Andes, runs *w.* and enters the S. sea, in lat. 1° 40′ *s.*

Longotoma, a settlement, in this province and kingdom; on the shore of the former river.

LONGEN, another, near the coast of Nova Scotia, at the entrance of the great bay of Fundy.

Longen, another, near the *s.* coast of Newfoundland, within the bay of Despair.

Longen, a large, convenient, and handsome bay in the province and colony of S. Carolina.

LONGEN, a point of land on the *n.* coast of the river St. Lawrence, in the district and country of Labrador.

LONGVILLE, a fort of the French, in the province and country of the Iroquees Indians, on the shore of the river St. Lawrence, opposite the island Montreal.

LONGUEN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Itata in the kingdom of Chile; situate in the valley of Tango.

LONGUEN, a river of this province and kingdom, which runs *s. s. w.* in a serpentine course, and enters the Maule near its embouchure. On its shore is an estate called Cuchacucha.

[LONGUILLE, or, as the Indians call it, KENAPACOMAQUA, an Indian village on the *n.* bank of Eel river, in the N. W. Territory. It was destroyed by Gen. Scott in 1791, with 200 acres of corn in its neighbourhood.]

LONIA, a settlement of the province and government of Pamplona in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of a small river.

LONIA, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chillaos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pipincos in the province of Jaen.

LONTEIHE, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Itata in the kingdom of Chile; which runs *s. s. e.* and enters, united with the Huaico, into the Mataquino.

LONTUE, an abundant and large river of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the same kingdom as the former. It rises in the *cordillera*, and unites itself with the Teni, to divide this province from that of Colchagua; taking from thence the name of Mataquino.

LOOKOUT, Cape, or DE LOS DESVOLOS, a point of land on the coast which lies between the river La Plata and the straits of Magellan, between the bay of San Julian and port Deseado, in lat. 48° 24′ *s.* Long. 66° 9′ *w.*

[LOOKOUT, Cape, on the coast of N. Carolina, is the *s.* point of a long insulated and narrow slip of land, *e.* of Core sound. Its *n.* point forms the *s.* side of Ocrecock inlet, which leads into Pamlico sound. It lies *n. e.* of cape Fear, and *s. w.* of cape Hatteras, in about lat. 34° 23′ *n.* and long. 76° 51′ *w.* It had an excellent harbour, which has been filled up with sand since the year 1777.]

[LOOKOUT, Cape, on the *s.* coast of Hudson's bay, in New S. Wales, *e. s. e.* of the mouth of Severn river. Lat. 56° *n.* Long. 84° *w.*]

[LOOSA CHITTO. See LOUSA CHITTO.]

LOPA, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It contains 128 families of Indians, and is six leagues *w.* of its capital.

LOPE DE FIERRO, a settlement of the missions which are held by the Jesuits in the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; on the shore of the river Florido, and nine leagues from the settlement and garrison of the Valle de San Bartolomé.

LOPEZ, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; on the shore of the river Dulce.

LOPEZ, a small river of the province and government of Guayaquil in the kingdom of Quito; which rises near the settlement of Guasuntos, runs *w.* and enters the Guayaquil.

LOPEZ, some islands, called Of Antonio Lopez, in the river La Plata, near the *n.* coast. They are small, and two in number, and lie close to the islands of Muleques, and the two English isles.

LORA, a settlement of the province and district of Chanco in the kingdom of Chile; on the shore of the river Mataquino, near the coast.

LORA, a lake of this province and kingdom.

[LOREMBEC. See LOUISBOURG. It is a cape near the *n.* side of Louisbourg harbour, and may be seen 12 leagues off at sea.]

LORENZA DONNA, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *e.* near the coast, and enters the mouth of the river La Plata, on the same shore on which stands the capital.

LORENZANA, SAN VICENTE DE, a city of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of San Salvador in the kingdom of Guatemala; founded, in 1642, by Don Alvaro de Quiñones Osorio, Marquis of Lorenzana, president, governor, and captain-general of the kingdom. It is of a scanty population; contains, besides the parish church, a convent of the religious order of St. Domingo; produces much indigo, which is the principal branch of its commerce, and for the preparing of which there are several engines in its vicinity. Twelve leagues from the city of San Salvador, 18 from that of San Miguel, and 50 from the capital of the kingdom, Guatemala.

LORENZO, S. a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chimbo in the kingdom of Quito.

LORENZO, S. another, in the province and government of Guayaquil; also of the kingdom of Quito.

LORENZO, S. another, of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Mexilcaltzingo in Nueva España. It contains 58 families of Indians, and is 2½ leagues from its capital.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Teotihuacán in the same kingdom; half a league *w.* of its capital.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the head settlement of Quatepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco, in the same kingdom. It is of a cold and moist temperature, one league from its head settlement, and the road to it is covered with coco-trees and large oaks.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Toluca in the same kingdom. It contains 60 families of Indians, and is a little to the *w.* of its capital.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the head settlement of Huatuzco, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cordoba, in the same kingdom. It contains 78 families of free Negroes; for this was an establishment for such as had obtained their liberty of the masters for whom they worked in the sugar manufactories of this jurisdiction. Three leagues *e. s. e.* of its head settlement.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecali in the same kingdom. It contains 59 families of Indians.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the head settlement of Coronango, and *alcaldia mayor* of Cholula, in the same kingdom. It contains 70 families of Indians, and is one league *s.* of its capital.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Colcha.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Arahuay.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Uruapán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 10 families of Indians, and is three leagues *n.* of its head settlement, and 12 from the capital.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the head settlement of Papalotipác, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlán, in the same kingdom. One league *s.* of the capital.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Taximarca, and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio, in the same kingdom. It contains 20 families of Indians, and is one league *e.* of its head settlement.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Huehuetlán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlán, in the same kingdom. It contains 125 families of Indians, and is three leagues *n.* of its head settlement.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Mistepeque, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa, in the same kingdom. It contains eleven families of Indians, and is two leagues from its head settlement.

Lorenzo, S. another, which is the head settlement of the district, of the same *alcaldía mayor* and kingdom as the former. It has united to it seven other settlements, and is one of the most abundant in cochineal of any in its jurisdiction. It contains 102 families of Indians, and is nine leagues from its capital.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the head settlement of Pinoteca, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayán, in the same kingdom. It contains 35 families of Indians, employed in the cultivation of cochineal, seeds, and tobacco, and is five leagues from its head settlement.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Mitla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Teutitlán, in the same kingdom; situate between two mountains. It contains 13 families of Indians, and is four leagues *e.* of the settlement of Sapotitlán.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the missions that were held by the Jesuits in the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. It is 19 leagues from the town and *real* of mines of San Felipe de Chiguagua.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the province of Barcelona and government of Cumana, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate on the shore of the river Sacaguar.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the same province and kingdom as the former; one of the missions held under the care of the Aragonese Capuchin fathers; *s.* of the city of Cumanagota.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the district of Chiriqui, in the province and government of Viragua, and kingdom of Tierra Firme. Fourteen leagues from its head settlement, in the high road; a high mountain, called Dupin, and which it is indispensable to pass, being situate between both.

Lorenzo, S. another, in the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese; a *reduccion* of the missions held by the Carmelite fathers of this province; on the shore of the river Guatúma.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Paraguay; [situate on the Paraguay, about five miles *s. e.* from Asuncion, in lat. 25° 21′ 14″ *s.* Long. 57° 37′ *w.*]

Lorenzo, S. another, of the island of St. Domingo, on the shore of the river Ozama, at its con-

fluence at the entrance of the Isabella; nearly to the *s.* of the capital.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeiro in Brazil; in a bay formed by this river.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, of the district of the *corregimiento* of Pastos.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the province and kingdom of Guatemala.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Aconcagua in the kingdom of Chile; on the shore of the river Ligua.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the province of Taraumara; four leagues from the garrison of the Paso del Norte.

Lorenzo, S. another, of the missions held by the religious of San Francisco in Nuevo Mexico.

[Lorenzo, S. another settlement of Indians, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate about ten miles *e.* of San Luis, on a branch of the Piratiny river, in lat. 28° 27′ 24″ *s.* Long. 54° 48′ 30″ *w.*]

Lorenzo, S. a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; which runs *s. s. e.* and enters the river La Plata between the town of Santa Lucia and the city of Corrientes.

Lorenzo, S. another river, of the island of St. Domingo; which rises near the *n.* coast of the great bay of Samaná, runs *n. n. e.* and enters the sea in that bay, within the port of its name.

Lorenzo, S. an island of the S. sea, opposite the port of Callao, inhabited by some Indian fishermen. The same port was entered by James Hermit Clerk, an Englishman, who died of vexation from not having been able to take it when he besieged it in 1624, throwing into it red-hot shot. Here is a small fort, called Torre de los Forzados.

Lorenzo, S. another small island, of the gulf of California or Mar Roxo de Cortes; near the coast, between this and the island of Espiritu Santo, so that it is in the middle of the channel, or mouth, of the bay of Joabio.

Lorenzo, S. another small island, of the same gulf as the former; in the interior of it, and also near the coast.

Lorenzo, S. a cape or point of the coast of the S. sea, in the province and government of Guayaquil.

Lorenzo, S. a lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamachuco in Peru; from which and the lake Guagaicocha is formed the river Moche, which traverses and irrigates this province, and that of Truxillo, running into the sea in its district.

Lorenzo, S. a port on the coast of the island of St. Domingo, within the great bay of Samaná, and in the interior part of it.

Lorenzo, S. another, a dry port, in the *sierra* of San Francisco Xavier, of Nuevo Mexico.

Lorenzo, S. a fort on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil; near the capital, in the *e.* part, and divided from it by the river Guaracú, between this river and that of Laguaribe, on a point of land projecting into the sea.

[Lorenzo, S. See St. Lawrence.]

Loreto, a settlement of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito; fertile in maize, *yucas*, plantains, and *pita*, in which the natives pay their tribute, and which is much esteemed throughout Peru, as they spin and twist it with great neatness and beauty.

Loreto, another settlement, with the additional title of Paranapuras, as being a *reduccion* of Indians of this name, made by the Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas, of the kingdom of Quito. It is situate on the shore of the river Marañon, and at a small distance from it is a fortress, which was the first establishment of the Portuguese in that quarter. This settlement was founded by the Father Rymundo de Santa Cruz, who collected in it the Chayavitas and Muniches Indians.

Loreto, another, of the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Peru; on the shore of the river Guapaig.

Loreto, another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in California; near the coast of the gulf. It has a fortress and garrison for its defence. The Indians call it Concho. [It is a garrison, and was the principal place of all the missions of Old California, founded at the end of the 17th century by Father Kühn, the astronomer, of Ingolstadt.]

Loreto, another, of the province and government of Paraguay; one of the missions which were held by the Jesuits; situate on the *e.* shore of the river Paraná, between the settlement of Santa Ana and San Ignacio, [about 15 miles *n. e.* from Candelario, in lat. 27° 19′ 58″ *s.* Long. 55° 34′ 39″ *w.*]

Loreto, another, of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito; a *reduccion* of Indians of the missions which were held by the Jesuits, founded on the shore of the river Marmore.

Loreto, another, which is a *real* of mines of silver, of the province and government of Cinaloa in Nueva España.

Loreto, another *reduccion* of Indians, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the same province as the former.

Loreto, another, of the province of Gaira, and government of Paraguay, in Peru; on the shore of the Parapamena, near where it enters the Paraná.

Loreto, another, there was, of this name, in the same province and government, but which was destroyed and burnt by the infidel Indians. At present nothing but its ruins remain on the shore of the river Paraná.

Loreto, another, of New France or Canada, a *reduccion* of Indians made by the missions held there by the French Jesuits, who gave it this name from the similarity of its church to the holy house of Loretto in Italy; it having also a painting copied from the image which is venerated in that sanctuary. The Father Charlevoix makes a very favourable description of these Neofites, who, he asserts, have a peculiar simplicity and rectitude in their customs. They have embraced the Catholic faith in all its purity, and exercise the virtues without any corruptive vice whatever. It is admirable, says the aforesaid father, to see the devotion with which they sing in the choir hymns in their own language, the men distinct from the women, and the fervour and modesty with which all of them devote themselves to their religious acts.

This settlement was formerly numerous, but sickness has much diminished its population; but what there are, are governed with such peace and tranquillity as that they form the appearance of one family. Nor ought this to be other than a subject of astonishment to those who know what the characters of the Indians are, and especially the Hurons. Here is a great concourse of people coming from all parts of the province on the festival, through the great devotion which they have to the aforesaid image. Three leagues from Quebec.

Lorian, Cape, a point of land of the *e.* coast of Newfoundland, between New cape and point St. Gilles.

LORICA, Santa Cruz de, a town of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shore of the river Sinui, in the district of this name.

LOROCOCHA, a lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru, from which rises the river Carabaillo. It is *n.* of the capital, close to the lake of Socaibamba.

[LOROMIE'S Store, in the territory *n. w.* of the Ohio, a place *w.* from fort Lawrence, and at or near a fork of a branch of the Great Miami river, which falls into the Ohio. At this spot, bounded *w.* by the Indian line, the Indians ceded a tract of land to the United States, six miles square, by the treaty signed August 3, 1795. Here the portage commences between the Miami of the Ohio, and St. Mary's river, which runs into lake Erie.]

LORQUE, a settlement of the province and district of Itata in the kingdom of Chile; on the shore of the river Itata.

LORRAIN, River of, in the island of Martinique, which runs *n. e.* and enters the sea, between the settlement of La Grande Ance and the river Mace.

[LOS Charcos. See Charcas.]

[Los Reyes. See Lima.]

[Los Reyes, the chief town of the province of Uragua, in the *e.* division of Paraguay, in S. America.]

LOSICHA, San Agustin de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tequila, and *alcaldía mayor* of Chichicapa, in Nueva España.

Losicha, another settlement, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Miahuatlán in the same kingdom. It is to the *s.* on the confines of the jurisdiction of Xicayán.

LOSCOIPUS, Estero de, a small river of the district of Chanco in the kingdom of Chile, which runs *e.* and enters the river Nilahue. It has on its shores the estate of Banil.

[LOUDON, Fort, a fort erected in the country of the Cherokees. See Tellico Block-house.]

[Loudon, a county of Virginia, on the river Potowmac, adjoining Fairfax, Berkley, and Faquier counties. It is about 50 miles long, and 20 broad, and contains 18,962 inhabitants, including 4030 slaves. Chief town, Leesburgh.]

[Loudon, a township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, taken from Canterbury township, and incorporated in 1773. It is situated on the *e.* side of Merrimack river, 40 miles from Portsmouth, and contains 1084 inhabitants.]

[Loudon, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 21 miles *s. e.* of Lenox, and 20 *w.* of Springfield. It was incorporated in 1673, and contains 344 inhabitants. It contains 13,000 acres, of which 2944 are ponds.]

[LOUGHABER, or Lochaber, a small settlement in Georgia, on a branch of Savannah river, above its confluence with the Tugulo, the *w.* main branch.]

LOUIS, S. a city and capital of the island of Guadalupe in La Gran Tierra. It has a castle

three leagues from the river La Sal. After the peace of 1763, its fortifications have been much increased, and a suburb added, called El Burgo, which adds greatly to its beauty.

Louis, S. a settlement and fort of the French, near the mouth of the river Coza, in the province and government of Florida, nearly 20 leagues *n. e.* of the highest mouth of the Mississippi; and it was, until the peace of 1763, the ordinary residence of the governor of Louisiana.

Louis, S. another settlement and fort of the French, in the province and country of the Iroquees Indians, on the shore of the river St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Montreal.

[Louis de Maranham, St. a town on the *n.* coast of Brazil, and on the Atlantic ocean; situated on the *e.* side of Mearim river, about half way between point Mocoripe, and the mouth of the river Para.]

[Louis, St. a jurisdiction and town on the *s.* side of the island of St. Domingo. The jurisdiction contains three parishes. Its exports shipped from the town of St. Louis, from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year, were 120,665lb. coffee; 19,253lb. cotton; 5751lb. indigo. Total value of duties on exportation, 904 dollars 13 cents. St. Louis is rather a borough than a town. It is situated on the head of the bay of its name, opposite a number of small isles, which shelter the bay on the *s.* towards the ocean, and on the *s.* side of the *s.* peninsula, 14 miles *n. e.* of Les Cayes, eight *s. w.* of Aquin, and 70 *s. w.* by *w.* of Port au Prince; from which last are two roads leading to it, the one by Jacmel, the other by Leogane, and of much the same length; both join at Aquin. Lat. 18° 15′ *n.* Long. 73° 31′ 30″ *w.*]

[Louis, St. a small, compact, beautiful bay in W. Florida, having about seven feet water. It is 18 miles from the Regolets, and 26 from the bay of Biloxi. The land near it is of a light soil, and good for pasture. There were several settlers formerly on it; but in the year 1767, the Chactaw Indians killed their cattle, and obliged them to remove.]

[Louis, St. a Spanish village, on the *w.* side of the river Mississippi, about seven miles below the mouth of the Missouri. Its site is on a high piece of ground, the most healthy and pleasurable of any known in this part of the country. Here the Spanish commandant and the principal Indian traders reside; who, by conciliating the affections of the natives, have drawn all the Indian trade of the Missouri, part of that of the Mississippi *n.* and of the tribes of Indians residing near the Ouisconsing and Illinois rivers, to this village. About 20 years ago there were here 120 large and commodious houses, mostly built of stone, and 800 inhabitants, chiefly French. Some of them have had a liberal education, and were polite and hospitable. They had about 150 Negroes, and large stocks of cattle, &c. It is four or five miles *n.* by *w.* of Cahokia, on the *e.* side of the Mississippi, and about 140 miles *w.* by *s.* of Post St. Vincent's, on Wabash river. Lat. 38° 18′ *n.* Long. 89° 28′ *w.*]

Louis, St. some mountains of the province and colony of Nova Scotia or Acadia, in the peninsula of the Gaspesios Indians, which run *w.* between the coast of the river St. Lawrence and that of the bay of Chaleurs.

Louis, S. a river of Canada, which rises from a small lake, runs *s. e.* in a tolerably abundant stream, and enters lake Superior.

Louis, St. a fort or castle of the *n. w.* coast of the island St. Christopher, one of the Antilles, in the limits of the part which the English possessed previous to the cession of the island. It is a strong square fortification, and stands between the river Cabrito and the mountain of Morne.

Louis, St. another fort or castle of the French, in the province and government of Louisiana, at the entrance of the river of La Mobila and bay of this name. It is also called the castle of Conde.

Louis, St. a great bay on the *e.* coast of the country of Labrador, near the entrance of the straits of Belleisle.

Louis, St. a cape or extremity of the *e.* coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia, which looks *n.* and is fronting the *e.* point of the island San Juan.

[Louis. See Lewis.]

[LOUISA, a county of the province and colony of Virginia, adjoining Orange, Albemarle, Fluvanna, Spottsylvania, and Goochland counties. It is about 35 miles long, and 20 broad, and contains 8467 inhabitants, including 4573 slaves. There are here some medicinal springs, on the head waters of South Anna, a branch of York river; but they are little frequented.]

[Louisa, a river of Virginia, the head water of Cole river, a *s. w.* branch of the great Kanhaway.]

Louisa, a small river of the province and colony of N. Carolina, which runs *n.* and enters the Charbons.

LOUISBOURG, a city and capital of the island of Cape Breton in N. America, with one of the best ports of that country, and four leagues in circumference, also of sufficient depth all over, and having an entrance of only 300 toises wide. This port is formed by two small islands; and at the distance

of 12 leagues may be distinguished cape Lorembec, which is nearly to the *n. e.* It abounds greatly in cod-fish, which are caught from the month of April to December.

The English, commanded by Admiral Peter Warren, and the land forces under Colonel William Papparel, took it from the French in 1745; but it was restored to those in the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. It was retaken under the orders of Admiral Boscawen and Lieutenant-general Amherst, in 1758, when the fortifications were demolished.

The city is situate on a long strip of land, to the *s. e.* of the island. Its streets are wide and regular; the houses, for the greater part, of stone, with a great square where the parade is held, at a short distance from the citadel; the which is a square of 200 feet front. In the *n.* part, during the possession of the French, was the governor's house and the church; and the other sides were occupied by casemates bomb-proof, wherein the women and children lay in security in time of war.

The city is about half a mile in circuit. The port, at the narrowest part, is a mile wide from *n. w.* to *s. e.* and six miles from *n. e.* to *s. w.* In the *n. e.* part is a good place for careening vessels, as these may here lie perfectly secure and sheltered from wind: and in the *n.* part, where the fishery is carried on, 2000 vessels may lie close to the land. In the winter it is impassable from the intense frost: this season begins in November, and lasts till May and June. Sometimes the frosts set in earlier, and are very strong, as was that of the year 1745, when in the middle of October a great part of the port was already frozen. The principal, if not the only commerce of Louisbourg, is the cod-fishery; and from this the inhabitants derive great emolument, as the cod caught here are finer than any of these seas.

The inhabitants deposit their stores in large magazines, some of which are within the fort, and others on the sea-shore; though some keep their goods aboard their fishing vessels. An inhabitant will be master of 40 or 50 of these barks, with three or four men to each; and to these, besides wages, he is obliged to give a certain portion of the fish caught. Thus there is always a great supply on hand, and ready to export by the vessels arriving from most of the French ports, who here leave in exchange other kinds of food and necessaries; though some of the inhabitants make shipments on their own account to Europe.

Vessels also arrive here to take aboard this fish from the French colonies of St. Domingo and Martinique, bartering for it sugar, tobacco, coffee, rum, &c. What remains is sent to Canada, in exchange for skins of castor and other animals. This was not the only port in which the French laded with cod, for many vessels proceeded to the *n.* coast and the banks of Newfoundland. Besides the inhabitants of Louisbourg, there are great numbers of French established on the coasts of the neighbouring islands, particularly that of St. John, where, besides their dwellings, they have storehouses and piles of fish: these having found this trade more lucrative and less hazardous than the pursuits of agriculture; inasmuch as, in the winter, the ground is constantly covered with snow; sometimes three and four feet deep, and which does not disappear till the summer has well entered; it being evident that there is thus scarce time for the fruits to ripen. Louisbourg is in lat. 45° 57′ *n.* Long. 59° 54′ *w.*

[LOUISBURGH, in Pennsylvania. See HARRISBURG.]

[LOUISIADE, Land of, discovered and named by Bougainville in 1769, is probably a chain of islands, forming a *s. e.* continuation of New Guinea. The coast seen by the Dutch Geelwink yacht, in 1705, is a small distance *n.* of Louisiade.]

[LOUISIANA, a Spanish province of N. America; bounded *e.* by the Mississippi, *s.* by the gulf of Mexico, *w.* by New Mexico, and *n.* by undefined boundaries. Both sides of the Mississippi were under the French government till the peace of 1762, when the *e.* side was ceded to the king of Great Britain; and the day before the preliminaries of peace were signed, his Christian Majesty ceded to Spain all his territories to the *w.* of the Mississippi, together with the town of New Orleans; with a stipulation that the French laws and usages should not be altered: this precaution, however, proved afterwards of no avail.

Louisiana is intersected by a number of fine rivers, among which are St. Francis, the Natchitoches, the Adayes or Mexicano river, the Missouri, Rouge, Noir, and many others, which are described under their respective names. The greater part of the white inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The quantity of good land on the Mississippi and its branches, from the bay of Mexico to Ohio river, a distance of nearly 1000 miles, is very great; but that in the neighbourhood of the Natchez, and of the river Yazoo, is the flower of it all. There have been some plantations of sugar-canes; but it is not a crop to be depended upon, as the frost has sometimes been too powerful for that plant. The chief articles of exportation are indigo, cotton, rice, beans, myrtle, wax, and lumber.

The climate is said to be favourable for health, and to the culture of fruits of various kinds, and particularly for garden vegetables. Iron and lead mines, and salt springs, it is asserted, are found in such plenty as to afford an abundant supply of these necessary articles. The banks of the Mississippi, for many leagues in extent, commencing about 20 miles above the mouth of Ohio, are a continued chain of lime-stone. A fine tract of high, rich, level land, *s. w.*, *w.*, and *n. w.* of New Madrid, about 25 miles wide, extends quite to the river St. Francis.

While the United States were engaged in the revolution war against England, the Spaniards attacked and possessed themselves of all the English posts and settlements on the Mississippi, from the Ibberville up to the Yazoo river, including the Natchez country; and by virtue of this conquest have since peopled and governed an extent 3° *n.* of the United States' *s.* boundary, claiming the exclusive navigation of the other. This business was amicably settled by the treaty of 1796.

The Mississippi, on which the fine country of Louisiana is situated, was first discovered by Ferdinand de Soto in 1541. Monsieur de la Salle was the first who traversed it: he, in the year 1682, having passed down to the mouth of the Mississippi, and surveyed the adjacent country, returned to Canada, from whence he took passage to France. From the flattering accounts which he gave of the country, and the consequent advantages that would accrue from settling a colony in those parts, Louis XIV. was induced to establish a company for the purpose. Accordingly, a squadron of four vessels, amply provided with men and provisions, under the command of Monsieur de la Salle, embarked with an intention to settle near the mouth of the Mississippi: but he unintentionally sailed a hundred leagues to the *w.* of it, where he attempted to establish a colony; but, through the unfavourableness of the climate, most of his men miserably perished, and he himself was villanously murdered, not long after, by two of his own men. Monsieur Ibberville succeeded him in his laudable attempts. He, after two successful voyages, died while preparing for a third. Crozat succeeded him; and in 1712, the king gave him Louisiana. This grant continued but a short time after the death of Louis XIV. In 1763, Louisiana was ceded to the king of Spain; and since 1803, a part of it has formed one of the territorial governments of the United States; the population of which, according to the census of 1810, amounted to 20,845 souls.

The following is Melford's account of the Spanish strength in the Floridas and Louisiana, in 1790:

Provincial levies and troops at St. Augustine, and on St. John's river,	400
The garrison at St. Mark's,	100
Do. at Pensacola,	350
Do. Mobile and Tombigbee,	150
Do. at the Natchez,	200
Do. Red river, *w.* of Mississippi,	100
Do. in the Illinois country,	300
	1600

men, called the Orleans or Louisiana regiment.

All the Spanish settlers in these districts are under the immediate orders of the military commandants, and subject to martial law, with an appeal from stage to stage, up to the viceroy of Mexico. The property of the subject, at his decease, is to be managed by the commandant, whose fees are settled by law, and amount to 25 per cent.]

[LOUISTOWN, in Talbot county, Maryland, lies on the *w.* side of Tuckahoe creek, about four miles *n.* of King's town, and seven or eight *n. e.* of Easton.]

[LOUISVILLE, a port of entry and post-town of Kentucky, and chief of Jefferson county, pleasantly situated on the *e.* side of the Ohio, on an elevated plain, at the Rapids, nearly opposite fort Fenny. It commands a delightful prospect of the river and the adjacent country, and promises to be a place of great trade; but its unhealthiness, owing to stagnated waters back of the town, has considerably retarded its growth. It consists of three principal streets, and contains about 100 houses, a court-house, and gaol. It is 20 miles from Bairdstown, 43 from Danville, and 28 *w.* of Frankfort. See OHIO.]

[LOUISVILLE, the present seat of government of Georgia, situated in Burke county, in the lower district of the state, on the *n. e.* bank of the Great Ogeechee river. It has been lately laid out, and contains a state-house, a tobacco warehouse, and about 30 dwelling-houses. Large quantities of tobacco are inspected here, and boated down to Savannah. The convention for the revisal of the constitution sat in this town in May 1795, and appointed the records to be removed, and the legislature to meet here in future. A college, with ample and liberal endowments, is instituted here. It is 50 miles *s. w.* of Augusta, and 100 *n. w.* of Savannah.]

LOUP, a bay on the coast of the country of Labrador and straits of Belleisle.

LOUPS, Islands of the, near the coast of Nova

Scotia, at the entrance of the great bay Francesa, opposite the point of Sable. They are five, lying in the space of two leagues and an half, two of them being larger than the rest, and the largest about a league long. The particular names given them by the Indians are, Great Island, Memkechkaoveck, Chibiamkek, Concheacadia, and the Plana, which is the smallest. In all of these are abundance of marine wolves; and they are five leagues from the aforesaid cape.

Loups, some other islands near the *w.* coast of Cape Britain, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Loups, another, a small island of the N. sea, near the *n. w.* coast of Guadalupe.

Loups, a river of New France or Canada, which runs *w.* then turns its course to *n.* and enters the St. Lawrence, opposite the island Rouge.

[LOUSA Chitto River runs a *s. w.* course in the Georgia *w.* lands, and joins the Mississippi just below the Walnut hills, and 10 miles from Stoney river. It is 30 yards wide at its mouth; but after you enter it, is from 30 to 40 yards, and is said to be navigable for canoes 30 or 40 leagues. It is 39¼ miles below the Yazoo cliffs.]

LOUVET, a settlement and parish of the French, in the island of St. Christopher, one of the Antilles; situate on the *n. w.* coast, possessed by the English before the cession of the whole island. It is between Sable point and Papillons bay, on the shore of a bay of the same name as itself.

[LOVE Cove, a fine opening to the *w.* of Whale cove, in New N. Wales.]

Love Cove, an opening of the coast of the country of New Wales in N. America, and thought to be a communication or pass to enter the S. sea.

[LOVELL'S Pond, in New Hampshire, lies at the head of the *e.* branch of Salmon Fall river.]

LOVERNOLFLOCK, a county of the province and colony of Virginia.

[LOWER Alloway's Creek, a township in Salem county, New Jersey.]

[Lower Dublin, a township in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania.]

[Lower Milford, a township in Buck's county, Pennsylvania.]

[Lower Marlborough, a post-town in Maryland, 18 miles from Annapolis, and 12 from Calvert court-house.]

[Lower Penn's Neck, a township in Salem county, New Jersey.]

[Lower Weau Towns, in the territory *n. w.* of the Ohio, lie 20 miles below Rippacanoe creek, at its mouth in Wabash river.]

[LOWHILL, a township in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.]

LOXA, a province and *corregimiento* of Quito, bounded *n.* by the province of Guayaquil, *s.* by that of Yaguarsongo, *e.* by that of Jaen, and *w.* by the city Zamora. It is of a benign and healthy temperature, and fertile in all kinds of grain, fruits, and cattle; the grain being in such abundance that much more is carried away by the floods than is consumed by the people, the inhabitants. Its particular cattle are cows and mules, of which great numbers are taken for the supply of the other provinces, even as far as Quito. Its principal commerce is in woven stuffs of cotton and wool, of which there are many fabrics; also in carpets, which have a peculiar estimation.

In this province they gather abundant supplies of cochineal, which the natives employ for dyeing their fabrics, selling to the province of Cuenca the surplus. Here also, in the city of Zaruma, some gold mines are worked, although of very bad alloy, as the metal does not exceed 14 carats; so that it is only fit for making common utensils, such as buckles, relic-cases, and snuff-boxes; and without these few persons are to be seen, however poor their circumstances.

The principal source of riches in this country is the bark, called here *cascarilla de Loxa*, which is not found elsewhere: it is in quantity sufficient for the demands of the whole world, and it is indeed an article of commerce exported to all nations. Although it is the opinion of some writers that the Indians knew its virtue in fevers, and that they actually used it in like circumstances, it is certain that it was never in great repute here till the year 1730, it being thought that the bark of Europe and other parts was most efficacious in dyeing, this being the way in which the bark of this place was employed. As soon, however, as its worth was known, its cultivation became more important; and some time after Mr. Jusieu, professor of botany, and who had passed over to Peru, in company with the academicians of the sciences at Paris, visited Loxa, and taught the natives the mode of gathering it, of using it, of making extract from it, how to distinguish its qualities, and many other operations equally curious as useful. The vast mountains on which this tree grows begin 10 leagues before you arrive at the *llano* of Cuzibamba, and reach as far as the province of Yaguarsono, a distance of upwards of 70 leagues.

The *corregidor* enjoys at the same time the title of governor of this province, and the *alcaldía mayor* of the mines of Zaruma. Its jurisdiction com-

prehends the 14 following settlements, of which the city of its name is the capital:

Saraguro and Oña,	Zozoranga,
San Juan del Valle,	El Cizne,
Zaruma,	Dominguillo,
Yulúc,	Catacocha,
Guanchanama,	Malacatos,
Gonzanama,	San Pedro del Valle,
Cariamanga,	San Lucas de Ambocas.

The capital stands in a beautiful and extensive valley, which they call Cuzibamba, and was founded by Captain Alonso de Mercadillo, in 1546, between two rivers which flow down from the *cordillera* Nevada, with the names of Pulacú and Guacamaná, and which, after watering and fertilizing the valley, unite at a small distance, in a spot called, from this circumstance, De las Juntas. It stood formerly in the *llanura* of Cangachamba, and was called Zarga, from whence it was translated to the spot where it now is. Its temperature is hot, though not in the extreme, and it is healthy, and of a territory of such fertility that, not having a population equal to its productions, great part of its fruits are constantly lost.

It has two parishes, three convents of the following religious orders: St. Francisco, St. Domingo, and La Merced; and it had also a college of the Jesuits, and an hospital. It has suffered much from the earthquakes which it has experienced, and by which it has been brought to a state of great dilapidation, so as to be abandoned by many noble families; and, although there be some still remaining, its population consists of only 10,000 souls of all ages and sexes, including *Mustees*, Mulattoes, and people of colour. Two hundred and thirty-seven miles from Quito, in lat. 3° 59′ *s.* and long. 79° 15′ *w.*

[LOYALSOCK Creek, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, empties into the *w.* side of the branch of Susquehannah river, from the *n. e.* a few miles *e.* of Lycoming creek, 26 from Sunbury, measuring in a straight line, and about 170 from Philadelphia. The lands from this to Sunbury are among the highest and of the best quality, and in the healthiest situation in the state. It is navigable 20 or 30 miles up for *batteaux* of 10 tons.]

LOYOLA, San Luis de, or De la Punta, a city, the capital of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo or Mendoza in the kingdom of Chile, founded in 1579 by the governor D. Martin Garcia Oñez de Loyola, who gave it his name. It is small and poor, and of a cold temperature. It has, besides the parish church, a convent of the religious of St. Domingo, and had a college which belonged to the Jesuits. It was destroyed and laid waste by the Araucanos Indians in 1599, when the same misfortune happened to six other cities of this kingdom. It is the first of all, and consequently that in which is arranged the reception of the presidents, against their arrival from Peru. One hundred and sixty-six miles *e.* of the capital of the kingdom; in lat. 33° 18′ *s.* and long. 65° 44′ *w.*

Loyola, another city, of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros or Yaguarsongo in the kingdom of Quito, with the dedicatory title of Santa Cruz, and near the Chumbinamas Indians, founded by Juan de Salinas in 1542, and now nearly depopulated. It is small and poor, and little else than a village, contains a few families of Spaniards, the rest of its population being people of colour. It stands on the shore of the river Veriel, which laves it on the *n.* is of an hot temperature, and has in its district some mines of gold, but of very bad alloy. Thirteen miles *s. e.* of Valladolid, in lat. 4° 45′ *s.*

Loyola, a settlement of the French, in the island of Cayenne, near the sea-coast, on the top of a mountain.

LUANCO, a settlement of Indians, of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huaman in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Zancos.

LUCANAS, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded *n.* and *n. w.* by the province of Castro Virreyna, *e.* and *s. e.* by that of Parinacochas, *n. e.* by that of Vilcas Huaman and Andahuailas, *s. w.* and *w.* by that of Camaná. It is 60 leagues long and 30 wide, and in some parts it is as narrow as 12. Its situation is amongst spiring rocks of the *cordillera*, with very few *llanos*, and even these extremely small. The temperature is that of the *sierra*, cold throughout the year; and thus are its vegetable productions reduced to *papas*, *ocas*, wheat, barley, and maize; also in some of the ravines grow seeds and pastures, especially in those which look towards Camaná, where they cultivate some fruit trees, such as peaches, figs, apples, and others; though with all this they are forced to supply themselves with all necessaries, except meat, from the other provinces, for the subsistence of the people labouring in the mines; nor is even the cattle here in such abundance as in the other provinces.

Close to the settlement of Larcay, of the curacy of Soras, is a stream of hot medicinal water, the heat of which is excessive. There are not in this province other estates of consideration than those in which they grind the metals of silver. It is this alone which causes this province to keep up a kind

of trade with the rest; and but for it, its population would soon dwindle to nothing; nor would those bordering upon it have wherewithal to sell their commodities. It has not, with the exception of some streams, any more than one large river, which incorporates itself with that of Vilcas Huaman, and in it they catch some trout.

In short, what gives the whole existence to this province, are its silver mines, the which are near the settlement of San Juan, annexed to the curacy of Lucanas. The principal veins which have been discovered are 10; and some of these have been worked to the depth of 50, and others 80 fathom. These metals are prepared by quicksilver and salt, with the aid of copper, which they here call *colpa*. This method was discovered by Don Lorenzo de la Torre, who was master of the principal veins; and the same practice has been adopted at many other mines in the kingdom, where the metal is found to be of a nature similar, or little differing. What these mines produce yearly amounts to from 20 to 25,000 marks of silver; and the vein which at the most does not yield more than eight marks a *caxon*, and that which at the least yields four marks, would produce much more if they had but people sufficient to work them: but in this province there are few Indians fit for the purpose; and, including the Spaniards and *Mustees* engaged in mining, the persons employed scarcely exceed 10,000 of all classes.

Its *corregidor* had a *repartimiento* of 124,200 dollars, and it paid an *alcavala* of 4968 dollars yearly. The capital is the settlement of the same name, in lat. 14° 58′ *s.* and the others contained in its jurisdiction are the following:

Lucanas,	San Juan,
Otoca,	San Christóval,
Laramate,	Visca,
Pucquin,	Acola,
Paraisancos,	Uléc,
Cabana,	Huaicahuacho,
Abucara,	Ishita,
Sorac,	Chacralla,
Huacaña,	Poma,
Concepcion de Caxa,	Chilcayo,
Sondondo,	Chalcos,
Andamarcas,	Urcusa,
Matara,	Palco,
Paucara,	Concepcion,
Belen,	Ocaña,
Palco,	Flauta,
Querobamba,	Carhuacucho,
Cahuanca,	Huacas,
Chipan,	Santa Lucia,
Vechuitambo,	San Andres,
Pambamarca,	Chilquez,
Carcay,	Santa Cruz,
Chischama,	San Pedro,
Quixe,	Santa Ana,
Mayobamba,	Chavina,
Cueca,	Parco,
Huallhua,	Morocolla,
Tambo Quemado,	Tentay.
Vechuimanca,	

[LUCAR, Fort, St. lies on the *n. e.* coast of Brazil, about half-way between the city of Scara and Rio Grande.]

[Lucar, Cape, St. or Lucas. The *s. e.* end of the peninsula of California is so named.]

LUCAS, S. Evangelista, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tenanzingo, and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco, in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of the former. It contains 24 families of Indians, who trade in wheat, of which the crops are very great. At the distance of three quarters of a league is a ward of a very hot temperature, with seven families of Indians, situate in some lofty plains. Half a league *s. e.* of its head settlement.

Lucas, another settlement, in the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tochimilco in the same kingdom; situate on the top of a mountain, although barren, of a very benign temperature; and on the skirts of it grow wheat, maize, and much wild cochineal. It contains 40 families of Indians, and is a quarter of a league from the settlement of Huilango, and a little further from the capital.

Lucas, another, of the head settlement of the district of S. Francisco del Valle, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec, in the same kingdom; situate in a spacious and pleasant valley, but of a cold temperature; annexed to the curacy of its capital, and containing 90 families of Indians. Three leagues *n. e.* of its head settlement.

Lucas, another, of the head settlement of the district of Texupilco, of the same *alcaldía mayor* and kingdom as the former, on the top of a mountain, and containing 84 families of Indians. Three leagues *n.* of its head settlement.

Lucas, another, a small ward of the head settlement of Mistepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixtlahuaca, in the same kingdom.

Lucas, another, of the head settlement of Coronango, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula, in the same kingdom. It contains 13 families of Indians, and is one league *n.* of its capital.

Lucas, another, of the head settlement of Taximaróa, and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio, in

the same kingdom. It contains 22 families of Indians, and is two leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

Lucas, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Guimeo in the same kingdom. It contains 72 families of Indians, and is annexed to the curacy of Pungaravato.

Lucas, another, of the head settlement of Huehuetlán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlan, in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of that head settlement, of a cold and moist temperature. It contains 90 families of Indians, employed in the cultivation and commerce of salt-petre and cochineal. Two leagues *s.* of its head settlement.

Lucas, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Inchipila in the same kingdom; situate four leagues from Atemanica, to the curacy of which it belongs.

Lucas, another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits, in the province of Nayarith, and kingdom of Nueva Galicia. Twelve leagues *n. n. e.* of the settlement of La Mesa.

Lucas, another, of the province and government of Costarica in the kingdom of Guatemala, on the coast of the S. sea, on the shore of the river Solano.

Lucas, another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala.

Lucas, another, which is a parish of the English, in the island of Barbadoes.

[Lucas, or Luque, a parish of the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the *e.* bank of the Paraguay, about six miles *n. e.* from Asuncion, in lat. 25° 15′ 30″ *s.* and long. 57° 32′ 19″ *w.*]

Lucas, a port on the coast of the province and government of Cinaloa. It is large and convenient, in the gulf of California or Mar Roxo de Cortes, has an island at its mouth which defends it, and lies between the rivers of Fuerte and Mayo.

Lucas, a cape, point, or extremity of land of the coast of the province of California. It is the signal or mark by which vessels discover land on sailing from the Philippins to Nueva España, and it also gives advice of their appearance.

Lucas, a very lofty mountain of the province and government of French Guayana, at the mouth and on the shore of the River Oyapoco.

LUCAYAS, some islands of the N. sea, situate near the tropic of Cancer, *s.* of Carolina, from 22° to 27° lat. extending along the whole coast of Florida, as far as the island of Cuba; following the chain which is prolonged by the Antilles, making a bow from the channel of Bahama as far as the coast of the continent of Tierra Firme. Here it was that the discovery of America was begun by the incomparable Christopher Columbus. Some assert that their number amounts to 500, counting the small isles and rocks, which are indeed the greater part. The principal, however, and those which we with propriety call islands, are 14. Some of these are very fertile and of a good temperature, though all desert, or inhabited only by a few fishermen, excepting some English establishments. The greater of them is that from which the rest all take their name: this is 70 leagues *e.* of Florida, and six from the island of Bahama. It is nine leagues long and two wide, in long. 78° 5′. Lat. 27° 27′.

[LUCAYONEQUE, another, of the Bahama isles, which lies about nine leagues further *e.* than the former, whose length is 28 leagues and breadth three, and lies *n.* and *s.*]

[LUCEA, a harbour on the *n.* side of the island of Jamaica, situated in Hanover parish, between Great cove and Mosquito cove. It is land-locked, and has excellent anchorage; 15 or 16 miles *n. e.* of Negril.]

LUCERO, a river of New Mexico in North America.

LUCHUTA, a well furnished fortress, which was held by the Indians, on the confines of the province of Los Panches of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is now destroyed, and nothing but its ruins remain.

LUCIA, S. thus called by the French, as having been discovered on the day of this saint. It is one of the Caribes, situate 18 miles *s.* of Martinique, and 72 *n. w.* of Barbadoes. It is nearly 24 miles long from *n.* to *s.* and 10 wide, and has in it several mountains, two of which being round and pointed, are called by mariners the Breasts of St. Lucia; and both of them are said to be volcanoes. At the foot of them are some very good fertile plains, well irrigated, and abounding with large trees, the timber of which is used by the inhabitants of Martinique and Barbadoes for building houses and wind-mills.

It produces also much *cacao*. The climate is esteemed healthy, for the mountains not being excessively lofty, they do not impede the course of the winds, which generally blow from the *e.* and mitigate the heat, making the climate delightful. It has different bays and ports very convenient, especially one called Carenero Chico, from which the French preferred this island to the rest; and in this likewise the English wished to build a fort,

through its advantages of having a good bottom, and three places where vessels might be careened. In it 30 ships of the line may lie sheltered from hurricanes.

[The boats of the country, which have been kept a long time in this harbour, have never been eaten by the worms; however, they do not expect that this advantage will last, whatever be the cause. For the other harbours, the winds are always good to go out with, and the largest squadron might be in the offing in less than an hour.]

This island has been possessed and surrendered several times by the English and the French, until that it was settled in 1722, by the courts of these nations, that it should be evacuated together with that of St. Vincent, until that its destiny should be amicably determined. Shortly afterwards, however, the English resolved to appropriate it to themselves, and King George I. gave it, together with that of St. Vincent, to the Duke of Montague; who, going to great expence, sent hither Captain Uring as governor, with people, arms, instruments, and other things necessary to the establishment of the colony. This, therefore, left England with a convoy of seven vessels, defended by the ship of war the Winchelsea, and disembarked at St. Lucia; but it was shortly after obliged to leave its situation, owing to the superior force of the French of Martinique, when it was agreed that it should be evacuated until the right of possession was amicably settled. Notwithstanding this, the French returned to establish themselves; and in the peace of Versailles of 1763, it was ceded to these, who have since built many forts for its defence. [The British made themselves masters of it in 1758; but it was restored again to the French in 1783, and retaken by the British in 1794. St. Lucia had 900 of its inhabitants destroyed by an earthquake, October 12, 1788.]

It is divided into nine parishes, eight being on one part of the island and only one on the other; this preference arising, not from any better quality of the soil, but from the greater convenience for vessels to enter and go out of port. A great road which surrounds the whole island, and two others which cross it from *e.* to *w.* facilitate the bringing of effects to the vessels. In 1769, the free inhabitants amounted to 2524, the slaves to 10,270. It had 598 mules and horses, 1819 head of large cattle, and 2378 of smaller. Its plantations were reduced to 1,279,680 plants of *cacao*, 2,463,880 of coffee, 681 square plots of cotton, and 254 of sugar-canes; 18 sugar-engines, and 16 which were being erected: and all the above producing a revenue of 112,000*l.* which has since increased to 500,000*l.*

[The official value of the imports and exports of St. Lucia were, in

	Imports.	*Exports.*
1809,	£.120,431, -	£.35,569,
1810,	£.193,743, -	£.43,830.

And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain were, in

	Coffee.		Sugar.		Rum.	Cotton Wool.
	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Galls.	Lbs.
1809,	7,993	—	41,783	14	21,632	114,839
1810,	10,011	—	86,755	—	11,416	127,009

It is 63 miles *n. w.* of Barbadoes. Lat. 14° *n.* Long. 61° *w.*]

Lucia, S. a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, *e.* of the town of Victoria, one of the missions of Barinas, held by the religious of St. Domingo.

Lucia, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits, in the province of Topia, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, on the shore of the river Piastla, in the middle of the *sierra* of Topia.

Lucia, S. another, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, [on the *e.* bank of the Parana, about 80 miles *s. w.* of Corrientes, in lat. 28° 59′ 30″ *s.* Long. 58° 58′ 2″ *w.*]

[Lucia, S. a town of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on the river St. Lucia, about 30 miles *n.* of Monte Video. Lat. 34° 30′ 35″. Long. 56° 20′ 41″.]

Lucia, S. another, of the district of Daule in the province and government of Guayaquil, and kingdom of Quito, abounding in *cacao*, tobacco, cotton, and sugar-cane.

Lucia, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanchi in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pomacanchi.

Lucia, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Saña in the same kingdom.

Lucia, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Ancoraimes.

Lucia, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Saiza.

Lucia, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Potosí in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Tarapaya.

Lucia, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Cuilapa, and *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas, in Nueva España. It contains 24 families of Indians, employed in the cultivation and commerce of cochineal, seeds, fruit, and coal, and cutting of wood. Half a league from its head settlement.

Lucia, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Tepacaltepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa, in the same kingdom as the former. It contains 107 families of Indians, and is one league *s.* of its head settlement.

Lucia, S. a large river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru, which runs *s.* unites itself with the San Joseph, and enters the Plata, by the side of Monte Video.

Lucia, S. another, of the kingdom of Brazil, which rises in the *sierra* Grande, runs *n. n. e.* and enters the Tocantines, between that of Capotera and that of Los Monges.

Lucia, S. another, of the province and government of Maracaibo, which rises *e.* of the city of Barinas Nueva, and enters the Apure.

[Lucia, S. another, of E. Florida, runs *s. e.* along the the *e.* side of the peninsula, and communicates inland with Indian river. It has six feet water as far as the Tortolas, where are hilly knowls. A branch joins it from the *s.*]

Lucia, S. another, a small river, of the kingdom of Brazil, which runs *e.* and enters the Tocantines, between the river Maguez and the *real* of La Asuncion.

Lucia, S. another, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, called also De los Astores. It runs constantly nearly due *s.* and enters the Paraguay, close to the town of its name.

Lucia, S. another, a small river of the same province and kingdom as the former. It runs also *s.* and enters the Santa Lucia Grande, which has this latter title to distinguish it from this river.

Lucia, S. a cape or point of land on the *e.* coast of the province and government of Florida and channel of Bahama.

LUCMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru, on the shore of the river Chicama.

Lucma, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Guamachuco in the same kingdom.

Lucma, another, with the dedicatory title of San Juan, in the province and *corregimiento* of Calca and Lares, in the same kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of Vilcabamba.

LUCRE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraes in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Colcabamba.

LUCUCHANGA, a settlement of the same province, *corregimiento*, and kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of Huancarama in the province of Andahuailas, belonging to the bishopric of Guamanga.

LUCUCHE, a river of the district of Guadalabquen, and kingdom of Chile, which runs *s.* and enters the Valdivia.

LUDLEY, a small island of the N. sea, near the coast of New Jersey, between the islands Seven Miles and Pecks.

[LUDLOW, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, *s.* of Granby, 10 miles *n. e.* of Springfield, and 65 *w.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1784, and contains 560 inhabitants.]

[Ludlow, a township on Black river, Windsor county, Vermont. It contains 179 inhabitants, and is about 10 or 12 miles *w.* of Weathersfield, on Connecticut river.]

[LUE, St. the chief town of the province of Petaguei, in the *n.* division of Brazil.]

LUENGO Diego, or Cayo Luengo, an island of the N. sea, between those of Los Caicos and that of La Pañuelo Quadrado.

LUIEME, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía, one of those which enter the Orino o by the *e.* side, between the settlement of Urana and that of Encaramada.

LUIPAI, a settlement of Indians, of the island of Laxa in the kingdom of Chile, on the shore of the river Biobio, between this and that of Burén.

LUIS, S. a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito.

Luis, S. another, with the surname of Gonzaga, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Mainas, of the kingdom of Quito.

Luis, S. another, in the province and government of Moxos of the same kingdom, which was entirely desolated by an epidemic.

Luis, S. another, with the surname De la Costa,

the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España; of an hot temperature; situate near the coast of the S. sea. It contains 100 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 39 of Mistecos Indians. Its principal commerce is reduced to rice, which is yielded in abundance throughout all its territory, and with which it supplies many provinces. Sixteen leagues from its head settlement.

Luis, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Tlacotepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca, in the same kingdom. It contains 103 families of Indians, and is three leagues from its head settlement.

Luis, S. another, of the head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tecali in the same kingdom; containing 36 families of Indians.

Luis, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula in the same kingdom. It contains 77 families of Indians, and is a little more than half a league *n.* of its capital.

Luis, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Juquila, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayán, in the same kingdom. It contains 40 families of Indians, and is 28 leagues to the *w.* with an inclination to the *n.* of its capital.

Luis, S. another, of the head settlement of Mitla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Teutitlan, in the same kingdom. It contains 30 families of Indians, and is of a cold and moist temperature; a little more than four leagues from its head settlement.

Luis, S. another, which is a head settlement of the district, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tequepexpa, in the same kingdom. It contains 25 families of Indians, dedicated to the cultivation of its lands; in the fruits of which they trade.

Luis, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Chapala, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula, in the same kingdom; situate *s.* of the Great lake or sea of Chapala. It contains 56 families of Indians, who traffic, by their canoes, in fish, which they carry to the other settlements. In its district are abundance of seeds and fruits, and it is very pleasant.

Luis, S. another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Caxititlan in the same kingdom. It is one league distant to the *s.* of its head settlement.

Luis, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of La Barca in the kingdom of Nueva Galicia, very close to its capital.

Luis, S. another, with the surname of Gonzaga, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits in California; situate near a river, in the bay of Magdalena.

Luis, S. another, of the province of Venezuela, and government of Maracaibo.

Luis, S. another, of the province and government of Venezuela, at the head of the river Seco, to the *s.* one quarter *e.* of the city of Coro.

Luis, S. another, of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito, on the shore of the river Cobitu, above the settlement of San Joseph.

Luis, S. another, of the province and government of Sonora, in the country and territory of the Sobaipuris Indians, on the shore of a river, and near the *real* of mines of San Felipe de Guebavi.

Luis, S. another, the capital of the Malvine or Falkland isles, founded in 1763 by the naval captain Don Luis de Bouganville, with a castle for its defence, and which is of the same name; on the shore of a good port within the bay, in the greater of the two largest islands.

Luis, S. another, of the French, in the province and government of Cayenne, on the shore of the river Oyapoco.

Luis, S. another, of the province and kingdom of Guatemala.

Luis, S. another, of the missions which were held by the Jesuits, in the province and government of Paraguay, on the shore of the river Piratini.

[Luis, S. another, of Indians, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate between two small rivers, running into the river Piratiny, about 15 miles *s. e.* of San Nicholas. Lat. 28° 25′ 6″ *s.* Long. 55° 2′ 14″ *w.*]

Luis, S. another, which is a parish of the French, in the part they possess in the island of St. Domingo, on the *n.* coast; between the bay of Marquis and the river St. Anne.

Luis, S. a city of the same island as the former settlement, in the part possessed by the French. It is on the *s.* coast, at the *w.* head, on the shore of a great port, between the bay of San Jorge and that of Los Flamencos.

Luis, S. another settlement, of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná; on the shore of the river Arivi, to the *e.* of the city of San Fernando.

Luis, S. another, called Portal de San Luis, a village of the Portuguese, in the kingdom of Brazil; situate on the *e.* shore of the river Tocantines, in which rhumb are the great gold mines of La Navidad.

Luis, S. a bay on the coast of the gulf of California. In the interior part it is much confined, but is convenient and safe. It is opposite the head of the island of the Angel de la Guardia.

Luis, S. a lake in the province and government of Mainas, and kingdom of Quito; near the shore of the river Amazonas, between those of Chambira and Tigre.

Luis, S. a cape or point of land on the *s.* coast of the straits of Magellan, the extremity which looks to the *w.* of the island of Luis el Grande.

Luis, S. another bay, of the coast of the province and government of Louisiana, between the rivers Pascagulas and Las Perlas.

Luis, S. a river, with the surname of Pereyra, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *s.* and enters the river La Plata, on the side of that of San Joseph.

Luis, S. an island, with the surname of Grande, in the straits of Magellan; opposite the bay of San Gerónimo, and at the entrance of the canal of Santa Barbara, near the *s.* coast. The French, who arrived here by permission of the king of Spain, to carry on a trade on the coasts of Peru at the beginning of the 17th century, gave it this name in honour of King Louis XIV. then reigning in France. It is of a low territory, desert, and extending more than 16 leagues *w. n. w.* and *e. s. e.* in lat. 53° 56′ *s.*

Luis, S. a small river of the kingdom of Brazil, which runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Tocantines, between the river Preto and the settlement of the Portal de San Luis.

LUISA, a *llanura* of the island St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French; between port Francés and the river Limbo.

Luisa, a river of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Tocaima. It rises at the foot of the *páramo* of Ruiz, near the city of Ibaque, and enters the Grande of the Magdalena.

[LUISBOURG. See Louisbourg.]

[LUISIANA. See Louisiana.]

[LUJAN, a fort of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate near the river Lujan, about 20 miles *s. w.* of the town. Lat. 34° 39′ 30″. Long. 59° 44′ 50″ *w.*]

LUKE, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of Todos Santos.

[Luke, St. a parish in Beaufort district, S. Carolina.]

LULES, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province and government of Tucumán, in the precincts of the city of Salta. It is not numerous, and a part of it was reduced to a civilized settlement by the Jesuits, by which the province was freed of a very troublesome set of beings.

Lules, a settlement in the same province, on the shore of a stream, at a small distance *s. w.* of the capital.

LULLIER, a fort of the province and government of Louisiana, on the shore of the river San Remi, at the conflux where it is joined by the rivers Verde and San Pedro.

LULUMBAMA, a settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the *corregimiento* of the district of Las Cinco Leguas de la Capital.

[LUMBERTON, a post-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Robeson county; situated on Drowning creek, 25 miles *s.* of Fayetteville, and 70 *s.* by *w.* of Raleigh.]

LUMBI, a river of the province and government of Mariquita in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises near the settlement of Guayabal, and unites itself with the Guali, to enter the Grande de la Magdalena.

LUMINABO, a small island of the coast of Guayana, in the part possessed by the French, at the entrance of the river Oyapoco.

LUMLEY, Entrance of, a gulf of the N. Main, in the arctic part of America. It is in the *e.* coast; situate *e.* of the bay called White Bear.

LUNA, Aguage de la, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora; situate near the settlement of Agua Escondida.

Luna, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Patáz or Caxamarquilla in Peru. It rises in the mountains of the Untucalis Indians, runs *n.* and enters the Guallaga.

LUNAGUANA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete in Peru. Its temperature is one of the most delightful and salubrious, and it abounds in delicious fruits. Thirty-five leagues from Guancabelica.

[LUNENBURG, a township in Essex county in Vermont; situated on Connecticut river, *s. w.* of Guildhall, and *n.* of Concord. The river takes a *s. e.* course along these towns, separating them from Lancaster, Dalton, and Littleton, in the state of New Hampshire. The upper bar of the Fifteen-mile falls is opposite this town. The Cat-bow, a bend of the Connecticut, is near the middle of the town. The upper bar lies in lat. 44° 21′ 30″. The township contains 119 inhabitants.]

[Lunenburg, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, on an elevated situation, 25 miles from the Great Monadnock mountain in New Hampshire, 12 from Watchusett mountain in this county, and 45 miles *n. w.* of Boston. It contains 14,000 acres of land, on which are 1300 inhabitants; and is much more remarkable for the health

than the wealth of its possessors. The people have little trade or intercourse with the neighbouring country, and live a solitary but independent life. The nailing business is carried on to advantage. There is a hill in the middle of the township, called Turkey-hill, on account of the great number of wild turkeys which formerly frequented the place, and which denominated the whole tract previous to its incorporation in 1728; when its present name was given to it, in compliment to King George II. who was styled Duke of Lunenburg, from a town in his German dominions.]

[LUNENBURG, a township of New York; situated in Albany county, on the *w.* side of Hudson's river, opposite to the city of Hudson, and 24 miles *s.* of Albany. It is a thriving village of about 20 or 30 houses, chiefly new, with a neat Dutch church, standing on the bank of the river. A new road is cutting from this village into the settlements on the upper branches of the Delaware and Susquehannah rivers, which will probably prove highly beneficial to the town. A number of the Messrs. Livingstons have purchased land in and about this village, to the amount of 10,000*l.* and have laid out a regular town, which will be a rival to Kaats' Kill, five miles *w.* The site of the town is uneven, and not of a very good soil.]

[LUNENBURG, a county of Nova Scotia, on Mahone bay, on the *s.* coast of the province, facing the Atlantic ocean. Its chief towns are New Dublin, Lunenburg, Chester, and Blandford. In Mahone bay, La Have, and Liverpool, several ships trade to England with timber and boards. Chester is settled by a few New England families and others. From hence to Windsor is a road the distance of 28 miles.]

[LUNENBURG, a township in the above county; situated on Merliqueth or Merlinguash bay, well settled by a number of industrious Germans. The lands are good, and generally well cultivated. It is 38 miles *s. w.* by *s.* of Halifax, and 27 *n.* by *e.* of Liverpool.]

[LUNENBURGH, a county of Virginia, adjoining Nottaway, Brunswick, Mecklenburgh, and Charlotte counties. It is about 30 miles long and 20 broad, and contains 8959 inhabitants, including 4332 slaves.]

[LUQUE. See LUCAS.]

LURES, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It runs *n.* and enters the Meta, opposite the settlement of the missions of Santa Teresa de Maipures, which were held by the Jesuits.

[LURGAN, a township in Franklin county, Pennsylvania.]

LURIBAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cicasica in Peru.

LURIGANCHO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cercado, in the same kingdom as the former.

LURIN, a settlement of the same province and kingdom as the former. It is very handsome, fertile, and pleasant, and serves as a place of recreation to the people of Lima; with the capital of which it has a great traffic. Six leagues from that capital.

LURIN, a river of this province; on the shores of which are to be seen the ruins of an ancient fortress of the Incas.

LURUCACHI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tinta in Peru.

[LUSAN, a town of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on the great road from Buenos Ayres to Cordova, and about 30 miles *w.* from the former city. Lat. 34° 36′ *s.* Long. 59° 20′ 30″ *w.*]

LUTH, a small river of Canada, which runs *s.* and enters lake Huron, opposite the island Manitovalin.

LUTH, a fort of this province, opposite the shore of lake Superior, at the mouth of the river Bagovagache; built to impede the navigation of the rivers to the bay of Hudson against the Kilistonous Indians.

[LUTTERELLE, an island in Machias bay, in the district of Maine.]

[LUTTERLOCK, a township in Orleans county, in Vermont, *n.* of Craftsborough, Irasburgh, Coventry, and Salem, which lie in a *n. n. e.* direction from this town. Hazen's road, which extends *s. s. e.* to the Oxbow on Connecticut river, passes through Lutterlock.]

LUXAN, a small town of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru; in the road which leads to Lima. Eighteen leagues from the capital.

LUXAN, a river of this province and government. It runs *n. e.* and enters the river La Plata, between those of Areco and Conchas.

LUYA AND CHILLAOS, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded *e.* by the mountains, *n.* and *n. w.* by the province of Jaen, the Marañon running between, and *s. e.* by that of Caxamarca, the same river dividing it. Its figure is nearly circular, as the river girts it in a direction from *n. w.* to *n. e.* On the *e.* part runs another great river named Uccubamba; which rising in

the steeps of the province of Caxamarquilla, and becoming enlarged in that of Chachapoyas by the Taulia and others, enters the Marañon, nearly opposite the port of Tomependa, of the province of Jaen, in the vicinity of the lofty mountains called Reintema, where its streams are tributary to that river. Also here is another great river, called Chinchipe, which flowing down from Loxa, passes through the province of Jaen. This province, of which we treat, is equally small as poor; being scarcely 18 leagues long from *s. e.* to *n. w.* and somewhat less than eight in an opposite direction; although it has, indeed, a long strip of land running into the jurisdiction of Chachapoyas, and extending *s.* nearly as far as that of Caxamarquilla.

This province was erected in the time of Lope Garcia de Castro, governor of Peru in 1569; and was established in all form by the viceroy Don Francisco de Toledo in the following year. Its temperature is very good with respect to heat and cold, since in some parts the spring lasts all the year; not but that there are some cold settlements, and amongst the rest the capital Luya, as through this passes a branch of the *cordillera*. The climate is very moist in some parts bordering on the Marañon, and consequently sickly, especially in tertians. It abounds greatly in vegetable productions, fruits, seeds, wheat, maize, &c.; also in cattle, sheep, mares, mules, horses, cows. It produces much cotton and tobacco, of which 7 to 8000 *arrobas* are gathered annually; and it yielded 60,000 bundles before it became a part of the royal revenue. Here also is fabricated very white sugar, and they collect some *cacao*, black wax, and *zarzaparilla*. In its forests grow very fine sorts of wood; such as cedars, walnuts, *carobs*, *guayacanes*, mulberries, and in the *tunal* grounds some cochineal.

The inhabitants, who amount to only 3500, dress leather to make shoes and strops, much esteemed. In the rivers are abundance of large and small fish of the most delicate kind. Amongst the particular productions of this province is found a bird called *órgano*, (organ), imitating very exactly this instrument in its song; another called *trompetero*, (trumpeter), which, fixing its head in the ground and blowing through the upper part, gives a sound just like a trumpet; monkeys of many kinds, and some which sleep all the day and watch all the night. It abounds in all kinds of snakes and reptiles; and there grows here a tree, which they call *itil*, of so noxious a quality, that any one passing near it, immediately begins to swell, and can only be cured by strong caustics; though the animals have an instinct teaching them to shun it. Here is likewise an herb, to which they give the name of *aljosucha*, which being rubbed between the hands, and applied to the smell, is a great preservative to travellers both against the influence of heat and cold, as also of tertians in the parts which are subject to them.

In the mountains are some mines of gold and silver, but none of them are worked. Its *corregidor* had a *repartimiento* of only 25,000 dollars, paying 1000 yearly. The capital is the settlement of the same name; the others of its population are,

Colina,	Colcamar,
Jacapatos,	Balcho,
Cosmal,	Huaillabamba,
Paclas,	Jalca,
Tambillo,	Row,
Tiapollo,	Jamalca,
Corobamba,	Bagua,
Chelel,	Cheto,
Cochaima,	Soloco,
Jucusbamba,	Cumba,
Lamúr,	Jamon,
Olto,	Magdalena,
Cunumal,	Lonia.
Chusgon,	

Of the same name is the capital of the former province; and to its curacy are annexed the inhabitants of the estates lying in the valleys of Tambillo and Juscubamba; both of a cold temperature. In lat. 5° 33′ *s.* Long. 77° 41′ *w.*

[LUZERNE, a large county of Pennsylvania, bounded *n.* by Tioga county, in the state of New York, *e.* and *s. e.* by Northampton, *w.* by Lycoming and Northumberland counties. It is about 79 miles in length from *n.* to *s.* and 75 in breadth from *e.* to *w.* and is divided into 12 townships. In this county are two churches, 33 saw-mills, 24 grist-mills, two fulling-mills, and one oil-mill. The number of inhabitants is 4904, including 11 slaves. A great part of the country is barren where remote from rivers. It is well watered by the *e.* branch of Susquehannah river and its tributaries, which furnish numerous and excellent mill-seats. The soil near the river is remarkably fertile, producing good crops of wheat, flax, and hemp. The *n.* parts abound with pine timber and sugar-maple. In the townships of Wilksbarre, Kingston, Exeter, and Plymouth, are large beds of coal. Bog iron is found in several places, and two forges have been erected. In this county are many remains of ancient fortifications. They are of an elliptical form, and overgrown with large white-oak trees. Chief town, Wilksbarre.]

[LYCOMING, a new county in the *n. w.* part

of Pennsylvania, bounded *n.* by the state of New York, and *w.* by Alleghany county.]

[LYCOMING, a small creek which runs *s.* and empties into the *w.* branch of Susquehannah, a few miles *w.* of Loyalsock creek. See LOYALSOCK.]

[LYCOMING, a village in Pennsylvania, 26 miles from Northumberland, and 54 from the Painted post in the state of New York.]

[LYMAN, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire; situated at the foot of a mountain on the *e.* side of Connecticut river, between Littleton and Bath, and seven miles *w.* by *n.* of New Concord. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 202 inhabitants.]

[LYME, or LIME, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire; situated on the *e.* side of Connecticut river, 12 miles above Dartmouth college. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 816 inhabitants.]

[LYME, a township in New London county, Connecticut, the Nehantick of the Indians, is situated on the *e.* side of Connecticut river, at its mouth: bounded *s.* by Long island sound, *n.* by Haddam and Colchester, and *e.* by New London. It was settled about the year 1664, and was incorporated in May 1667. It contains three parishes, besides a congregation of Separatists, and another of Baptists. In 1790, it contained 3859 inhabitants.]

[LYNCHBURG, a post-town of Virginia; situated in Bedford county, on the *s.* side of James river, nearly opposite to Maddison, and one mile distant. Here are about 100 houses, and a large warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. There is also a printing-office which issues a weekly gazette. In the vicinity of the town are several valuable merchant mills. It is nine miles from New London, 19 from Cabellsburg, 37 from Prince Edward's court-house, 83 *w.* by *n.* of Richmond, and 245 *s. w.* of Philadelphia.]

[LYNDEBOROUGH, a township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, about 68 miles from Portsmouth. It was incorporated in the year 1764. In 1775, it contained 713; and in 1790, 1280 inhabitants, who are chiefly farmers.]

[LYNDON, a township in Caledonia county, in Vermont, lies *n.* of St. Johnsbury, and *s.* of Billymead and Burke. It contains 59 inhabitants.]

[LYNN, a maritime town in Essex county, Massachusetts; situated on a bay which sets up from that of Massachusetts, *n. e.* of Boston bay, and about eight miles *n.* by *e.* of the town of Boston. The compact part of the town forms a very long street. The township, named Saugaus by the Indians, was incorporated in 1637, and contains 2291 inhabitants. Here are two parishes, besides a society of Methodists, and a large number of Friends. The business which makes the greatest figure, and for which the town of Lynn is celebrated, is the manufacture of womens silk and cloth shoes. These are disposed of at Boston, Salem, and other commercial towns, and sold for home use, or shipped to the *s.* states, and to the W. Indies. By a calculation made in 1795, it appeared that there were 200 master workmen and 600 apprentices constantly employed in this business, who make annually 300,000 pair of shoes. Lynn beach may be reckoned a curiosity. It is a mile in length, and connects the peninsula called Nahant with the mainland. This is a place of much resort for parties of pleasure from Boston, Charlestown, Salem, Marblehead, &c. in the summer season. The beach is used as a race ground, for which it is well calculated, being level, smooth, and hard. A mineral spring has been discovered within the limits of the township, but is not of much note.]

[LYNNFIELD, a township in Essex county, Massachusetts, *n. e.* of Salem, and 15 miles *n.* by *e.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1782, and contains 491 inhabitants.]

[LYNNHAVEN Bay, at the *s.* end of Chesapeak bay, and into which Lynnhaven river empties its waters, lies between the mouth of James' river and cape Henry. The mouth of the river is seven miles *w.* of cape Henry. Here Compte de Grasse moored the principal part of the French fleet, at the blockade of York town in 1781.]

[LYONS, a town lately laid out in Ontario county, New York, about 12 miles *n. w.* of Geneva, at the junction of Mud creek and Canandaque outlet.]

[LYSANDER, a township in Onondago county, New York, incorporated in 1794, and comprehends the military towns of Hannibal and Cicero. The town meetings are held at the Three Rivers in this town. It is 16 miles *s. e.* of lake Ontario. In 1796, there were 10 of its inhabitants entitled to be electors.]

[LYSTRA, a small town in Nelson county, Kentucky; situated on a *w.* water of Rolling fork, a *s.* branch of Salt river. Lat. 37° 25′ *n.*]

M

MAATEA, one of the Society islands, in the S. sea. Lat. 17° 52′. Long. 148° 1′ *w.*]

MABABI, a dry port of the *serranía*, in the province and government of Sonora.

MABAL. See MAMOL.

MABOABI, a small river of the province and government of Las Amazonas. It runs nearly due *s.* and enters the Rio Negro.

MACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Collahuas in Peru.

MACABI, FARALLONES DE, two small isles; one larger than the other, in the S. sea, near the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo in Peru, close to the port of Mal Abrigo.

MACABON, a river of the island of St. Domingo, which rises near the *n.* coast, runs *n.* and enters the Rebuelto.

MACABOU, a point on the *s. e.* coast of the island of Martinique, between that of Vauclán and cape Ferre.

MACACA, a small but convenient port of the island of Cuba, which was entered by Fernando Cortés with the armada of Diego Velazquez, when he was proceeding to the conquest of Nueva España; and he here laid in a supply of provisions from one of the royal arsenals, since, from the precipitate escape that he had made from the port of Cuba, knowing that Velazquez had repented of his appointment, and wished to suspend him, he had not time to procure sufficient at his sailing.

MACACHACRA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Guamanguilla.

MACACIPA, a small river of the province and country of Las Amazonas. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Madera, between those of Iacare and Tucumare.

MACAGUA, a settlement of the province and kingdom of Guatemala.

MACAGUANE, S. FRANCISCO XAVIER DE, a settlement of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; a *reduccion* of Airicos Indians, made by the regulars of the company in 1662. It is on the shore of the river Casanare, and close to a mountain; of a mild and unhealthy temperature, but abounding in maize and *yucas*, from the which the natives, who are very numerous, make *cazabe*. This settlement is at the present day under the charge of the religious order of St. Domingo, 18 miles from the settlement of Pauto.

MACAIBO, a port of the coast of the province and government of Venezuela, in the peninsula of Paraguana, and to the *w.* of the cape San Roman.

MACAIRA, a mountain and point of the coast, in the province and government of the Rio de Hacha, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

MACANAO, a settlement of the island and government of La Margarita; situate on the *s.* coast.

MACAO, a river of the province and government of Merida in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the valley of Los Locos, and enters the Apure.

MACAOZA, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía. It rises from a lake in the country of the Marucotos Indians, and forms the head of the river Paragua.

MACAPA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; situate on the *n.* shore of the Marañon or Amazon, and near its mouth, almost in front of the island Caviana. In it the Portuguese have a small fort, built in 1688, upon the ruins of another which belonged to the French; and these leaving it, an order was issued for its demolition at the treaty of Lisbon in 1701, although it was afterwards rebuilt; and the French ceded all their claims in the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It is in lat. 6′ *n.* and long 50° 53′ *w.*

MACAPU, a river of the same province and kingdom as the former settlement. It runs *s. s. e.* and enters that of Las Amazonas, where this enters the sea, between the river Anaura-pucú and the settlement and fort of Macapa.

MACARA, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river of its name.

MACARA. This river, which is considerable, flows down from the mountains of the province of Loxa, to the *s.* It runs *w.* dividing this jurisdiction from that of Piura, and after collecting in its course the

waters of the Saviango, enters by the *s.* shore the river Colán or Catamayu, in lat. 4° 22′ *s.* and long. 80° 15′.

MACARABITA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a hot temperature, produces sugar-cane, plantains, and various other fruits. Here are also large breeds of mules and cattle of the goat kind, of the skins of which are made very good leather. The natives are, however, very poor, for the most part idiotish, and subject to the epidemic of the *cotos* or tumors on the throat. The inhabitants may amount to 300, and it is 30 leagues *n.* of Tunja.

MACARAO, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate near the coast, between the city of Caracas and the town of Victoria.

MACARAPANA, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná.

MACARE, an island of the river Orinoco, being at its entrance or mouth, and one of the largest of the many which form its mouths or channels.

MACAREO, Cano de, an arm of the river Orinoco; one of those which form the many islands which this river has at its mouth or entrance into the sea.

MACARET, a small river of the province and government of Louisiana, which runs *e.* and enters the Mississippi. Near its banks, on the *n.* side, is a very abundant lead mine.

MACARI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lampa in Peru.

MACAS, a district of the province and government of Quixos and Macas, one of those which compose the same government, being the most *e.* part in the kingdom of Quito; bounded *s.* by the province of Jaen de Bracamoros or Yaguarsongo, and *w.* by those of Riobamba and Cuenca, from the which it is separated by the *e. cordillera* of the Andes; and, being in this vicinity, of a temperature very different from that of the district of Quixos, namely much colder, the seasons of the year also being more regular: the winter begins in the month of April, and lasts till September, which is the time when the summer is experienced in the parts lying between the two *cordilleras*; and from September forward they obtain in Macas the benefit of this second season, when the air blows fresh from the *n.* in proportion to the quantity of frost and snow lying upon the mountain deserts. Its territory is fertile for seeds and fruits, these being such as require a hot and moist temperature; but the principal crop is that of tobacco, which is gathered in great abundance, and carried in rolls to be sold over all Peru, being particularly prized through its fine quality. Here are likewise produced sugar-canes and cotton; but not more, either of one or the other, than is necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants; and even this not without a constant care on their part to guard their plantations against the incursions of the barbarian Indians, by whom every town is surrounded, and who oblige the inhabitants to live with arms perpetually in their hands. The whole of this district, as well as the other, is covered with wild woods, in which is found the storax-tree, the aromatic gum or resin of which is very fragrant: this is, however, very scarce, owing to the distance of these trees from the settlements, and the risk attending those who go in search for them of being massacred by the Indians, who, like wild beasts, hide themselves in the hollow trunks and in the thickets. The same observation obtains with regard to the minerals of blue stones, which are found here of a very superior quality; although, in spite of these difficulties, small portions are not unfrequently procured. Here are also found cinnamon-trees of the best quality, and differing from those of Quixos. This advantage is derived from the trees growing in a more open spot, where they derive the benefit of the sun and air; and there is a particular example of this in a tree which, either from chance or design, is growing near the capital; and which has a bark so delicate to the taste, and so fragrant, as to exceed the finest cinnamon of the East. The flower of this tree is likewise very fine. This district abounds in mines of copal, in wild honey, though not of a good quality, since, besides the defect of being red, it wants consistency, and the candles made of it exhale, when lighted, a very strong smell: the bees which manufacture this wax are different from those of Europe; they are larger, and inclining to a black colour. In the woods is found a snake, which is called by the Indians Curimullinyo, the skin of which is of a gold colour, with spots similar to those of a tiger. It has a tremendous appearance, is covered with scales, having an ugly head, and teeth and grinders as large as those of an ordinary-sized dog, but sharper. The town consists of 1200 souls, the greater part being of *Mustees*, Mulattoes, and other casts. The Spaniards who dwell here are very few; and what there are, are divided into the eight following settlements,

S. Miguel de Narvaez,	Zuña,
Juan Lopez,	Aguayos,
Copueno,	Yuquipa,
Barahonas,	Pairá.

The capital is the city of the same name, as also of the same government. It is small and poor, and its commerce consists in tobacco and cinnamon, though in small quantities; the latter would be much better were a little pains taken in its cultivation. This city was called, at its first foundation, Sevilla del Oro, on account of its riches and its gold mines; but, owing to the repeated invasions that it has suffered from the infidel Indians, it has dwindled into a miserable place, being known as a city only by its name. It has a parish, to which are annexed some other four small settlements or wards. The houses are of wood, are covered with straw; and the inhabitants consist of 700 souls, the greater part people of colour, and the others a few and very miserable Spaniards. Although this is properly the residence of the governor, yet he generally resides at Riobamba or at Quito; from the latter place this capital is 138 miles distant toward the *s.* and lying on the *w.* shore of the river Upano, in lat. 2° 28′ *s.* Long. 77° 48′ *w.*

MACATE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guailas in Peru; in the district of which is the wonderful fountain, which sprouted forth its water at the intercession of St. Torobio, archbishop of Lima, he being at the time on his visitation, and seeing the people on the point of leaving the settlement from the distressing want they had experienced in that necessary article.

MACATEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Moloacán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Acayuca, in Nueva España. It contains 18 families of Indians, and is one league to the *e.* of its head settlement.

MACATOA, a city and capital of a territory of this name in the time of the gentilism of the Indians; situate in the province of San Juan de los Llanos, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of the abundant river Guayvare. It contained 800 housekeepers. The town consisted of beautiful edifices, the streets were drawn in straight lines, and it had spacious squares; neatness and cleanliness being so universal that a stone was never seen out of its place, nor was any kind of dirt suffered to lie about. It was discovered by Felipe de Utre, when he was engaged in the conquest of the celebrated Dorado; and he was the first who entered it, in 1543, he being received, like all the other Spaniards after him, with the greatest kindness and attention by the cazique. He found the natives courteous, affable, and of the most civilized of the Indians, and the territory abounding in maize, *cazabe*, fish, and animals of the chase, the dainties with which it was customary to regale their guests.

MACAUINAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, who inhabit the woods bordering on the source of the river Guassaga, to the *w.* of that of Pastaza, and bounded by the natives of the Frascavinas, Muratas, and Xibaros.

MACAWINI, a small river of the province and government of La Guayana, in the part which was possessed by the Dutch. It runs into the sea on the *e.* coast.

MACAYAPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Acayuca in Nueva España. It is of a hot and moist temperature, founded at the skirt of the *sierra* of San Martin. It produces maize, French beans, beans, and thread of aloes; this being its principal commerce. It is to the *n.* ¼ to the *n. e.* of the settlement of Xocoteapa, and contains 107 families of Indians.

MACCHA, an ancient province of Peru, in the time of the gentilism of the Indians, included at the present day in that of Chayanta or Charcas. It was conquered and united to the empire by the Inca Capac Yupanqui. The sectaries which existed in America in 1790, and of which Madock, an Englishman, was one, affirm that Maccha, an Englishman, was the first who had extended his navigation thus far, and that it was he who gave it this name; but in the article AMERICA we have shewn, that this is one of the many tricks that have been invented to usurp the honour of the discovery of the new world from Christóval Colon. See what has been said by Fr. Gregorio Garcia concerning the origin of the Indians.

[MAC-COWAN'S Ford, on Catabaw river, is upwards of 500 feet wide, and about three feet deep. Lord Cornwallis crossed here in pursuit of the Americans in 1781, in his way to Hillsborough.]

MACE, a small river of the island of Martinique, which runs *n.* and enters the sea between the river Lorrain and the settlement and parish of Santa Maria.

[MAC-GILLIVRAY'S Plantation, on Coosa river, is a little above the old French fort Alabamous.]

MACHA, SAN PEDRO DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chayanta or Charcas in Peru.

MACHACA, JESUS DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pacages in Peru; where there is a nunnery inhabited by 12 holy women of the order of San Francisco. It was a large

town in the time of the Incas, and capital of a territory of the same name; the which was conquered and united to the empire by the Inca Roca, sixth emperor. It lies *s.* of Cuzco, and on the *e.* shore of a lake out of which flows the river Desaguadero. It is 51 miles from La Paz, and 174 from Arequipa, in lat. 17° 33′ *s.*

MACHACA, another settlement of this name, with the dedicatory title of San Andres, in the same province and kingdom as the former.

MACHACA, another, of the same province and kingdom, with the dedicatory title of Santiago.

MACHACA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Hacas.

MACHACAMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Toledo.

MACHACAMARCA, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabamba in the same kingdom.

MACHACHE, a large settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the *corregimiento* of the district of Las Cinco Leguas de la Capital. It is of a cold temperature; situate in a beautiful *llanura*, abounding in excellent pastures. It has some celebrated baths of hot medicinal waters; and there is celebrated here a weekly fair, at which there is a great meeting of trading people, who come from Quito as well as the immediate settlements, namely Aloa and Aloasi. It is 18 miles to the *s.* of Quito, in lat. 30′ *s.*

MACHAHUAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos de Arequipa in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Viraco.

MACHAI, a small river of the kingdom of Quito, which runs *s.* between the rivers Verde and Mapoto, and enters by the *n.* side into the Pastaza, in lat. 1° 27′ *s.*

MACHALA, a settlement of the province and government of Guayaquil in the kingdom of Quito, and of the district of La Puna. It is situate on the coast of the gulf of Guayaquil to the *s.* of the river or salt-lake of its name. It is celebrated for the *cacao* grown upon its estates; the which is esteemed as being of the best flavour and quality of any in the province. It is 60 miles from its capital, and in lat 3° 11′ *s.* [In its neighbourhood are great numbers of mangles, or mangrove-trees, whose spreading branches and thick trunks cover all the plains; which lying low are frequently overflown. This tree divides itself into very knotty and distorted branches, and from each knot a multitude of others germinate, forming an impenetrable thicket. The wood of the mangrove-tree is so heavy as to sink in water, and when used in ships, &c. is found very durable, being subject neither to split or rot. The Indians of this jurisdiction pay their annual tribute in the wood of the mangrove-tree.]

MACHALA, a point of land on the coast of this province.

MACHALA, a river of the same province, which runs *w.* and empties itself into the gulf of Guayaquil.

MACHALA, a bay of the same province and government.

MACHANGARA, a river of the province and kingdom of Quito. It rises from various streams which flow down from the mountains of Pichinche and Panecillo, passes through the suburb of the city, where there is a beautiful stone bridge, and enters the river Tumbaco on the *w.* side, in lat. 10′ *s.*

MACHAPUNGA, a small river of the province and colony of N. Carolina, in the district and jurisdiction of Hyde. It runs *n. w.* and enters the Pamticoe.

MACHETA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in the valley of Tensa. It is of a mild temperature, and produces fruits both of a hot and cold climate; such as wheat, barley, *yucas*, plantains, maize, sugar canes, indigo, &c. In its district is a chapel, which is, as it were, a chapel of ease. It contains 100 housekeepers and very few Indians, and is 12 leagues to the *s. e.* of Tunja, and the same to the *n. e.* of Santa Fé.

MACHIANA, an island of the river Marañon, or of Las Amazonas; situate at its mouth or entrance, to the *e.* of La Caviana, from whence it is separated by a narrow channel or branch of that river; also to the *n.* of the large island Joanes or Marajo. Its territory is very low, and subject to inundations. It lies under the equinoctial line, and belongs to the province and *captainship* of Pará.

[MACHIAS, a port of entry, post-town, and seat of justice, in Washington county, district of Maine; situated on a bay of its own name, 20 miles *s. w.* of Passamaquoddy, 62 *e.* by *n.* of Penobscot, and 147 *n. e.* of Portland, in lat. 44° 48′ *n.* and long. 67° 17′ *w.* It is a thriving place, and carries on a considerable trade to Boston and the West Indies in fish, lumber, &c. It is contemplated to establish a regular post between this town and Halifax, in Nova Scotia. The name of the town is altered from the Indian name Mechisses, given to the river in the oldest maps. It is 229

miles *n. e.* of Boston, and about 300 by water. Early attempts were made to settle here, but the first permanent settlement was made in 1763, by 15 persons of both sexes from Scarborough, in Cumberland county; and in 1784 the town was incorporated. The chief settlements are at the *e.* and *w.* falls, and at Middle river. Machias river, after running a *n.* course, six miles distance from Cross island, (which forms its entrance), separates at a place called the Rim; one branch taking a *n. e.* direction, runs 2½ miles, with a width of 30 rods to the head of the tide, where are two double saw-mills and one grist-mill. The main branch runs a *n. w.* course nearly three miles, and is 70 rods wide, to the head of the tide, where are two double and single saw-mills, and two grist-mills. —The chief settlement is at West falls, the county courts being held and the gaol erected there. The main channel of the river takes its course to these falls, which, though crooked and narrow, admits vessels of burthen to load at the wharfs within 50 rods of the mills. This advantage no other part of the town can enjoy. The entrance of Machias river is in lat. 44° 40′ *n.* Long. 67° 19′ *w.* The town is divided into four districts for the support of schools; and into two for the convenience of public worship. In 1792, Washington academy was established here. The general court incorporated a number of gentlemen as trustees, and gave for its support a township of land. In 1790, the town contained 818 inhabitants. Since that time its population has rapidly increased. The exports of Machias consist principally of lumber, viz. boards, shingles, clapboards, laths, and various kinds of hewed timber. The cod-fishery might be carried on to advantage, though it has been greatly neglected. In 1793, between 70 and 80 tons were employed in the fishery; and not above 500 quintals were exported. The mill-saws, of which there are 17, cut on an average three million feet of boards annually. A great proportion of timber is usually shipped in British vessels. The total amount of exports annually exceeds 15,000 dollars. From Machias bay to the mouth of St. Croix, there are a great many fine islands; but the navigation is generally without these, in the open sea. In the year 1704, when Colonel Church made an attack on the French plantation on the river Schoodick, he found one Lutterelle, a French nobleman, on one of these islands, and removed him. The island still retains his name.]

MACHIGASTA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; situate on the shore of the lake and river of Andalgala.

MACHIGONIS, a river of the island of Newfoundland, in N. America. It runs *n. e.* in the *s.* part, and enters the sea in Blanche bay.

MACHIMETON, a settlement of Indians, of the province and government of Louisiana in N. America; situate on the shore of a lake in the territory of the W. Scoux Indians.

MACHUPO, a river of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito. It rises near the town of La Trinidad, runs *n.* for many leagues, with the name of Zanjon the Second, to distinguish it from another, and enters the Ubay.

MACINGA, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in the country and territory of the Taironas Indians.

[MAC-INTOSH, a new county in the lower district of Georgia, between Liberty and Glynn counties, on the Alatamaha river.]

[MAC-KENZIE's River, in the *n. w.* part of N. America, rises in Slave lake, runs a *n. n. w.* course, and receives a number of large rivers, many of which are 250 yards wide, and some are 12 fathoms deep at the influx. It empties into the N. sea, at Whale island, in lat. 69° 14′, between long. 130° and 135° *w.* after a course of 780 miles from Slave lake. It has its name from Mr. M'Kenzie, who ascended this river in the summer of 1789. He erected a post with his name engraven on it, on Whale island, at the mouth of this river. He saw there a number of men and canoes, also a number of animals resembling pieces of ice, supposed by him to be whales; probably sea-horses, described by Captain Cook. The tide was observed to rise 16 or 18 inches. In some places the current of the river makes a hissing noise like a boiling pot. It passes through the Stoney mountains, and has great part of that range on the *w.* side. The Indian nations, inhabiting the *w.* side from the Slave lake, are the Strongbow Mountain and Hare Indians; those on the *e.* side, the Beaver, Inland, Nathana, and Quarrelers Indians. No discoveries *w.* of this river have been made by land.]

MACOBAI, a small river of the province and county of Las Amazonas. It rises in the territory of the Mayorunas Indians, runs *n.* and soon enters the Marañon, on the side of the lake Huarare.

[MACOKETH or MACOCKETH River, GREAT, empties into the Mississippi from the *n. w.* in lat. 40° 55′ *n.* Little Macocketh falls through the *e.* bank of the Mississippi, about 27 miles above the mouth of Great Macocketh, and opposite to the old lead mine.]

MACOLLA, Point of, on the coast of the pro-

vince and government of Venezuela, and Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is in the peninsula of Paraguana, opposite cape San Roman.

MACOMITE, a river of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It runs towards the *n.* to the *e.* of the capital, and enters the sea between the cape or point of Guiraca to the *w.* and that of Ceneguaga to the *e.* forming a small bay, in lat. 11° 20′ *n.*

[MACOPIN, a small river which empties into the Illinois, from the *s. e.* 11 miles from the Mississippi; is 20 yards wide, and navigable nine miles to the hills. The shore is low on both sides, clad with *paccan*, maple, ash, button wood, &c. The land abounds with timber, and is covered with high weeds.]

MACORIZ, a river of the island of St. Domingo. It rises in the mountains of the *e.* head, near the town of Bayaguana, runs *s. s. w.* and enters the sea between the point of Caicedo and the river Seco.

MACOS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the mountains and woods of Fosca; bounded by the nation of Los Guapis to the *w.* being divided by the river Papamene. Some of these Indians were reduced to a settlement or town in 1702.

MACOUBA, a large settlement and parish of the French, in the island of Martinique. It is a curacy of the religious order of St. Domingo, dedicated to Santa Ana. Its territory is extremely fertile in sugar canes, tobacco, *cacao*, indigo, and other vegetable productions. It has to the *s.* a small river, which fertilizes its district; and it lies upon the coast. Its population exceeds 1000 souls; the greater part of whom are Negroes employed in making sugar, the principal branch of its commerce; as also tobacco, which takes the name of the settlement, and is an aromatic composition much esteemed throughout all Europe. The Father Labat, author of the voyage to the Antilles, written in French, was curate of this settlement. It is in lat. 14° 32′ *n.*

MACOURIA, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, in the part possessed by the French.

MACOYA, a province of Florida in N. America, in the time of the gentilism of the Indians.

MACTALLANCOCHA, a lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Alausi in the kingdom of Quito. It is at the top of the mountain of Tioloma; and near it are other lakes, called Pichavinac and Cuvillu, all of which communicate and form the river Ozogoche or De las Cevadas. It is in lat. 2° 17′ *s.*

MACUACUARI, a river of the province of Guayana, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Marañon at its mouth.

MACUCAGUI, a village and settlement of the Portuguese, in the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil; situate near the coast.

MACUCO, a settlement of the missions that were held by the company of the Jesuits in the *llanos* of Casanare and Meta, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the river of the last of the above names. It is at present under the charge of the religious order of St. Domingo.

Macuco, a river of the province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeiro in Brazil.

MACUILACATLAN, a settlement of Indians, of the Totonaque nation, in Nueva España. It was left by the lord of those Indians, who was called Zatontán, at his death, to one of his three sons, named Ichcatzinteuhtli, and stood at a league's distance from the settlement now called Ahuacatlan.

MACULITLANGUESCO, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Teocuilco in Nueva España. It contains 98 families of Indians, who cultivate nothing but cochineal, and a sufficient quantity of maize for their own subsistence.

MACUILZACHIL, a settlement and head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Teutitlan in Nueva España. It contains 130 families of Indians, and lies somewhat more than a league to the *s.* of its capital.

MACUL, a river of the province and government of Guayaquil, in the district of Daule, and kingdom of Quito. It washes the territory of Baba, and enters the river of this name on the *w.* side, in lat. 1° 51′ *s.*

[MACUNGY, a township in Northampton county, Pennsylvania]

MACUONA, Cano de, an arm of the river Orinoco, one of those which form the islands and mouths which it has at its entrance into the sea.

MACURAS, a settlement of the province of Barcelona and government of Cumaná; situate on the shore of the river Arivi, and of that of its name, at the mouth by which this enters the former river.

MACURI, a river of the island of St. Domingo, which rises in the mountains of the *n.* coast, runs *n. e.* and enters the sea between the port of Santiago and the bay of Balsamo.

Macuri, a point of land of the same island and coast.

MACURISES, a river of the province and go-

vernment of Yucatán. It runs into the sea in the gulf of Honduras, near to that of Triunfo de la Cruz. It is large and navigable for middling sized vessels.

MACURO, a settlement of the missions that were held by the company of the Jesuits, in the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is a large town, and its inhabitants are numerous. The temperature is hot, and it abounds in fruits, and is situate near the river Cravo. The natives extract from some trees, called *carime*, and which grow upon the mountains, a kind of resin or oil, which is an antidote for curing wounds and the itch; the same being also a purgative, and likewise acting as a vomit, three spoons-full being taken fasting and then some warm water, when it operates both by stool and vomit until the patient shall take cold water to put a stop to its effects. Here is also found a kind of yellow wood, which is called *sassafras*, of a fine smell and well known in Europe. This is a special antidote against the dropsy, a disease which is very common in these provinces. In the woods are also found the balsam of copal, and another called *anime*, the herb *escornzonera*, (viper-root), also a reed called *colorado*, and the *agras*, which, when a piece of it is cut off, and one end blown through, distils from the other end a quantity of water of a singular virtue, as has been experienced, against the infirmities of the eyes, destroying dimness, cataracts, &c.

MACUSANI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Ayapata.

MACUSTEPETLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Huejutla in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of the same. It is of a hot and moist temperature, contains 43 families of Indians, who cultivate *maguey* trees, from whence they extract *pulque* and honey, which is the commerce of this place as well as of that of La Panocha. It is six leagues *s.* of its capital.

MACUTO, a settlement of the province and government of Caracas or Venezuela, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the *e.* of the government of La Guaira.

[MAD, a river, called also Pickawa Fork, a rapid branch of the great Miami, having a *s. w.* course. It is a beautiful stream, passing through a pleasant level country of the greatest fertility.]

[MADAME Isle forms the *n. e.* side of the gut of Canso, as you enter from the *s. e.* and is opposite to the *e.* extremity of Nova Scotia. The *n.* point of the island lies 14 miles *s.* of St. Peter's harbour, in Cape Breton island. The isles De Madame are dependent on Cape Breton island.]

[MADBURY, a township in Strafford county, New Hampshire, situated between Dover and Durham, about 10 miles *n. w.* of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1755, and has 592 inhabitants.]

[MADDISON, a county of Kentucky, adjoining Fayette, Clarke, Lincoln, and Mercer's counties. Chief town, Milford.]

[MADDISON, a small town of Amherst county, Virginia; situated on the *n.* side of James's river, opposite Lynchburgh. It lies 83 miles *w.* by *n.* of Richmond.]

[MADDISON's Cave, the largest and most celebrated cave in Virginia; situated on the *n.* side of the Blue ridge. It is in a hill of about 200 feet perpendicular height, the ascent of which on one side is so steep, that you may pitch a biscuit from its summit into the river which washes its base. The entrance of the cave is in this side, about two-thirds of the way up. It extends into the earth about 300 feet, branching into subordinate caverns, sometimes ascending a little, but more generally descending, and at length terminates in two different places, at basons of water of unknown extent, and which appear to be nearly on a level with the water of the river. The vault of this cave is of solid lime-stone, from 20 to 40 or 50 feet high, through which water is continually exudating. This trickling down the sides of the cave has incrusted them over in the form of elegant drapery; and dripping from the top of the vault, generates on that, and on the base below, stalactites of a conical form, some of which have met and formed large massy columns.]

MADELAINE, or MAGDALENA, some islands of the gulf of St. Lawrence, between the coast of Nova Scotia and the island of Newfoundland. They are nine, and on them the French are accustomed to kill the *manati* or sea-cows.

MADERA, a large, abundant, and navigable river of Peru. It rises in the mountains of Chuquisaca of the province of Charcas; it runs an *e.* course to Santa Cruz de la Sierra, with the names of La Plata, Chuquisaca, Cachimayo, and Guapay; and turns its course *n.* to enter the Marañon or Amazon, with the name of La Madera, (or Wood), on account of the vast quantities it carries down with its current, and is one of the largest of those which enter the aforesaid river. The Indians call it Cuyari or Cayari, and they affirm that by it is the shortest passage to the provinces of

Peru by the Marañon or Amazon. It has indeed been visited by some Portuguese, in 1741, as far as lat. 18° *s.* near to Santa Cruz de la Sierra. From this river the Portuguese know the Marañon by the name of Amazonas, and up to it, by the name of Solimoes. According to the geographer Don Juan de la Cruz, it keeps the name of Madera only from the junction of the Marmoré Grande and the Itenes, until where it runs into the Marañon or Amazon. In the woods immediately upon its banks are great quantities of wild *cacao* trees; and here dwell various nations of infidel Indians, namely, the Chiquitos, Tapagazus, Avacaries, Curanaris, Guarinumas, Agazos, and some Tupinambos. This river abounds in exquisite fish, especially in sea-cows; and on its shores are found tortoises and alligators. It enters, as we have before observed, into the Marañon or Amazon, by the *s.* side, in about 3° 24′ 18″ *s.* latitude.

MADERA, a small island close to the *n.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, between the island of Crisin and the mountain Cristi.

MADOCTEG, a settlement of Indians of Nova Scotia or Acadia in N. America; situate on the shore of the river San Juan. The English have an establishment for their commerce, and a fort for its defence.

[MADRE DE DIOS, Port. See CHRISTIANA, ST. also RESOLUTION Bay.]

[MADRE DE POPA, a town and convent of Tierra Firme in S. America; situated on the river Grande or Magdalena. The pilgrims in S. America respect this religious foundation with zeal, and resort to it in great numbers; many miracles being said to have been wrought here by the Holy Virgin, in favour of the Spanish fleets and their sailors, who are therefore very liberal in their donations at her shrine. It lies 54 miles *e.* of Cartagena.]

MADRE GORDA, a point of the coast of the province and government of Nicaragua, and kingdom of Guatemala, opposite the Pearl and Musqueto isles.

[MADRID. See NEW MADRID.]

MADRIGAL, or CHAPANCHICA, a city of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, to the *s.* of the territory formerly inhabited by the nation of the Abades Indians. It is in a craggy, rough, and barren spot, and produces nothing but maize, of which, however, two very abundant crops are gathered yearly. It has some gold mines in its district, which are scarcely worked, owing to the poverty of the neighbourhood; in short, it appears rather like a miserable village than a city, this name being but ill suited to it. It is 35 leagues almost *s.* of Popayán.

MADRIGAL, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Collahuas in Peru.

MAESTRA, River of the, in the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains on the *s.* and enters the sea opposite the isles of Rey or De las Perlas.

MAGALLANES, ESTRECHO DE, a channel or celebrated pass which communicates the N. and S. seas, formed by the extremity of the continent of America, and the island called Tierra del Fuego. It was discovered by Fernando de Magallanes, a Portuguese, in 1520, who gave it his name; but others call it the strait of All Saints. Its length from *e.* to *w.* is 110 leagues, and its width at its broadest part is one. It is very dangerous to pass, on account of the force of the currents, as well as of its rocks and sand-banks, and from the high winds which prevail. That part of the continent which is considered the *n.* is called the coast of the PATAGONIANS, (Patagones), under which article we shall say every thing that relates thereto; and in the *w.* part of the coast are innumerable small islands, inhabited by some few barbarians. In 1579, the Admiral Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa founded, by order of Philip II. two towns in this strait, the one being called Nombre de Dios and the other Filipolis; Don Francisco de Toledo then being viceroy of Peru, and also the same person who sent the admiral upon this commission: but the colonists and founders perished through want, and the place has since that period been called Port of Hunger. The English and all other nations frequented this pass before that they discovered the strait of Maire, a much shorter and safer passage; it was then entirely abandoned. Its *e.* mouth or entrance is in lat. 52° 32′ *s.* and the *w.* mouth in 52° 40′.

[The temperature of these straits in summer has been wrongly compared by Commodore Byron with the climate of England in mid-winter; the fact is, that the summers are agreeable, and the winters far from severe; and the floating islands of ice which are frequently met with in these seas, particularly in the summer, are driven by the *s.* winds blowing from the antarctic regions.]

Series of the most celebrated Navigators who have passed this Strait.

Fernando Magallanes, a Portuguese, in 1520.
Garcia de Loaisa, a Spaniard, in 1525.

Simon de Alcozava, a Spaniard, in 1535.
Gutierre Caravallo, a Portuguese, in 1540.
Ruiz Lopez de Vallalobos, a Spaniard, in 1549.
Francis Drake, an Englishman, in 1577.
Pedro Sarmiento, a Spaniard, in 1579.
Diego Florez de Valdés, a Spaniard, in 1581.
Thomas Candish, an Englishman, in 1587, 1592.
Richard Hawkins, an Englishman, in 1593.
Simon Cordero, a Fleming, in 1599.
Oliver Noort, a Dutchman, in 1599.
Geoge Spilberg, a Dutchman, in 1615.
Bartolomé and Gonzalo Nodal, Spaniards, in 1618.
John Moore, a Dutchman, in 1619.
Jacob Heremite, in 1670.
Charles Henry Clarke, in 1670.

MAGALLANICAS Tierras, a large and spacious country, extending from *n.* to *s.* from the *llanuras* of Paraguay, called Pampas, to the Estrecho de Magallanes or straits of Magellan; washed on the *e.* by the sea of Magellan, and *w.* by the Pacific. It is inhabited by some barbarous nations of Indians but little known, amongst whom are the Patagones or Tirumencos, of a prodigious stature and well formed; the Cesares to the *e.* of the source of the river of Santo Domingo; the Poyas and the Puelches, bordering upon the kingdom of Chile, and being divided from the same by the river Sur Fondo, which empties itself into the Pacific or S. sea, in lat. 44° 38′ *s.* and serves as the *s.* boundary of Chiloe. The territory of the *e.* coast is low, barren, and desert; and towards the *s.* upon the strait, it is lofty and full of woods and mountains covered with snow, where the great chain of the *cordillera* of the Andes terminates. These woods and mountains abound in tigers, wolves, snakes, monkeys of different kinds, parrots, and other birds of most beautiful plumage. The interior of this vast continent is entirely unknown to European nations. The Father Nicolas Mascardi, of the company of Jesuits in the province of Chile, was the first missionary who passed through Chiloé, and preached the gospel to those barbarians, receiving at their hands the crown of martyrdom. The climate towards the *s.* is very cold, and in the Pampas to the *n.* very hot. The Chilenos consider this territory as part of their kingdom. The Father Manuel Garcia, missionary of the extinguished company, is the first who in his map, dated April 1746, gave an account of the customs of these barbarians, who are generally called *serranos*, although they are divided into two tribes with the names of Puelchés and Tuelchés: these last are known at Buenos Ayres by the name of Magdalenistas; since at one time, when a famine happened, they came as far up the country as to the settlement called Magdalena: the others are called Pampas Matanzeros, they having, from the same cause, settled themselves near the settlement of Matanza, not far from Buenos Ayres. All these Indians are like those of the other *s.* settlements, fickle, inconstant, and irresolute; few, however, exceed them in fierceness and arrogance, and none in the miserable state in which they live, or in the poverty consequent upon their sloth; although some indeed have settled near the Spanish towns, and get their livelihold by industry. Those who inhabit the mountains, although the cold there is intense, prefer going naked to the trouble of making themselves garments, if perchance they may not buy some of the Aucaes, a people who breed cattle, and make these articles of their fleeces. They sow wheat, and grinding it between two stones, make little cakes. They have copper and other metals, which they found to make spoons and other utensils, though these are very scarce. They do not kill their cattle to eat, but when hungry they bleed them and drink their blood. Their common food is the flesh of asses, foxes, ostriches, and *guanacos*. Those who are in commerce with the Spaniards have learnt to game; and so great is the influence of this vicious passion upon them, that they will sometimes continue playing whole nights and days without sleep. They are extremely usurious in their contracts, and whatever the Spaniards may offer, they are sure to exact something more: they will go many leagues for a trifle: they buy to sell again, and their good faith is on a par with that of highway robbers: they are subject to the most abject vices, and are void of all natural shame or modesty. They are not without ideas of a Supreme Being, and in their idioms they have words for expressing him, but they are not known to offer him any kind of adoration, although it was asserted by a Spaniard, who had lived for some time a captive amongst them, and who told the same to the Father Garcia before mentioned, that he had always heard them mention his (the Supreme Being's) name with veneration. There are suspicions that the Aucaes adore the sun, since, when they catch any animal in the chase, they throw up the blood towards this luminary; the women also, when they have brought forth, immediately present their children to the moon as an offering, and as an acknowledgment that they owe them to her liberality, or perhaps that she may pour down her salutary influence upon them. They believe in the immortality of soul, and when any one dies,

the old women collect together in their cabins, and sitting down, make lamentable plaints, to which the relatives answer in the same tone; after some days the body is carried out to be buried, together with all the articles that were used by the person when living, taking great care not to leave any thing that may cause a remembrance, burning even the cabin in which he lived, and arguing it as one of the most unfavourable omens should they happen to dream of him. They are full of superstition and witchcrafts, and to this the women are particularly given, although all prize themselves much upon having frequent communication with the devil. Marriage is contracted by the purchase of the wife, and a man, when he does not agree with one, remedies the evil by buying another; but the caciques and the rich alone are able to buy the number they wish for. When any one dies without children the brother marries the widow; and if the wife dies, the vacancy is filled up in the same way by her sister, should she have any, and provided she be a widow. The love which the fathers and mothers bear towards their children is most extravagant; they never chastise or reprehend them, even though these should manifest the greatest insolence, or, even at the moment of passion, strike them: on the contrary, should such a case occur, they, the parents, immediately make what they style a feast of reconciliation. The father speaks to the son with the highest respect and in the plural number; the son, with the greatest indignity to the father, and in the singular. These being their habits, there was no end to the disorders which arose amongst them, and the hope of reducing them to the faith, in proportion, declined; but in 1739, four chiefs arrived at Buenos Ayres, requesting of the colonel Don Juan de San Martin, that some of the Jesuits might be sent to instruct them in the Christian faith: accordingly, advice being sent to the governor Don Miguel Salcedo, this person wrote to the father Lucas Machoni, then provincial, who taking occasion of the opportunity that presented itself, sent to the fathers Matias, Strobl, and Manuel Quirini, who offered themselves voluntarily, and laboured with much success in the reduction of these infidels.

Catalogue of the barbarous Nations and principal Parts of the Tierra Magallanica.

Barbarous Nations.
Csares,
Chunianis,
Huillanes,
Patagones,
Poyas,
Pueches,
Tirumentos.

Cities.
Nombre de Dios,
Filipolis.

Rivers.
Angra,
Camarones,
Corrientes,
Gallego,
De los Leones,
De Martin,
De los Martires,
Nuestra Señora,
San Julian,
San Lazaro,
San Matias,
Santa Catarina,
Santa Cruz,
De Sardinas,
De los Sauces.

Promontories.
Buen Suceso,
De la Victoria,
Deseado,
Froivard,
Horn,
Montmouth,
San Juan,
San Isidro,
Santa Elena,
Once mil Virgines.

Ports.
Buen Suceso,
De Leones,
Deseado,
Enrrico,
De la Hambre,
Mauricio,
Memniste,
San Gerónimo,
San Julian,
Sardinas,
Shapenhams,
Valentino.

Straits.
De Roche,
Magallanes,
Maire,
Santa Barbara,
San Isidro.

Islands.
Barneveldt,
Buena Justicia,
Buena Esperanza,
Chonos,
De los Apostoles,
De los Estados,
Dewaert,
Diego Ramirez,
Diego Rodriguez,
Diego Ruiz,
Eremita,
Evangelistas,
Falkland,
Luis el Grande,
Madre de Dios,
Maluina, (Malvine),
Maire,
San Martin,
Santa Barbara,
Santa Catarina,
Santa Cruz,
Showten,
Sebald or Veertz,
Talka,
Trinidad,
York.

MAGALLANICAS, a port of the land in the mountains and *sierras* of the province and government of Sonora.

MAGAZIN, a fort which belongs to the English, in the country of the Iroquees Indians, on the border of the great fall of Niagara, in the strait where the lakes Ontario and Osvego communicate.

[MAGDALEN Isles, a cluster of isles *n. e.* of the isle of St. John's, and *n. w.* of that of Cape Breton, in the gulf of St. Lawrence; situated between lat. 47° 13′ and 47° 42′ *n.* and in long. 61° 40′ *w.* They are inhabited by a few fishermen. Sea-cows used to frequent them, but they are now become scarce. These isles have been fatal to many vessels. The chief of them are the Dead Man, Entry, and Romea islands. Seamen wish to make them in fair weather, as they serve them to take a new departure; but in foggy weather

or blowing weather they as studiously avoid them.]

MAGDALENA, Grand river of the, one of the largest in S. America, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; discovered in 1525, by Rodrigo Bastidas, on the day of St. Mary Magdalen, in memory of whom he gave it this name. Garcia de Lerma was the first who navigated this river, in 1531. It rises in the province of Popayán from two fountains, which are in the mountains to the *w.* of Timaná, through which it passes; it then traverses and irrigates the province and government of Neiba, and follows its course from *s.* to *n.* running upwards of 300 leagues before it enters the sea, and first receiving the waters of many other rivers, with which its stream becomes much enlarged: some of these tributary streams are of themselves abundant rivers, and such are the Cauca, Cesar or Pompatao, Carari, Macates, De la Miel, Zarate, and others. It passes through Honda, Mompox, Tenerife, Tamalameque, and other settlements; and is navigable from its mouth as far as the town and port of Honda, the same being a distance of 160 leagues. Its shores are covered with thick woods, in which dwell some barbarian Indians, who are ferocious and treacherous. Here also breed immense tigers, and the river swarms with an incredible multitude of alligators as well as with every kind of fish. By this river you pass to the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and on it is brought every kind of merchandize, and a great traffic carried on by means of large flat-bottomed boats, which are here called *champanes;* but the navigation is rendered exceedingly irksome, not only on account of the heat, but through the great number of musquitoes with which this river is infested. At its entrance into the sea it forms a small isle or rock, which is desert, and is called the Isla Verde. The waters of this river do not embody themselves with the sea for a distance of more than 20 leagues; and as far as this they are perfectly pure and sweet to drink. Its mouth is about 63 miles to the *n. e.* of Cartagena, in lat. 11° 2′ *n.*

MAGDALENA, a settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the jurisdiction of the *corregimiento* of the district of Las Cinco Leguas de la Capital.

MAGDALENA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Ica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the town of Pisco, upon which it lies very close.

MAGDALENA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Cercado in the same kingdom as the former.

MAGDALENA, another, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Octupán in Nueva España.

MAGDALENA, another, of the head settlement of the district of Nopaluca, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca, in Nueva España. It contains 61 families of Indians, and is one league from its head settlement, near the settlement of Tlacomilco.

MAGDALENA, another, which is the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chichicapa in the same kingdom, and of the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It is of a mild temperature, and contains 115 families of Indians, who live by cultivating and trading in cochineal and seeds. It is three leagues from the capital.

MAGDALENA, another, of the head settlement of the district of Agualulco, and *alcaldía mayor* of Izatlan, in the same kingdom. Its population is great, and it has a convent of the religious order of San Francisco. Between it and the capital is a lake, and from the capital it is distant five leagues.

MAGDALENA, another, of the head settlement of the district of Ixhuatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Córdoba, in the same kingdom. It contains 60 families of Indians, and is eight leagues to the *n. n. w.* of its capital.

MAGDALENA, another, of the head settlement of the district of Tlacolula, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa, in the same kingdom. Two leagues to the *n.* of its head settlement.

MAGDALENA, another, of the head settlement of the district of Amatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan, in the same kingdom. One league from its head settlement.

MAGDALENA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chillaos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Ialca.

MAGDALENA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in the same kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of La Asuncion.

MAGDALENA, another, of the island of Cuba; situate on the *s.* coast.

MAGDALENA, another, of the missions that were held by the Jesuits in the province of Topia, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate in the middle of the *sierra* of that name, and on the shore of the river Piastla.

MAGDALENA, another, of the island of Guadalupe, one of the Antilles, on the *w.* coast, and where also has been built a fort.

MAGDALENA, another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Los Zoques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

Magdalena, another, of the province and kingdom afore-mentioned.

Magdalena, another, of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits in the province of California; situate near the coast of the gulf, and in the most interior part of the same.

Magdalena, another, of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito; situate in the country of the Yuiquis Indians, on the shore of the river Ubay or La Magdalena.

Magdalena, a city of Hispañola or St. Domingo, founded by the commander Nicolas de Ovando, its governor, in 1504, 55 leagues from its capital. It is at present reduced to a very mean and scanty population.

Magdalena, a parish of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, in lat. 35° 5′ 6″, and long. 57° 35′ 40″.

Magdalena, a mountain or promontory in the interior of Canada, where there is a celebrated iron-mine, which promises great advantage, as well from the good quality as from the abundance of this metal.

Magdalena, a point of land or extremity of the *s.* coast in the island of St. Domingo; between the point of Caizedo and the bay of Cavallos.

Magdalena, a bay on the coast of California or Mar Roxo de Cortés; between the two ports of Año Nuevo and Del Marqués.

Magdalena, another, a large, convenient, and beautiful bay on the coast of the S. sea, and kingdom of Nueva España, discovered by Captain Sebastian, a Biscayan, in 1601, who first gave it the name of Santiago, which was afterwards changed to that of Magdalena; in lat. 25°.

Magdalena, an island of the Estrecho Magallanes, (straits of Magellan), opposite the point or cape San Silvestre; also called St. George or De los Leones.

Magdalena, a channel or narrow pass, in the same straits of Magellan, formed by the islands of Rupert and Lord Harrington.

Magdalena, a river of the province and government of Los Texas in N. America, which runs into the sea, between that of Las Flores and the Mexicano.

Magdalena, another, a small river of the province and government of Chocó, and district of Raposo, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It runs into the S. sea, opposite the island of Gorgona.

Magdalena, another river, of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamalies in Peru It runs *e.* and enters the Guallaga, just at the beginning of its course.

Magdalena, another, a small river of the province and colony of Nova Scotia or Acadia. It runs *n.* and enters the St. Lawrence.

MAGDELAINE, or Magdalena, a cape of the territory of New France or Canada in N. America. It has this name from the abbot of La Magdalena, a member of the company of the Hundred Associates, formed by Cardinal de Richelieu, minister of France, for the purpose of increasing the population of, and settling that country; which was afterwards ceded to the religious order of the extinguished company of Jesuits, that they might establish a mission there amongst the Indians, who came from the very remote parts to trade in skins with the French, at the establishment which these held on the border of the river of the Iroquees. In the aforesaid country are abundant mines of iron; and in 1715, various fountains of mineral waters were discovered, which produce the same effects, and have the same properties as those of Forges in France.

MAGE, a river of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of the *s.* coast, and enters the sea, opposite the islands of Rey, in the bay and gulf of Panamá.

[MAGEE'S Sound, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, is situated in Washington's islands, or what the British call Edward's or Charlotte's Isles, so called by two different captains on their first falling in with them. Lat. 52° 46′ *n.* Long. 131° 46′ *w.* This sound is divided by Dorr's island into two parts, leading into one. The other port is called Port Perkins.]

[MAGEGADAVICK, or Magacadava, or Eastern River, falls into the bay of Passamaquoddy, and is supposed to be the true St. Croix, which forms part of the *e.* boundary line between the United States and New Brunswick. This disputed line has been long in train for settlement, agreeable to the treaty of 1794.]

MAGELLAN. See Magallanes.

MAGENE, a settlement and village of the Portuguese, in the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil.

MAGES, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Camaná in Peru. It runs *w.* and enters the sea between the creek of Quilca and the port of Ocoña.

Mages, a beautiful and extensive valley of the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos, in the same kingdom as the former river. It is included

in part of the two jurisdictions which are distinguished by the names of Condesuyos and Arequipa.

MAGI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay in Peru. It runs *n.* and enters the Curitiva.

MAGISTRAL, a settlement and *real* of the silver mines of the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, in N. America; situate between the settlement of Tizonazo and the river of Las Nasas. In its vicinity is a large estate called Calichál.

MAGNA, a small city of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the kingdom of Chile.

MAGOLTI, a small river of the province and colony of Maryland in N. America. It runs *e.* and enters the sea in the bay of Chesapeak.

MAGOS, Aldea de los Reyes, a settlement of the Portuguese, in the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil; situate on the sea-coast, at the foot of the *sierra* Lunar or Maestro Alvaro.

Magos, a river of this province and kingdom. It is small, runs *e.* and enters the Tocantines. At a small distance from its shore the Portuguese have a strong tower.

MAGUA, a small river of the island of St. Domingo, at the *e.* head. It enters the sea in the great bay of Samaná, between the river of Las Culebras and that of Sabana de la Mar.

Magua, a kingdom of Hispañola or St. Domingo, and one of the four into which it was divided, when the island was first discovered by Christopher Columbus. Its name signifies a level, since it comprehended that territory which was afterwards called Vega Real, the same being 80 leagues in length and 10 wide. *Fr.* Bartolomé de las Casas asserts, that upwards of 300 rivers take their rise here; and that, of these, 12 are as wide as the Ebro or the Guadalquivir. We must easily conceive that there is much exaggeration in this statement, even should we take into account the small streams, which, without doubt, are very numerous, since the waters of the mountains which lie to the *w.* take their course through this kingdom. The chief who governed at Magua when the Spaniards arrived, was called Guarionex, and had his capital in the same spot where these afterwards founded the city of La Concepcion de la Vega.

MAGUACA, a small river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the country of the Indians of its name, runs *s.* and enters the Pastaza, at the same place that this joins the Marañon or Amazon.

MAGUAN, a *cerro* or very lofty mountain of the province and government of Venezuela, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is on the shore of the river Portuguesa, to the *e.* of the town of San Jayme, and lying between both.

Maguan, a kingdom, which formerly bore this title, in Hispañola or St. Domingo, when the island was possessed by the Indians. It comprehended the province of Cibao, and all the course of the river Artibonito. The king here was called Coanabo; he was a Caribee, and had come over to the island as an adventurer, to seek his fortune. Possessing great valour, he soon became respected by the natives, and by degrees gained such an influence over them as to establish a title to no small consideration. The Spaniards afterwards founded here a town, with the name of San Juan de Maguana, which remained but for a short time, and stood in the spot which the French call Savana de San Ovan.

MAGUANA, Mayaguana, or Mariguana, an island of the N. sea; situate to the *n. n. w.* of the islands of Caicos. By this island is formed what is called the Old Channel, which used to be navigated by the Spaniards, until the channel of Bahama was discovered by the pilot Anton de Alaminos.

MAGUARI, a cape or extremity of the coast of the country of Las Amazonas, or point of the island of Marajo, at the mouth of the river Marañon.

MAGUATIDA, Sierra de, some mountains of the province and government of La Guayana or Nueva Andalucía. It runs from *e.* to *w.*; between the river Caura and the Orinoco.

MAGUEBASA. See Magues.

MAGUECK, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of Virginia; situate on the shore of the river Seyota.

MAGUEGAZU, or Magueyazu, a lake of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It is a *rebalso* or arm of the river of Los Abacachis, which is a waste-water of the river of La Madera.

MAGUELON, an island of the N. sea, in N. America, one of the three, and the most *w.* of those by Newfoundland. It is not so lofty as the other two, and is three quarters of a league long.

MAGUES, or Maguebaza, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It rises in the territory of the Andirases Indians, runs *n. w.* and bending its course *n.* for many leagues, enters the Abacachis, which is an arm of that of the Madera, and according to the description of Mr. Bellin, enters the lake of Maguegazu.

Magues, another river, in Brazil, rising in the

sierra of Corixes. It runs *n.* and bending its course to the *e.* enters the Tocantines, between the rivers of Puente and Santa Lucia.

[MAHACKAMACK, a river which falls into the Delaware from the *n. e.* at the *n. w.* corner of the state of New Jersey.]

MAHANATAN, an island of the N. sea, in N. America, near the coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia.

[MAHAS, Indians of N. America. They have no idea of exclusive possession of soil. About ten years since, they boasted of 700 warriors. They have lived in a village, on the *w.* bank of the Missouri, 236 miles above the mouth of the river Plate, where they cultivated corn, beans, and melons: they were warlike, and the terror of their neighbours. In the summer and autumn of 1802, they were visited by the small-pox, which reduced their numbers to something less than 300; they burnt their village, and have become a wandering nation, deserted by the traders: the consequent deficiency of arms and ammunition has invited frequent aggressions from their neighbours, which have tended to reduce them still further. They rove principally on the waters of the river Quicurre, or Rapid river. The country is generally level, high, and open; it is fertile, and tolerably well watered. They might easily be induced to become stationary; they are well disposed towards the whites, and are good hunters: their country abounds in beaver and otter, and their trade will increase and become valuable, provided they become stationary, and are at peace. The Tetons Bois-brûle killed and took about sixty of them some short time since.]

MAHO, a large river of the province and government of La Guayana to the *w.* It flows down from the gold mountains, and unites itself with the river Tacatú, and afterwards collecting the waters of other rivers, forms the lake Blanco, which enters the Negro on its *n.* side.

MAHO, another river, of the island of St. Domingo. It rises from the *n.* coast, runs *n.* and enters the grand river of Jacques.

MAHO, another, a small river of the island Guadalupe, one of the Antilles. It runs *e.* and enters the sea in the bay of the Cul de Sac Petit, between the rivers of Lezard and De Coin.

MAHO, a small port of the French, in their possessions in the island of St. Domingo. It lies on the *s.* coast, between the bay of Canoa and Benet river.

MAHOMAS, a nation of Indians, of the province and government of Paraguay, who inhabit the shores of the lake of this name, where, according to Don Martin del Barco, beautiful pearls are found. These Indians were friends and allies to the Spaniards, and were on this account attacked in 1610 by the Guaranies, who killed many, and took others prisoners. The Mahamas, however, sought the protection of their allies, and the governor of the Spanish province having rendered them supplies of men, together with an officer and other Indians, who had been brought together by the Father Marcelo Lorenzana, of the extinguished company of Jesuits, conditions of peace were proposed. These were rejected, and the Mahomas, in consequence, pursued their enemies with such valour and firmness, that they completely succeeded in recovering their liberty. They were reduced to the Catholic faith, and a settlement of them formed by San Ignacio Guazu, one of those who formed part of the so celebrated missions of Paraguay, under the care of the Jesuits.

[MAHONE Bay, on the coast of Nova Scotia, is separated from Margaret's bay, by the promontory on which is the high land of Aspotagoen.]

[MAHONING, a township on Susquehannah river, in Pennsylvania.]

[MAHONOY, a township on Susquehannah river, in Pennsylvania. See NORTHUMBERLAND County.]

MAHUATI, or MANAS, a large lake of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito, and territory of the Xibaros Indians, to the *n.* It communicates with the river Huallaga by means of a narrow channel, which is half a league long in the *e.* part. It abounds greatly in crocodiles and tortoises, and its centre is in lat. 5° 9′ *s.*

MAHURI, a mountain of the island of Cayenne, at the skirt of which the French have an establishment.

MAIBACA, a small river of the province and government of La Guayana, in the part possessed by the Dutch. It runs into the sea at the back of the mouth of the Demerari.

[MAIDENHEAD, a small neat village in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, having a Presbyterian church, half-way between Princeton and Trenton, on the great post-road from New York to Philadelphia. The township of Maidenhead contains 1032 inhabitants, including 160 slaves.]

[MAIDSTONE, a township in Essex county, in Vermont, on Connecticut river, containing 125 inhabitants.]

MAIGUATIDA. See MAGUATIDA.

MAINAS, a province and government of the kingdom of Quito; bounded *e.* by the provinces of Quixos and Jaen de Bracamoros. Its limits on the *n.* and *s.* are altogether unknown. This ex-

tensive country takes its name from the numerous nation of Indians who inhabit it, and was conquered in 1618 by General Don Diego Vaca de Vega, who was its first governor. In 1638, it was visited, for the purpose of shedding the light of the gospel, by the Fathers Gaspar, Cuxia, and Lucas de la Cueva, of the society of the Jesuits, who established some very flourishing missions on both shores of the river Marañon. Indeed these missions continued to do infinite good, until the time of the abolition of the order in 1767. In 1635, an insurrection occurred amongst these Mainas Indians, of the city of San Francisco de Borja, but they were again pacified, and once more reduced to a civilized life, through the unabating exertions of the aforesaid missionaries. These Indians are very idle, and inclined to drunkenness, dishonesty, and superstition. They wander naked through the woods, and maintain themselves by fishing and the chase, using for their weapons bows and arrows. After these were reduced to the faith and the dominion of the crown of Castille, several other barbarous nations were discovered, who being equally converted by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, formed the missions commonly called De Mainas, which extended from the Pongo or strait of Manseriche, upon the *w.* shore of the Marañon, as far as the settlement of Loreto de Ticunas, and *s.* as far as the river Yavari, in lat. 2° 4′, occupying a space of 268 leagues from *e.* to *w.* The climate is very hot and moist, and the territory consists entirely of woods, marshes, lakes, and rivers. The productions are white and black wax, *cacao*, and *zarzaparilla;* and only in some of the *llanuras* is there grown grain for the subsistence of the inhabitants. In this province is the renowned meridian, or line of demarcation, drawn by the Pontiff Alexander VI. between the dominion of the kings of Spain and Portugal, a subject which had hitherto caused so much litigation between these two crowns. The capital of this province was formerly the city of San Francisco de Borja, but since the time that this was almost entirely destroyed, this honour has been conferred upon the town of La Laguna; where resides the superior of the missions, as also the governor, when he goes down from Quito upon his visitation. The other settlements founded by the missions are as follows:

S. Bartolomé de Necoay,
S. Estanislao de Aguarico,
S. Luis Gonzaga,
Santa Cruz,
El Nombre de Jesus,
S. Pablo de Guajoya,
El Nombre de Maria,
S. Xavier de Icaguates,
S. Juan Baptista de los Encavellados,
La Reyna de los Angeles,
S. Xavier de Urarines,
S. Francisco de Borja,
S. Ignacio de Mainas,
S. Andres del Alto,
Santo Tomas de Andoas,
Simigaes,
S. Joseph de Pinches,
Concepcion de Caguapanes,
Presentacion de Chayavitas,
Encarnacion de Paranapuras.
Concepcion de Xibaros,
S. Antonio de la Laguna,
S. Xavier de Chamicuro,
S. Antonio Abad de Aguanos,
Nuestra Señora de las Nieves de Yurimaguas,
S. Antonio de Padua,
S. Joaquin de la Grande Omagua,
S. Pablo Apóstol de Napeanos,
S. Felipe de Amaonas,
S. Simon de Nahuapo,
S. Francisco Regis de Yaméos,
S. Ignacio de Pevas y Cuniaraes,
Nuestra Señora de las Nieves,
S. Francisco Regis del Baradero,
Santa Teresa de Mainas.

Series of the Governors of Mainas.

1. Don Diego Vaca de Vega, conqueror of the province.
2. Don Pedro Vaca de la Cadena.
3. Don Martin de la Riva.
4. Don Juan Mauricio de Vaca.
5. Don Jeronimo de Vaca.
6. Don Antonio Sanchez de Orellana.
7. Don Luis de Iturbide.
8. Don Joseph de Lizarzaburu.
9. Don Juan Antonio de Toledo.
10. Don Antonio Pastoriza.
11. Don Antonio Mena y Bermudez.
12. Don Joseph de Larrazaval.
13. Don Antonio de la Peña.

[MAINE, District of, belonging to Massachusetts, is situated between lat. 43° and 45° 50′ *n.* and between long. 66° 37′ and 71° *w.*; bounded *n.* by Lower Canada, *e.* by the province of New Brunswick, *s.* by the Atlantic ocean, *w.* by New Hampshire. The district of Maine is in length, on an average, 200 miles, and its average breadth 120 miles; containing 40,000 square miles, or 25,600,000 acres. It is divided into five counties, viz. York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock, and Washington: these are subdivided into near 200 incorporated townships and plantations; inhabited by 96,540 free people. The chief towns are Portland, the metropolis of the district of Maine, York, Pownalborough, and Wiscasset, Hallowell, Bath, Waldoborough, Penobscot, and Machias. The last mentioned is the only incorporated town in Washington county, the other settlements being only plantations. The chief rivers are Penobscot,

Kennebeck, Saco, Androscoggin, St. Croix, &c. besides a vast number of small rivers. The most noted lakes are Moosehead, Scoodic, and Sebacook. The chief bays are those of Casco, Penobscot, Machias, Saco, and Passamaquoddy. The most remarkable capes are those of Neddock, Porpoise, Elizabeth, Small point, Pemaquid, and Petit Manan.

The district of Maine, though an elevated tract of country, cannot be called mountainous. A great proportion of the lands are arable and exceedingly fertile, particularly between Penobscot and Kennebeck rivers. On some parts of the seacoast, the lands are but indifferent. The lands in this district may be considered in three divisions; the first, comprehending the tract lying *e.* of Penobscot river, of about 4,500,000 acres; the second, and best tract, of about 4,000,000 acres, lying between Penobscot and Kennebeck rivers; the third, first settled and most populous at present, *w.* of Kennebeck river, containing also about 4,000,000 acres. The soil of this country in general, where it is properly fitted to receive the seed, appears to be very friendly to the growth of wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, hemp, and flax, as well as for the production of almost all kinds of culinary roots and plants, and for English grass; and also for Indian corn, especially if the seed be procured from a more *n.* climate. Hops are the spontaneous growth of this country; and it is also uncommonly good for grazing, and large stocks of neat cattle may be fed both summer and winter. The natural growth of this district consists of white pine and spruce trees in large quantities, suitable for masts, boards, and shingles; maple, beech, white and grey oak, and yellow birch. The low lands produce fir, which is neither fit for timber nor fuel, but yields a balsam that is highly prized. Almost the whole coast *n. e.* of Portland is lined with islands, among which vessels may generally anchor with safety.

The principal exports of this country are various kinds of lumber, as pine boards, ship timber, and every species of split lumber manufactured from pine and oak; these are exported from the various ports in immense quantities. A spirit of improvement is increasing here. A charter for a college has been granted by the legislature, and five academies incorporated and endowed with handsome grants of public lands. Town schools are generally maintained in most of the towns. The commonwealth of Massachusetts possess between eight and nine million acres in this district, independent of what they have sold or contracted to sell, which bring into the treasury the net sum of 269,005*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* currency; and besides about two million acres between St. Croix and Passamaquoddy in dispute between the United States and the British nation. Exclusive of the lands sold, about 385,000 acres have been granted for the encouragement of literature, and other useful and humane purposes.

Attempts were made to settle this country as early as 1607, on the *w.* side of Kennebeck river; but they proved unsuccessful, and were not repeated till between 1620 and 1630. In 1635, the *w.* part of it was granted to Ferdinando Gorges by the Plymouth company, and he first instituted a government in this province. In 1652, this province came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and was, by charter, incorporated with it in 1691. Its population has been always increasing greatly; and in the census of 1810, it numbered 228,705 souls.]

MAIPO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Rancagua in the kingdom of Chile. It contains six vice-parishes, and in the district of its *cordillera* are the renowned silver mines of Copavana, San Simon, and San Pedro Nolasco, which yielded at their first being worked 500 marks each *caxon:* at present they only render from 20 to 40, and indeed they cannot be worked all the year round. Here is also a copper mine; and the settlement is near the lake of Aculéo.

MAIPO, a river of this province and kingdom. It is large, and notorious from the number of persons who have been drowned in it. It rises from the lake Pudaquill, and runs with such force, that at the time of its overflows, no bridge can be found to resist the impetuosity of the current: accordingly the only bridge used is made of ropes, very strong and tightly knit together. The waters of this river are very thick, and entering as it does into the sea with great violence, it causes the latter to retire as it were a considerable distance from its mouth; leaving a very visible circle or line of demarcation between its own waters and those of the sea. Its waters are very cold, and do not allay thirst, owing to their being impregnated with particles of salt. This quality, however, renders very delicate, and in high estimation, the flesh of the sheep that feed upon its banks. It abounds in very dainty fish, and particularly in trout. It enters the Pacific or S. sea, in lat. 33° 43′ 2″ *s.*

MAIPO, a volcano in the same province and kingdom.

MAIPURES, SANTA TERESA DE, a settlement of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the river Orinoco, and of

another river, called Tuparro, which enters the same.

Maipures, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Fernando, in the province and government of La Guayana; founded by the chief of the squadron, Don Joseph de Iturriaga, who gave it this name out of respect to King Don Fernando VI. who then reigned in Spain. Although it was honoured also with the title of city, it flourished so little, and is at the present day such a miserable village, as ill to become the name.

MAIPUROG, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas. It runs into the sea close to the cape Del Norte.

MAIQUITIA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the *n.* coast of the city of Caracas, and to the *e.* of La Guaira.

MAIRA, Strait of, a channel which leads from the N. to the S. sea, between La Tierra del Fuego and the island of Los Estados. It is also called Strait of St. Vincent, and took the former name from James le Maire, a Fleming, who discovered it in 1616, sailing in the ship Concord with William Cornelius Schouten, John Theodore Hornan, Conrade Theodore Oosterblocker, Nicholas Peter Oosthyse, and Cornelius Kinnerser, all companions and equally concerned in the fitting out of the said vessel. This strait was afterwards discovered by Bartolomé and Gonzalo Garcia Nodal in 1618, Juan de Mora in 1619, and Jacob Heremite Clerk in 1624. It is eight leagues long, and its currents are very violent. It has become the common pass for entering into the S. sea, ever since it was discovered, being a shorter route than that through the straits of Magellan. The cape of San Diego, which is at its entrance, stands in lat. 54° 42′ *s.* and the centre of the strait is in 54° 52′.

MAIRENE, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, of the district of the city of Santiago de la Atalaya, and enters the Meta.

MAISON, Francoise, a settlement of New France or Canada, in the territory of the Nekoubanistes Indians; situate on the shore of the lake of San Pedro.

MAISY, Cape, the *e.* extremity of the island of Cuba, 135 leagues from the point of Hicacos, and 15 from Hispañola or St. Domingo. It is in lat. 20° 20′, and long. 301° 22′.

MAITEN, a fountain of the province and *corregimiento* of Santiago in the kingdom of Chile, much celebrated for its delicate and wholesome waters, which gush out cold during the hottest seasons. It has this name from a tree that is thus called, and which, amongst many others of the same kind, grows here just at the foot of a large table formed of the living rock, which is made use of as such by the numerous visitors who come from the city of Santiago, and are accustomed to take a collation here; the same tree forming an arbour, for its bows spreading very widely is capable of shadowing many persons; moreover it is green all the year round. At the foot of this tree passes the stream of the fountain, which takes its rise at a small distance higher up from a cleft rock; from whence it winds its course through shady woods, and banks covered with a variety of herbs and flowers.

MAIZ, Valle del, a settlement of Indians, converted by the missions that are held by the religious order of San Francisco, in the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guadalcazar in the province and bishopric of Mechoacan, and kingdom of Nueva España. It contains 107 inhabitants of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 1123 of Indians, who for the most part live out of the settlement, in small farms which they have upon the mountains. It is 22 leagues from Tula, which is the capital of the missions.

Maiz, another settlement, in the head settlement of the district of Tamazunchale, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles, in the same kingdom; situate on the bank of a large stream, which divides this jurisdiction from that of Guadalcazar, in one of the valleys of Ostilipac, and at the entrance of a narrow defile. Its population consists of 29 families of Indians, and 150 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. The temperature is cold, and nothing is cultivated but maize. The plough is used here, which is not the case in any other of the settlements. In its vicinity dwell upwards of 600 families of Pames Indians, who admit only the sacraments of baptism and matrimony. Besides these, are 29 other families who dwell upon the said mountains, where they are in want of water and every other necessary, and causing a general surprise as to the manner by which they can possibly sustain themselves. It is 26 leagues from its head settlement.

[MAJABAGADUCE, in the district of Maine, at the mouth of Penobscot river, on the *e.* side.]

MAJADILLA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; situate on the shore and at the source of a river which enters the Dulce.

MAJAGUA, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquía in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the river Cauca, and on an island formed by this river.

MAJATES, a settlement of the province and

government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. Near it is an estate of the same name. It formerly belonged to the Jesuits, and here it was that a certain Negro woman, a servant of the college, who up to the year 1738 had brought forth seven times, after having had intercourse with other Negroes, produced seven other children completely white, and with hair curly like the Negroes, but of a yellow colour. The Marquis of Villahermosa, who was governor of that place, brought to this court, in 1739, a woman of the same fair character and features, Doña Maria Bejarano, wife of Don Dimisio de Alcedo, who was president of the royal audience of Quito, one of the ancestors of the author of this dictionary. This settlement is 12 leagnes to the *n.* of its capital.

MAJIS, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of S. Vicente in Brazil; situate on the shore and at the source of the river Paraiba del Sur.

[MAKEFIELD, Upper and Lower, townships in Buck's county, Pennsylvania.]

MALA, San Pedro de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete in Peru; situate in a beautiful valley of the same name, celebrated from the differences between Francisco Pizarro and Diego de Almagro having been adjusted here, as well as by its abundance of saltpetre, and the method used for its purification; the same being taken to Lima for making gunpowder.

Mala, a river of this province and kingdom. It rises in the province of Yauyos, runs *w.* and enters the sea near the former settlement.

Mala, a point or extremity of the coast of the province and government of Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, where there is a shoal or string of rocks, which runs two leagues into the S. sea.

Mala, another, in the bay of Panamá, of the same kingdom, at a small distance from this city. One of the two which form the bay of the Rio Grande.

[MALABAR, Cape, or Sandy Point, a narrow strip of land projecting out from the *s. e.* part of cape Cod, in Massachusetts. Lat. 41° 39′ *n.* Long. 69° 55′ *w.*]

MALABRIGO, a port of the S. sea, in the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo, and kingdom of Peru. It is bad, small, and unsecure, as its name denotes; being exposed to all the winds, and consequently frequented only by vessels that are driven into it by stress of weather. It is also called Puerto Seco, or Dry Port. At its entrance is a mountain, which is called Morro de Malabrigo. It is 14 leagues to the *n. e.* of the port of Guanchaco, and 11 from Cherrepe, in lat. 7° 48′ *s.*

Malabrigo, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs into the lake Cristal, and enters the Rio de la Plata.

MALA-CARA, Bajos de, some shoals on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile. They lie between the port of Herradura and that of Pichicay.

MALACATEPEC, Santiago de, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, and contains 32 families of Indians.

Malacatepec, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of La Asumpcion. It is the head of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Metepéc in Nueva España. It contains 1779 families of Indians, including those who live in the wards of its district.

MALACATEPEQUE, Santa Maria de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of San Andres de Cholula, and *alcaldía mayor* of this name, in Nueva España. It contains 120 families of Indians, and is two leagues *s.* of its capital.

MALACATOS, a settlement of Indians, of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito. It is situate on the *n.* shore of the river of its name, in a pleasant and cheerful spot. Its climate is hot, and it abounds in exquisite fruits, amongst which the *chirimoya* is held in high estimation, and which thrives here better than in any other part. It produces also much sugar-cane, and has large breeds of cattle, owing to the richness of its pastures. In the state of Santa Ana, which is one league to the *s.* is a rich silver-mine, which is not worked through want of hands and money. This settlement is seven leagues from Loxa, in lat. 4° 12′ 27″ *s.*

MALAGA, a city of the province of Chitareros in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate near the river Tequia. It was founded by Geronimo de Aguado in 1541, but was soon destroyed by the Indians.

MALAGUAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito. After the conquest they rebelled about the middle of the last century, (1700), and in the following betook themselves to the woods, where they live like wild beasts, between the rivers Tululvi to the *s. e.* Bogotá to the *s.* and *s. w.* Motaje to the *w.* and *n. w.* Puespi to the *n.* Mira to the *n. e.* and Camunixi to the *e.* Very little is known of these barbarians.

MALAGUETA, a port of the island of Cuba, on the *n.* coast, between the port of Manati and the point Del Padre.

MALALHUE, a settlement of Indians, of the district of Guadalabquen in the kingdom of Chile; situate to the *n.* of one of the lakes of Huanahué.

MALAMBITO, Barranco de, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the Rio Grande de la Magdalena, in an island which this forms with the waters of the Dique, in lat. 10° 42′ *n.*

MALAMBO, a settlement of the same province and kingdom as the former; situate in the royal road which leads down to the Rio de la Magdalena. It is very small and poor, in lat. 10° 21′ *n.*

MALAMBOS, a nation of Indians, of the same province and kingdom as are the former settlements. These barbarians formerly extended themselves as far as the mouth of the Rio Grande de la Magdalena. At present they do not exist at all, and their name is preserved only in the aforesaid settlements.

MALAMINICAN, a river of the province and government of Louisiana in N. America. It rises from the lakes of Los Outaouaces, runs *w.* and turning to the *s. w.* unites itself with the Vieux Deserts to enter the Mississippi.

MALBALA, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province of Chaco in Peru, who dwelt upon the shores of the Rio Grande. They are well featured and of a good size; they go naked, but are less brutal than others, since they cover the parts of shame with hides made of *chaguar;* the women also covering the whole of the body with a sort of cloak. Until they marry, the women are very tolerable to behold, for before this they are not allowed to paint themselves. The manner of painting their faces is by straight blue lines drawn from the forehead down to the chin, and the men will form squares, crosses, and other figures, in painting themselves. These may only have one wife; and the bridegroom is required to solicit the hand of his intended from her parents, and gains her, having first received all their consents separately. The men and women are mutually regardful of fidelity to each other; and should the woman commit adultery, she is severely and publicly chastised by her own relations. The widows who will not marry again, become public strumpets, and after this their character is looked upon as completely lost, and no one would think of taking them to wife. The hair is accustomed to be worn flowing down to the shoulders; but the widows, by way of mourning, have it much longer; and they further shew their sorrow by not admitting it to be cut, and also by abstaining from fish as long as their widowhood may last. These Indians use the same arms as do the other nations, excepting that the dart may be carried solely by the caciques and captains. They have a war declared against all the other nations, and profess a union and friendship with no others than the Chinupies and the Velelas. They have nothing to do with agriculture, but subsist entirely by fishing and the chase. They have some breeds of sheep, not for the purpose of eating the flesh, but for profiting by the wool; of which they make belts, dyed red and adorned with spangles of little shells: these they put upon their heads as diadems, and, adorning their waists with plumes of various colours, they, thus decked, celebrate their festivals and drunken entertainments. Then it is they assert that the devil is accustomed to appear, though only to the oldest drunkards, in the dress of a Spaniard, when he is so good as to reveal to them future events. They, nevertheless, have no kind of religious observance, being entirely atheists; and being fully persuaded that, when they die, all is finished. They are yet very superstitious, and believe that the singing of birds, the howling of dogs, &c. are prognostics of either good or evil that will await them; and by these they uniformly direct their actions. The warriors are interred standing, but others in a recumbent posture. Like the other Indians, these do not put into the grave of the defunct eatables, &c.; but they abstain from touching the arms of those who die in war, as well as from passing the place where their misfortune happened, considering it a bad augury so to do. They celebrate in the dawn of many days successvely the exequies of the defunct with great howlings and lamentations, and after this he is no more remembered. Amongst these Indians are found some caciques, whose names have a strong resemblance to the Judean names, such as Jonais, Jonapain, Jonastete, and Jonaiso; and from thence some have endeavoured to prove the population of America from the Hebrews. The governor of Tucumán, Don Esteban de Urizar, made a peace with these Indians, and obtained that they should come to Buenos Ayres to be instructed in the Catholic faith; but we find, that passing through the city of Santiago del Estero, they rose against the Spaniards, put many to death, and returned to their territory: the greater part, however, settled at Buenos Ayres. The Father Pedro Lozano, of the

company of the Jesuits, says, that the nation of these Malbalás or Malbalaes consisted of upwards of 500,000 souls.

MALBASA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in a territory of Indians, from whom it took its name, and who were discovered in 1536 by Sebastian Velalcazar. They were by nature barbarous, treacherous, and cruel, but are now entirely extinguished. The territory is fertile, and has some gold mines; but neither are these worked, nor the former cultivated, being without inhabitants, save those dwelling in a poor miserable village. It lies on the shore of the river Plaza, in the royal road which leads down to Santa Fé, to the *n.* of the capital.

MALBASA, a river of this province and kingdom, which rises from the lake of Guanacas, to the *e. n. e.* of Popayán, runs *s.* and enters the Rio Blanco, and, united with this, empties itself into the Cauca.

MALBAYE, a settlement of the French, in New France or Canada; situate on the shore of the river St. Lawrence.

MALBOROUGH, New, a settlement of the province and colony of Virginia in N. America; situate on the shore of the river Potowmack.

MALCHINGUI, a settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the *corregimiento* of the district of Las Cinco Leguas de la Capital.

[MALDEN, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the *e.* post-road, four miles *n.* of Boston, containing 1033 inhabitants. It is connected with Charlestown by a bridge over Mystic river, built in 1787.]

MALDONADO, a small city of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru; with a good port, which is in a beautiful bay, but unfortunately exposed to the *s. w.* winds, which are here very strong and prevalent. On each side it has a guard, called of S. Carlos, as also a signal tower. Here dwell some fishermen, and some who gain their livelihood by dressing leather.

Maldonado, a small river of the same province and kingdom. It runs *s.* and enters the sea in the bay mentioned in the above article.

Maldonado, an island of the N. sea; situate near the coast of Buenos Ayres, and at the entrance of the Rio de la Plata, opposite the city which gives it its name.

MALE, Grand, a river of Nova Scotia or Acadia in N. America. It rises in the mountains called De Notre Dame, runs *n.* and enters the river St. Lawrence.

MALEBUYES, an ancient province of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, to the *n.* extending itself from the shore of the Rio Grande de la Magdalena. It was discovered by Luis de Santa Cruz in 1539; is full of woods, inhabited by many barbarous and warlike Indians, is of a hot climate, and contains many gold mines.

MALECITAS, a nation of Indians of New France or Canada in N. America; reduced to the faith by the missionaries of the extinguished regular order of Jesuits.

MALES, a settlement of the province and government of Pasto, in the district and jurisdiction of the audience of Quito.

Males, another settlement, in the province and government of Venezuela, and Nuevo Reyno de Granada; it belongs to the district of the city of Caracas, situate *e.* of the lake of Tacarigua.

MALFIN, Valle del, in the province and government of Tucumán and kingdom of Peru; at the foot of the *cordillera* of the kingdom of Chile.

MALICON, a small river of New France or Canada. It runs *w.* and enters the lake Michigan, between the rivers Blanche and Grand.

MALIFLITOS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, to the *n. n. e.* of the mountains of Bogota, and in the vicinity of the river Tamé. They are descendants of the Betoyes, and inhabit the woods and swamps, maintain themselves by the chase, and are bounded by the Lolacos to the *s.* and the Quilifayes to the *n. n. w.*

[MALIGASH, a small creek on the *s.* side of Chaleur bay, about three leagues from Jaquit river, where are erected saw-mills and pot-ash works. Several ships and brigs have been built at this place. Opposite to it, and covering its front, lies l'isle aux Herons, or Heron island, about two leagues long and one wide. It lies *e.* and *w.* and about two miles in some places from the main.]

MALIGNE, or Sabloniere, a large river of the province and government of Louisiana. It rises in the settlement of the Choumans Indians, runs *s. e.* with a much augmented stream, and enters the sea in the bay of San Bernardo.

MALIN, a settlement and *asiento* of the silver mines of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamacucho in Peru.

MALINALCO, the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom and bishopric of Mechoacán. Its boundaries are confined, being no more than 15 leagues long from *e.* to *w.* and 14 wide

n. s. though it is nevertheless one of the most populous jurisdictions. The territory is very fertile and pleasant; it abounds in seeds, fruits, garden-herbs, and flowers. The temperature is generally hot. Here are 21 very luxuriant estates, in which, besides the population of the settlements, dwell 70 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and this without reckoning any of the Indians. Near the settlement of Ocuila the regulars of the company of Jesuits had one of these estates, in which there were no less than 50,000 sheep. The women of the settlements of Malinalco and Tenanzingo are so industrious and laborious, that they universally maintain themselves by weaving a cloth called *de rebozo*, of silk and cotton mixed; as also by cultivating the *quapaxtle*, which is a well-scented herb, much prized at Mexico. The settlements comprehended in this *alcaldía* are the following:

Malinalco,	S. Juan, 2.
S. Nicolas,	S. Pablo,
S. Sebastian,	Santo de Ocuila,
Santa Maria,	S. Gaspar, 2.
S. Juan,	Santa Maria, 3.
Santa Monica,	Santa Monica, 2.
Santa Maria, 2.	Santa Ana,
S. Martin,	S. Sebastian, 2.
S. Guillermo,	S. Ambrosio,
S. Pedro,	S. Juan, 3.
S. Andrés,	Quatepec,
Santiago,	S. Lorenzo,
Thecomatlan,	Zoquizingo,
Xalmolonga,	Tepozozuca,
S. Simon,	Tenanzingo,
Zumpahuacán,	Natividad,
Asumpcion,	Santa Cruz,
S. Martin, 2.	S. Nicolas,
S. Agustin,	Asumpcion, 2.
Ascencion,	Santa Ana,
S. Pedro, 2.	Santa Barbara,
S. Francisco,	S. Lucas Evangelista.
S. Gaspar,	
S. Miguel,	

MALINALCO, the capital, is the settlement of the same name; situate in a *llanura* of great extent, as it were in a hollow. The territory, being hemmed in on the *s.* by dry and barren hills, is very unpleasant and dangerous to pass; but the hills on the *e.* side are covered with trees, such as *ocotales* or pine-trees, which are carried to be sold at Mexico, since they are used by the Indians for their lights. From the quarries are cut large portions of stone for building. In the ward of San Juan, to the *s. e.* are many springs of water; and here is also a pleasant defile formed by the aforesaid hills. The inhabitants are composed of 770 families of Mexican Indians. Much wheat is sown here; and the gardens, which are well irrigated, abound in fine fruit-trees. Another spring of water rises in the ward of Pala, and fertilizes an extensive plain, which is also surrounded by lofty eminences. The waters of this spring are drank by the inhabitants of the place, and are brought thither by an aqueduct which terminates in the Plaza. It has a convent of the religious order of St. Augustin, which is a house having a vote in the province, also a curate of the same order. Annexed to it are 11 small settlements or wards in the district De Una Legua, and in these dwell 80 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. It is 20 leagues *s. e.* of Mexico.

MALINALTENGO, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España, in which dwell 100 families of Indians.

MALINALTEPEC, an ancient province of New France or Canada, conquered and united to the empire by Montezuma in the ninth year of his reign. At the present day it is divided into other provinces, through the arrangement of the Spaniards after the conquest.

MALLA, a large, fertile, and well-peopled *llanura*, of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuzco in Peru, towards the *w.* It was one of the ancient conquests made by Pachacutec, tenth emperor of the Incas.

MALLABAUQUEN, a great lake of the kingdom of Chile, to the *e.* of the Villa Rica, from whence it lies four leagues distant. It is four leagues long from *e.* to *w.* and two wide *n. s.* It is formed from two canals, which run at the foot of the volcano of Villa Rica, and which form the river Tolten near this settlement.

MALLAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Churin.

MALLAMA, an ancient and extensive province of Peru, to the *s.* of Cuzco, and to the *e.* of the Andes. The barbarians by whom it is inhabited were very valorous and warlike, but were subjected by Maita Capac, fourth emperor of the Incas. At present it is confounded in the division of the other provinces made by the Spaniards; but some part of it, which still remains uncultivated and unknown, is the resort of some infidel refugees.

MALLAMA, a settlement of the province and government of Pasto, in the district and jurisdiction of the audience of Quito.

MALLOA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Colchagua in the kingdom of Chile; situate to the *s.* of the town of Triana.

MALLOA, a river of this province and kingdom. It rises in the mountains of the *cordillera*, and unites itself with the Tinguirica to enter together into the Rapél.

MALOMINES, a settlement of Indians of New France or Canada, in the territory of the Foxes, on the shore of the bay of Puanto in the lake Michigan.

MALOQUES, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the territory of Matogroso. It rises close to the town of Oro, runs *s.* and enters the Itenes or Guaporé, close to the town of San Francisco Xavier.

MALOYA, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; bounded *e.* by the province of Rosario or Chametlan, and by that of Tepeguana, from which it is divided by the river Del Rosario. Its situation is on the skirt of the *sierra* of Topia. It is of a mild temperature; and although it does not yield wheat, produces maize in abundance, besides honey and wax made by the swarms of bees found in its mountains, the same being the principal and almost only branch of the commerce of its inhabitants. These are few, owing to the reduced state of the population, which consists of only four settlements of Mexican Indians, of one *real* of some mines, from whence some silver is obtained, and also of some estates, in which there are some small breeds of cattle. It was anciently part of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeguana; but this latter being considered of sufficient extent by itself, the former was separated from it about 70 years since, and made an *alcaldía mayor* by itself, though at the same time considered as one of the least lucrative in the whole kingdom. The capital is the *real* of mines of Santa Rita.

MALPAIS, a rough and craggy pass of the *serranía* in the province and government of La Sonora.

MALPAIS, a province in the *llanos* of San Juan, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; discovered by Jorge de Spira in 1536, who gave it this name, on account of its being a barren, uneven, and mountainous country. It was thinly inhabited with Indians. As many, however, as there were, proved themselves very valorous in the battles fought against the invading Spaniards, and had well-nigh caused these to quit the country, not without great peril of being entirely destroyed.

MALPEC, a small island of the N. sea, near the *e.* coast of the island of St. John in Nova Scotia or Acadia.

MAL-PELO, a small isle, or, to speak more correctly, a rock, surrounded by smaller ones, in the S. sea. It is composed almost entirely of stone, and in it are two very lofty peaks. It is barren, 80 leagues distant from the gulf of Panamá, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, in lat. 4° 48′ *n.* In navigating these parts, it is necessary to keep clear of this island, as it is of that of Gorgona, from which it is difficult to steer clear, owing to the very strong currents and contrary winds; and thus, when a vessel is caught in this manner, it is called *engorgonarse*, or to be engulphed; but, indeed, of two evils it is certainly more convenient to suffer this misfortune, which at the worst only retards the voyage, than to run to certain destruction on the island of Mal-Pelo.

MALTOIS, a port of the coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia.

MALTRATA, SAN PEDRO DE, a principal and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Orizava in Nueva España. It contains 300 families of Mexican Indians, and 50 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. It is surrounded by different wards or small settlements, and in these are produced seeds and fruits, and there are many herds of goats and swine. It is four leagues to the *w.* of its capital.

MALTRATA, a *sierra*, which is the Nevada or Snowy, in the *llanuras* of Perote and Azumpan in Nueva España. The Spaniards gave it this name, from their having been ill-treated here on its discovery. The Indians, in their language, are called *Poyauhtecati*. This *sierra* is very lofty, and may be seen 30 leagues at sea, and serves as a landmark, being the first land seen before the *sierras* of San Martin. It is 20 leagues distant from the coast, vomits smoke, and according to Diego Muñoz, once, for 10 years, never smoked at all. The Indians used to assert in their ancient songs, that when these *sierras* should vomit smoke, there would be great mortalities and plagues. In fact, in 1545, there really did happen the plague, which afflicted the kingdom, and in which an infinite number of souls perished, though not without the said mountains having first ominously vomited much smoke, and continuing to do the same for 20 years; after which time they ceased, save at intervals, when a little smoke was seen to rise.

MALUAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Cotaparazu.

MALUAS, a bay of the country or land of Labrador in N. America. It lies between the Snowy river and Narrow cape, of that coast.

MALUCA, a point of the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru; close to cape Blanco.

[MALUINAS, a parish of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, in lat. 51° 32′ *s.* Long. 57° 37′ 30″ *w.*]

MALVINAS, or Falkland Isles, of the sea of Magellan, discovered by some French of S. Malo in 1706, who gave them this name, and afterwards called by the English, Falkland. They lie to the *e.* of the straits of Magellan, and are 180 miles from cape San Juan, and 315 from cape Horn. Their number is not rightly ascertained: the largest of them was reconnoitred in 1764 by the French captain Luis de Bouganville, who gave it and the port his name; and having discovered that the latter was very good, he established a colony there, the same having been subsequently ceded to the king of Spain, who claimed it as his right. This island extends about 75 miles. In 1767, it was taken possession of by the governor Don Felipe Ruiz Puente, a naval captain, and knight of the order of Santiago, the same having been nominated by the king. He was succeeded in his office by Don Francisco Gil y Lemus, knight of the order of San Juan, and who was also at the time a naval captain, and afterwards rear-admiral of the royal armada. These islands are full of swamps; the climate and territory are very bad for the plants and fruits of Europe or America, the cold being excessive. [The Falkland isles lie between lat. 51° 5′ and 52° 46′ *s.* Long. 57° 40′ and 61° 10′ *w.* The soil of these islands is bad, and the shores are beaten by perpetual storms. The Spaniards now send criminals to these inhospitable shores from their settlements in America.]

MALVOILIN, some rocky shoals, near the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia, between the ports of Castors and Tangier.

MAMA, San Pedro de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of San Juan de Matucana.

Mama, an abundant river of the province and government of La Guayana.

MAMA-HUALLA, a river of the district of Guadalabquen in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Calla-calla.

[MAMA-KATING, a township in Ulster county, New York, *w.* of Montgomery and Wallkill, on Delaware river. It contains 1763 inhabitants, including 232 electors and 51 slaves.]

MAMALHUAZCO, an ancient city of Nueva España, which was given by the Emperor Xolotl to Cohuatlapal, one of the Chichimecas lords of his court. At present it does not exist.

MAMALHUAZOCAN, a city of Nueva España, in the time of the gentilism of the Indians, peopled by the Chalcas nation, after the route that these experienced when they were conquered by Tizoc Axayacatl, emperor of Mexico.

MAMALUCOS. See San Pablo.

Mamalucos, or Mamelucos, some *Mustees* of the kingdom of Brazil, inhabitants of the province and colony of San Pablo, whose origin is as follows: The Portuguese, the conquerors of Brazil, after that they had founded the city of San Vicente on the sea-coast, detached from thence some colonies to form other settlements; and amongst the most celebrated of these was San Pablo, the same being in the canton which the natives of the country call De la Piratininga. A short time after this, arrived the Father Manuel Nobrega, of the abolished order of the Jesuits, first provincial, sent by San Ignacio de Loyola; and he, considering this settlement as a most convenient place for founding a mission for the Indians, transferred hither the college which he had founded at San Vicente, on the evening of the conversion of St. Paul, in 1554, dedicating to this apostle of the gentiles this new college, the same being from that time forward called San Pablo de Piratinanga. The inhabitants, with the succour of the Jesuits, preserved for a considerable time a very orderly and decent behaviour, and the Indians, seeing that these religious brethren were the sureties for all good treatment at the hands of the Portuguese, easily embraced the Catholic faith; but their virtue was of short duration, and the colony of San Pablo de Piratininga, in which the missionaries had founded the greatest expectations, proved to be the greatest of all their obstacles to their spiritual conquests, and such as they could never after surmount. The evil communicated itself with a neighbouring colony, in which the Portuguese were living mixed amongst the Indians; and finally, from a mixture of the Indians of San Pablo was produced a perverse race of *Mustees*, who were addicted to all kinds of disorderly ways, and who were called Mamelucos, from their resemblance to the ancient slaves of the Egyptian sultans. In spite of the endeavours of the governors, magistrates, the Jesuits, and the ecclesiastical judges to restrain the progress of the growing evil, the bonds of reconciliation became daily more relaxed, and the Mamelucos at once appeared a race who trampled upon all divine and human authority. Indeed, their numbers continued to be greatly increased by a vast accession of refugees of various nations, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, and Dutch; the same having fled from the justice

that awaited their crimes. These, being joined by some Brazilian Indians, and all of them being enamoured with a sense of liberty, gave themselves up to every kind of vice, and spread themselves over a large tract of country. There was now nothing more desirable than the total extirpation of these lawless people, and the same was equally an object of importance to the crowns of Spain and Portugal; but the situation of the city of San Pablo, as it was upon the top a rock, prevented it from being conquered, save by famine; and even to effect this, no small supply of troops would have been necessary, and these could not at the time be spared either from Brazil or Paraguay: add to this, that the city might have held a strong conflict with only a few determined defenders. The principal cause, however, why steps were not taken against the Mamelucos, were that they never left their own territory, being much attached to it from its fertility, the great abundance of all the necessaries of life, and the pureness of the air, the sky being always serene and the climate temperate, notwithstanding that it is situate in lat. 24° *s.* The lands are fertile, and produce very good wheat, the sugar-cane grows in abundance, and the pastures are very fine. When we consider these advantages, it must be evident that nothing but an innate love of mischief could induce these people to encounter imminent dangers and fatigues, in traversing those spacious regions, which they depopulated of more than two millions of souls, suffering in their excursions, which oftentimes lasted for two years, the most miserable life, many of them perishing, and many finding, on their return, their wives married to others. Indeed, in all probability, they would by these means have become extinct, were not their numbers regularly replenished by the captives which they made in their wars. The great ascendancy which the Mamelucos had gained, was not less through the fault of the Spaniards of Paraguay than of the Indians; for had the Spaniards not been remiss in aiding the converted settlements to throw off the bondage under which they were held by the Mamelucos, these would never have prevailed as they did: but the Spaniards were blinded by a false interest, and looked upon these new churches as a barrier opposed to their avaricious views; nor were they aware of their error until they discovered their fine frontier entirely ruined and depopulated. The Mamelucos discovered a greater spirit of resistance amongst the new-made Christians, than they expected, and finding themselves unable to destroy them, they had recourse to art and stratagem. One of these, which they practised for a long time with great effect, was as follows: They divided themselves into small parties, and the commander of each being dressed as a Jesuit, and being aware, from the crosses that had been stuck up in different parts by these fathers, of the places where they should find their prey, they began to introduce themselves to the attention of the Indians by making presents, curing their infirmities, and exhorting them to persevere in the faith they had been taught, or explaining to them in a few words the principal articles; and this they had a facility of doing, in as much as they were acquainted with the Guarani language. When by these means they had drawn together a considerable number, they proposed to them that they should go and settle in some more convenient spot, where nothing might be wanting to them. The greater part would suffer themselves to be seduced by these wolves covered in sheep's clothing, when, the traitors dropping the mask, would seize upon their victims, and put those to death who offered resistance or attempted to fly. This stratagem was discovered by some who effected a return to their country; but in the mean time the Indians were persuaded that the authors of these atrocities were truly Jesuits, so that the real fathers of this order were constantly in dread of their lives, nor could they, for a considerable number of years, make a single proselyte. In 1630, the Mamelucos destroyed various settlements of the missions, and in the following year the Villarica and Ciudad Real of Spaniards; but in 1641, in another irruption that they made, the Neofitos Indians sided with the converted settlements, and succeeded in routing the common enemy, who lost upwards of 12,000 men. In 1645, the Mamelucos made another invasion against the Itatines, when the Father Francisco Arias, the missionary, met with his death. In 1694, they entered the territory of the Chiquitos Indians, and were routed, which damped their spirits; and after this time, for the purpose of greater security, it was allowed by the king that the Indians of the missions might carry fire-arms.

MAMARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cotabambas in Peru, where they make very good leather-soles, gloves, and dressed leather; with which the natives carry on a great commerce with the other provinces.

[MAMARONECK, a township in W. Chester county, New York, containing 452 inhabitants, including 57 slaves. It is bounded *s.* by New Rochelle, and *e.* by the Sound.]

[MAMARUMI, a place on the road from Guayaquil to Quito, in S. America, where there

is a very beautiful cascade. The rock from which the water precipitates itself is nearly perpendicular, and 50 fathoms high; and on both sides edged with lofty and spreading trees. The clearness of the water dazzles the sight, which is delighted, at the same time, with the large volume of water formed in its fall; after which it continues its course in a bed, along a small descent, and is crossed over by a bridge.]

MAMAS, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *n. n. w.* then turns its course *w.* and enters the sea at the port of Copiapó.

Mamas, three very large rocks, situate in the middle of the grand river Magdalena, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, between the cities of Anserma and Antioquia. They render the navigation dangerous, and upon them have been lost many *champanes*, the names of the vessels which are used in the traffic of the said river.

MAMIA, Lake of, in the province and country of Las Amazonas, and in that part which is possessed by the Portuguese. It is formed by a river which rises in the territory of the Idemanais Indians, and enters the Marañon, first forming this lake.

MAMISIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Tarapaca.

MAMO, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, near its capital.

Mamo, a river of this kingdom, navigable for small vessels or canoes. It runs from *n.* to *s.* and enters the Orinoco on its *n.* side.

Mamo, another, a small river of the province and *corregimiento* of Pataz in Peru. It runs nearly due *e.* in the limits which divide this province from that of Lamas, and enters the Ucayale.

Mamo, a lake or pool of the river Orinoco, in the province and government of Guayana, and government of Cumaná, formed by a bay of a semicircular figure which the river makes, and by a point or long strip of land, and having a very narrow mouth or entrance. It lies on the *n.* coast, a little before the river enters the sea; and near to it stood a settlement of the missions which belonged to the religious order of San Francisco, but which was burnt and destroyed by the Caribes Indians in 1735; at which time the Father *Fr.* Andres Lopez Gumilla suffered martyrdom at the hands of those infidels. The settlement had the title of Nuestra Señora de los Remedios.

MAMOL, or Mabal, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions. It is small, runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Grand pool formed by the different arms of the Madera.

MAMONE, or Mamón, a lake of the province and government of Paraguay. It is formed by a *desague* or waste-water of this river, on the *w.* shore, opposite the *cordillera* of San Fernando.

MAMONI, a river of the province and government of Panamá in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of the isthmus, laves spacious and fertile *llanuras*, and enters the Bayano, nearly where this runs into the sea; the two forming a point of land, in which there is a beautiful estate of sugar-canes, where there is made a considerable quantity of sugar, brandy, and honey. The waters of this river are very delicate and wholesome, and its shores are lined with several estates. It passes a quarter of a league from the settlement of San Christóval de Chepo.

MAMORE, an abundant and navigable river of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito. It flows down from the most lofty *sierras*; according to some, from the lake of Cujabas, and to others, from a spot close to the port of Totore, of the province of Mizque in Peru. It runs many leagues to the *n.* and to the *s.* of the Marañon or Amazon, taking the different names of the countries and places through which it passes, and collecting in its course the waters of several other rivers, such as the Piraix, the Sara, and others which proceed from Los Tapucurus: after that it is joined by the Macobi and the Timachu, which increase it most abundantly. It enters the Madera on the *w.* side, at the same time that this river is entered by the Itenes. Monsieur de L'Isle, in his map of the kingdom of Peru, confounds this river with the Madera. In the part where it receives the river Chapare or Parati it has a beautiful port, and its entrance or mouth is in lat. 11° 55′ *s.*

Mamore, with the addition of Chico, to distinguish it from the above, another river, of the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Peru, which rises in the *sierra* of the eminences of Itinuyo. It enters the Marmoré Grande, in the province and government of Los Moxos.

MAMORONI, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas. It runs *e.* and, afterwards inclining to the *s. s. e.* enters the Madera opposite the fall of Oranaya.

MAMOS, a settlement of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, lying under the equinoctial

line, near the head and source of the river Napo. It has in its neighbourhood many and abundant silver mines.

MAMPATAR, a port of the island Margarita, in which a castle has been built for its defence. It is four leagues from the city of La Ascension.

MANABIQUE, Point of, in the coast of the province and government of Yucatán, between the gulf of Honduras and the Triunfo de la Cruz.

MANABO, or MANANO, CANO DE, one of those channels which form the islands at the entrance of the Orinoco. It is called Grande, as being the principal mouth, formed by the *n.* coast of the said islands, to distinguish it from another which is called Caño de Manabo, or Manano Chico.

MANACASIA, a river of the province and government of Guayana, which enters into the *s.* side of the Meta. In the woods of its vicinity dwell many barbarian Indians, of the Guaibas and Chiribocas Indians.

MANACICAS, a nation of Indians of the province and government of Paraguay in Peru, reduced at present to the Catholic faith. In the time of its gentilism it was composed of 22 villages, which formed as many other different cantons, independent of each other, and each having its own peculiar title, and the inhabitants of the first being called Igritucas, of the second Sibacas, &c. The country which this nation then occupied is two days journey to the *n.* of the settlement of the missions, called San Francisco Xavier, at the *n.* extremity of the country of the Chiquitos Indians. It forms the figure of a pyramid, the base being towards the *s.*; and what is most singular is, that in this nation dwell other Indians, who are perfectly distinct from the Mañacicas. This country is irrigated by many rivers, and is surrounded by woods, which extend for a great space from *e.* to *w.* and are so thick as to be impenetrable to the sun. Beyond these woods are large deserts, for the most part inundated. The territory produces many fruits without cultivation; and the *vaynilla* is here equally common with a kind of palm totally distinct from that generally known, and the fruit of which is as large as a melon, and fixed to the trunk similar to the *cocos*. Amongst the animals of this country is one called *famocosio*, which has the head of a tiger, the body of a mastiff, and is without any tail, of an activity and ferocity unequalled. When attacked by this animal, it is impossible to avoid being torn to pieces, excepting you have the good fortune to be able to mount a tree for security; though even this will not always avail, for the animal, not being able to climb, erects itself on its hind-legs and makes a roaring noise, whereupon others of its own class arrive and begin to root up the tree, and very quickly bring it to the ground; accordingly, if the person pursued should happen not to have any arrows, with which he may kill these animals whilst thus employed, he is sure to become their victim. That this dreadful beast may not multiply, the Mañacicas have invented means to destroy them, and one is as follows: Many Indians, after having surrounded themselves with palisades or strong paling, will make a noise to entice to them the *famocosios*, and while these are occupied in rooting up the palisades to get at their prey, the Indians kill them with their arrows. The Moposicas, who formed one of the most powerful cantons of the nation, were not so fortunate in ridding themselves of an enemy, though less formidable, the *gavilan* or sparrow-hawk, which used to pounce upon them with such fury as generally to kill them before they had time to prepare themselves for defence; and we are assured, that this little animal alone depopulated the whole canton. The Mañacicas are well made, of a dingy colour, and are subject to a kind of leprosy, which covers the whole of their body with a scurf resembling the scale of fish, though the same is attended with no pain or inconvenience whatever. They are of the same origin as are the Chiquitos Indians, and were separated from them by some civil wars; and again, their commerce with other nations has so changed their idiom that these two nations no longer understand each other's language: indeed the only thing which they still retain in common of their origin is their valour. Idolatry, which was unknown to the Chiquitos, has been introduced amongst the Mañacinas, together with the barbarous custom of eating human flesh; but it is not known from whence they have derived their deities, or what is the worship they pay them. The towns or settlements are very handsome; the streets are wide and straight, having various public places, and three or four large houses divided into saloons and chambers, the latter for the lodging of the caciques, the former for the public assemblies and the ceremonies to their deities, since they have no other temples. All these places are built of well-wrought wood, notwithstanding that they have no other instruments than the hatchet and flint-stones. The villages were at but a small distance from each other, and at the festivals drunkenness was universal. In the assemblies the cacique had the first place, the *mapono* the second, and the physician the third; in the fourth rank were the captains, and then followed the others successively in their order. To the caciques an absolute and blind obe-

dience was paid, and their vassals repaired for them their houses, cultivated their fields, provided their tables with the best food that could be procured, and paid them a pole-tax. The caciques were alone allowed to have many wives, though they permitted to one alone the honour of being so considered; and this honour consisted in her receiving the same obedience and the like good offices from the women of the settlement as the cacique himself received from the men. She also received with her husband a tribute, which was reduced to a tax of licences for fishing and hunting, no one being permitted, without these grants, to exercise the said employments. The dignity of the cacique was hereditary, and the presumptive heir had an absolute authority over all the unmarried young men, in order to exercise himself in the art of governing; and when he became sufficiently experienced, it was usual for the father to resign in his favour, when, although he no longer mixed in affairs, he was continually treated with the highest veneration, and, when he died, deposited with great funeral pomp in a cavern, the entrance of which was firmly closed and cemented. This nation was very superstitious. It had a tradition, that the apostle St. Thomas preached the gospel in their country. Certain it is, that in the midst of gross and impious fables and monstrous dogmas, they discovered traits of Christianism, since they had an idea of a God who was made man for the salvation of the human race; and further, one of their traditions was, that a very beautiful woman conceived without knowing man, and brought forth a male-child, who afterwards performed vast prodigies, raising the dead, curing the deaf, giving sight to the blind, and who, having collected together in one society a numerous party, raised himself up into the air, and became transformed into the sun which gives us light. Also the *mapones* assert, that were the sun not so far from them, he would distinguish their different military exploits. These Indians used to pay worship to the devil, who, they affirm, has appeared to them under the most horrible shapes; they acknowledged an infinite number of deities, but they distinguish three superior to the rest, which formed a trinity, composed of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. To the first they gave two names, which were Omequaturipui and Uragosorio, the second they called Urasana, and the third Urasso. The wife of the father was Quipoci, who, without loss of her virginal integrity, was the mother of Urasana. The father, they said, spoke in a clear and high tone of voice, the son through the nose, and the holy ghost was to be heard like thunder. Quipoci was at times resplendent to behold; the father was the god of justice, who chastised the wicked; and the son, the mother, and the holy ghost, filled the office of intercessors and mediators; moreover, these three divinities had one common name, which was Tiniamacus. The father Lucas Caballero, of the abolished order of Jesuits, entered to preach the gospel to these Indians, in 1706, and reduced them to the faith, forming them into different settlements; the same having formed a principal part of the converted settlements of Paraguay.

MANAGUA, a settlement of the province and kingdom of Nicaragua.

MANAHATAN, an island of the N. sea; situate at the entrance of the river which traverses the province of New York in N. America. Here the Dutch founded the city of New Amsterdam; the name of which the English afterwards converted into New York. This island is 15 miles long and one wide; it is very fertile, and abounds in fruits of the best quality, and at moderate prices. The advantage of its having in it the capital of the province, renders it a place important both from its population and its commerce.

MANAHE, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Los Zoques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

MANAHIGAN, Island of, on the coast of the province and colony of Sagadahock. There are many under this name, all of them small, and opposte Broad bay.

MANALISCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuquio in Nueva España; situate to the *n.* of its capital.

[MANALLIN, a township in York county, Pennsylvania.]

MANAMA, or Island Dos Mangares, an island of the N. sea, near the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Marañan, between the great shoal of Coroa and the channel of Buenfondo.

MANAMABOBOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, who dwell in the woods bordering upon the river Pachitea or Mamea, to the *s.* It was discovered in 1673, and in 1675 the missionaries of the regular order of Jesuits formed the first reduction or settlement of converted Indians, with the name of San Nicolás de los Manamabobos.

MANANIAZU, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas. It rises in the territory of the Motuanis Indians, between the rivers Cuchivara and Madera, runs *e.* in a curved course, and enters the last of the aforesaid rivers.

MANANTIAL, Hediondo, a fountain of the

island of St. Domingo, in the French possessions, near the *w.* coast. Its water is fetid, and it runs *e.* and forms a small river, which enters that of the Indians, just before this joins the Artibonito.

MANAPA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Gueguetenango in the kingdom of Guatemala; annexed to the curacy of Santa Ana Cuilco.

MANAPIARA, a large river of the province and government of La Guayana or Nueva Andalucía. It rises near the *sierra* Maiguatida, runs, much increased, to the *s.* and enters the Ventuavi.

MANAPIRE, a river of the province and *captaincy* of Caracas. It flows down from the Alta of Gracia, runs a *s.* course, collecting the waters of several other rivers, and enters the Orinoco near where this river is entered by the Apure.

MANAPIRI, Nuestra Senora de, a town of the province and government of Cumaná; founded by Don Juan de Urpin, in 1634, that it might serve as an arsenal for arms in the conquest and reduction of the Cumanagotos Indians, who capitulated with the king.

MANARE, a settlement of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded upon the river Ariporo, upon a lofty, spacious, and pleasant table-land. It consists of Cocatios Indians, who formerly called it Pauto, and it is of the best temperature of any place in the province; since, from its lofty situation, it experiences less heat, and is consequently very healthy: besides this, it has all the fruits of the other settlements, and from its mildness produces figs, cabbages, lettuces, and different sorts of pulse not to be met with in the settlements of the *llanos*. It likewise produces cotton, of which are fabricated many various and curious woven articles. The natives also make pitchers, pots, and other vases, of beautiful workmanship, the same being much valued at Santa Fé and other parts. It is 138 miles *n. e.* of Santa Fé, in lat. 5° 46′ *n.* Long. 72° 14′ *w.*

MANATI, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the channel of the Dique.

Manati, a small river of the island of St. Domingo. It rises near the coast, at the *w.* head, and in the French possessions. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the sea between the port of Leogan and the Trou Bordét.

Manati, another, of the island of Jamaica, which runs into the S. sea, of the *n.* coast, between Mantica and Dry Lopez.

Manati, a port of the *n.* coast of the island of Cuba, between the port of New Babama and that of Malegueta.

MANAUMARI, a mountain of the province of La Guayana, in the French possessions, and at its skirt these have an establishment.

MANAZO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lampa in Peru.

[MANCA, a town of W. Florida, on the *e.* bank of the Mississippi, at the mouth of Hona Chitto river.]

MANCAPRA, a river of the province and government of Venezuela, in the territory which divides this jurisdiction from that of Cumaná. It forms in its mid-course a large lake, and then runs to enter the Guarico, about 28 miles before this river enters the Orinoco.

[MANCENILLA, a large bay on the *n.* side of the island of St. Domingo; about 4000 fathoms long from *w.* to *e.* and 2800 broad from *n.* to *s.* The *s. e.* part of the bay is very wide, and affords excellent anchorage, even for vessels of the first size. In other parts it is too shallow. The river Massacre, which was the point of separation of the French and Spanish colonies on the *n.* of the island, runs a *n.* course, towards its mouth *n. w.* and enters the *e.* part of the bay. The bay of Mancenilla, though a very fine one, is not so useful as it might be, if its bottom were well known. There are several shallows in it, owing to the overflowings of the Massacre, which rolls into it wood, sand, and stones, in great quantities; so that it seems necessary to sound the bay annually, after they are over. In general, it is prudent, on entering, to keep closer to the point of Ycaque, than to the *s.* side of the bay, because the sandy point has no rocks. The bottom of the bay is muddy. The river Massacre is, during a league, from five to 12 feet deep, and pretty wide; but its bed is often full of the wood which the current brings down. It swarms with fish; and here are found those enormous mullets which are the pride of the table at cape François. In the times of the floods, these fish are driven towards the bay, where Negroes, well practised in the business, fish for them. Fishing in the bay is difficult enough, on account of the drifted wood; but the Negroes are good divers, and are often obliged to go to the bottom and disengage the seine; but when it gets near the beach, it is a singular and striking spectacle, to see the Negroes, the fish, and the alligators, all flouncing about in the water together. The Negroes kill the alligators, knock out their teeth, and sell them to make corals, the garniture of which serves to mark the degree of luxury or pride of

those who hang them to the necks of their children. The plenty of fish often attracts ships of war to this bay. The mouth of Massacre river lies in lat. 19° 50′ *n.* Long. 71° 50′ *w.*]

MANCERA, an island of the kingdom of Chile, near the coast of the province and government of Valdivia, at the entrance of the river of this name. It is two leagues long, and in it is a settlement that was founded by the Marquis of Mansera, who was then president of that kingdom. It has a magnificent parish church, and a good castle to defend the entrance of the river, which was improved and completed by the brigadier Don Manuel Amat, in his presidency. Both the castle and the settlement maintain the same name as the island.

[MANCHAC, a town on the Missisippi, two miles below the Indian town of Alabama. The banks of the river at Manchac, though frequently overflowed by vernal inundations, are 50 feet perpendicular height above the surface of the water; and the river, at its lowest ebb, is not less than 40 fathoms deep, and nearly a mile in width. The Spanish fortress on the point of land below the Ibberville, close by the banks of the river, has a communication with Manchac, by a slender, narrow, wooden bridge, across the channel of Ibberville, and not a bow-shot from the habitations of Manchac.]

Manchac, Canal of, in the province and government of Louisiana. It runs from the Red river 25 leagues above New Orleans, is oftentimes dry, and empties itself into the lake of Maurepas.

MANCHE, a district of infidel Indians, of the kingdom of Guatemala, consisting of eight settlements, who were reduced to the Catholic religion by the monks of the order of St. Domingo.

MANCHES, a nation of Indians of the province and kingdom of Guatemala. They take this name from the province of Manche, which is altogether a rough and craggy *serrania;* from whence, in 1606, proceeded certain Indians to the city of Guatemala, for the purpose of procuring some missionaries who might come and instruct them in religion. Accordly, at the instance of the president of that kingdom, the provincial of the order of St. Domingo dispatched on this errand the fathers *Fr.* Juan de Esquerra, and *Fr.* Salvador Cipriano, who reduced many of these infidels to the faith, and founded eight settlements.

[MANCHESTER, a small fishing-town, situated on the sea-coast between cape Ann and Beverly, in Essex county, Massachusetts. The fishery is carried on from this port chiefly in the vessels, and for the account, of the merchants in Boston and other places. The township lies *s. e.* of Wenham, and 18 miles *n. e.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1645, and contains 965 inhabitants.]

[Manchester, a post-town of Vermont, in Bennington county, on Battenkill. It is 16 miles *n.* by *e.* of Bennington, and 44 *n. e.* of Albany in New York. This township contains 1276 inhabitants. In the *s.* part of the town, in a hill a little *w.* of the Battenkill, is a deep stratum of friable calcareous earth, of the whiteness of chalk, and apparently composed of shells, which requires but little burning to produce good lime.]

[Manchester, a township in York county, Pennsylvania.]

[Manchester, a small town of Virginia; situated on the *s.* side of James river, opposite to Richmond, with which it is connected by a bridge. In 1781, this town suffered much during Arnold's destructive expedition.]

[Manchester, a town of Nova Scotia, 10 leagues *n. w.* of cape Canso. It contained 250 familes in 1783.]

[Manchester House, one of the Hudson bay company's factories, lies 100 miles *w.* of Hudson's house, and 65 *s. e.* of Buckingham house. It stands on the *s. w.* side of Saskashawan river, in the *n. w.* part of N. America. Lat. 53° 14′ 18″ *n.* Long. 109° 20′ *w.*]

MANCICHE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo in Peru; situate in a beautiful and spacious valley called De Chimo. It was a population of Indians from the time of their gentilism, and after the arrival of the Spaniards, the number of its inhabitants increased so greatly that they amounted to upwards of 3000 persons; the same having collected for the most part from different quarters of the said valley. It is at present reduced to a very scanty population of Indians, who employ themselves in raising pulse for the consumption of the capital, to which the settlement lies very close.

MANCORA, a large strand of the district of Tumbez, in the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru. In it the valleys of the coast of the Pacific sea, and which extend for a distance of more than 400 leagues, have their origin. This part is barren and sandy, and the only production is the *carob* tree. It belongs to the religious order of the Bethlemites of Piura, and is in lat. 3° 53′ *s.*

MANCORNADO, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the district of the Rio del Hacha; situate on the shores of this river, to the *s.* of the city.

[MANDANS, very friendly and well-disposed Indians of N. America, inhabiting the Mis-

Souri. They are brave, humane, and hospitable. About 25 years since they lived in six villages, about 40 miles below their present villages, on both sides of the Missouri. Repeated visitations of the small-pox, aided by frequent attacks of the Sioux, have reduced them to their present number. They claim no particular tract of country. They live in fortified villages, hunt immediately in their neighbourhood, and cultivate corn, beans, squashes, and tobacco, which form articles of traffic with their neighbours the Assinniboin: they also barter horses with the Assinniboins for arms, ammunition, axes, kettles, and other articles of European manufacture; these last they obtain from the British establishments on the Assinniboin river. The articles which they thus obtain from the Assinniboins and the British traders who visit them, they again exchange for horses and leather tents with the Crow Indians, Chyennes, Wetepahatoes, Kiawas, Kanenavich, Stactan, and Cataka, who visit them occasionally for the purpose of traffic. Their trade may be much increased. Their country is similar to that of the Ricaras. Population increasing.]

MANDINGA, a small settlement of the province and government of Panamá, and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It is situate on the shore of the river of this name, near its entrance into the sea, upon the height of a mountain, where there is a watch-tower or signal-house, to give notice to the governor of Panamá of the vessels that may appear.

MANDINGA. The aforesaid river rises in the mountains of Chepo, and runs *e.* until that it enters the bay, to which it gives its name. Its course is only four leagues, and its navigation is prohibited on pain of death, from the ease with which, by this means, a pass might be effected into the S. sea; the same having actually been put into execution, in 1679, by the pirates John Guarlem, Edward Blomen, and Bartholomew Charps.

MANDINGA. The aforesaidbay, which is on the coast of the province and government of Darien, and the N. sea, is large, handsome, and sheltered. It is 10 leagues wide, and somewhat more long. It is full of small isles, as well in its centre as on either side of its coasts.

MANDINGA, a point or cape of the island of La Puña in the province and government of Guayaquil, and kingdom of Quito. To the *s.* it has the promontory of Bocaca, and on its *n. e.* side the mouth of the rivers Naranjal and Guya. It is low and barren, and covers the port of La Puña, which it has on the *w.* In lat. 2° 38′ 30″ *s.*

MANDOZOU, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *e.* and enters the Uruguay, between those of the Mocoretamini and the Salto Grande.

MANENCURA, a small river of the province and government of Cumaná. It rises in the *serranía* of Imataca, runs *s.* and enters the Cuyani on the *n.* side.

[MANETOPA, OSEEGAH, MAHTOPANATO, Indians of N. America, descendants of the Sioux, and partake of their turbulent and faithless disposition: they frequently plunder, and sometimes murder their own traders. The name by which this nation is generally known was borrowed from the Chippeways, who call them Assinniboan, which literally translated is Stone Sioux; hence the name of Stone Indians, by which they are sometimes called. The country in which they rove is almost entirely uncovered with timber, lies extremely level, and is but badly watered in many parts; the land, however, is tolerably fertile and unencumbered with stone. They might be induced to trade at the river Yellow Stone; but we do not think that their trade promises much. Their numbers continue about the same. These bands, like the Sioux, act entirely independent of each other, although they claim a national affinity, and never make war on each other. The country inhabited by the Mahtopanato possesses rather more timber than the other parts of the country. They do not employ themselves in cultivating the land.]

MANETUBA, a river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil, which enters the sea between those of Gororasu and Persi.

MANG, a village of the Portuguese, in the province and *captainship* of Marañon, and kingdom of Brazil; situate on the shore of the bay which forms the mouth of the river Marañon, and on the banks of the river of its own name.

MANG. This river runs *n.* and enters the sea in the aforesaid bay, between the rivers Maizeta and Tapicuru.

MANGACHES, a cast of Zambos, descendants of the Indians and Negroes. They live retired, on the *n.* side of the Guayaquil, and on the *n. w.* of the river Daule, in a territory consisting of spacious *llanuras*, but little known; but being bounded on the *n.* by the province of Esmeraldas, and *w.* by the district of Puerto Viejo. These natives live dispersed in cabins, and maintain themselves by fruits and the flesh of cows, providing themselves with the latter from the large droves of neat cattle which are found in the *llanuras*. They sow maize, radishes, and tobacco, which they afterwards carry for sale to the settlement of Balsar, in change for other things that they may want.

MANGAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru.

MANGAUEIRA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; situate on the shore of the grand lake of Los Patos, between this lake and the sea-coast, near the mouth of the river San Pedro.

MANGERA, an island of the S. sea. It is nearly of a round figure, and is two leagues long. Its coasts are surrounded with rocks covered by the water, and the shoals about it are innumerable. On the *n. e.* it has a small bay, which is fit only for the accommodation of small vessels; and here the Indians always keep their canoes, for the purpose of carrying themselves over to the continent. The territory is lofty and uneven, but covered with large and beautiful trees. The settlement, which is situate nearly in the centre of the island, is large, and has a good church. All the inhabitants are Indians; and these cultivate quantities of maize and plantains.

MANGLAR, Punta de, a point on the *n.* coast, and in the French possessions, in the island of St. Domingo, between the point of Salina Pequeña and the Puerto de la Granja.

MANGLARES, Punta de, a point on the coast of the province and government of Atacames, and the S. sea, in Peru, to the *w.* of the cape of San Francisco.

Manglares, another point, in the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme, also of the S. sea, opposite the islands of Rey or of Las Perlas in the bay of Panamá.

Manglares, some isles of the N. sea, near the coast of the province and government of Honduras. They are many and small.

MANGUI, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It runs to the *e. n. e.* and empties itself into the great lake Nachego, in lat. 5° 28′ *s.*

[MANHATTAN, the ancient name of Long island, and also of York island.]

[MANHEIM, a town of Pennsylvania, in the county of Lancaster. It contains about 60 houses, and a Dutch church. Glass works were erected here previous to the revolution, but they are fallen to decay. It is 11 miles *n.* by *w.* of Lancaster, and 62 *w.* by *n.* of Philadelphia. Also the name of a town in Lincoln county, Maine. There is another of the same name in York county, Pennsylvania.]

MANI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Cochamarca.

Mani, a province so called in the time of the gentilism of the Indians, but which at the present day is called Yucatán. It formerly was under a monarchical government, and the principal province of the same, and the place where stood the capital of Mayapan. This was the court of the kings, and was the only palace left when the insurrection took place amongst the vassals of the other provinces, and when they made for themselves certain regulations, according to the testimonies of the friars Diego Cogolludo and Don Juan de Villagutierre.

MANIALTEPEC, San Bartolome de, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepozcolula in Nueva España. It contains 116 families of Indians, and lies four leagues between the *e.* and *s.* of its capital.

MANICARAO, a settlement of Indians of the island of Cuba, taken possession of by Hernan Cortés, previous to his proceeding to the conquest of Nueva España. Gomara calls these Indians Manicaras.

MANICOLA, a large and extensive tract in the country called Tierra Austral or De Quirós, called also Tierra del Espiritu Santo: but much is not known concerning it, and indeed its very existence is even doubted. Fernando Quirós discovered a piece of coast in 1606; and from the accounts he received from certain Indians, he states that there were many islands on the said coast, the principal of which were called Taumaco, Tucopia, and Guatopo, the same being filled with inhabitants, and most fertile. The geographers in their maps describe nothing more than what may be signified by certain lines drawn at their own discretion, near the temperate zone, towards the polar circle. See Tierra Austral.

[MANICOUAGAN, or Black River, rises from a lake of its name, in Lower Canada; runs a *s.* course, and falls into the St. Lawrence, 85 miles *n. e.* of Tadousac.]

[MANIEL, or rather Bahoruco, mountains in the island of Hispaniola or St. Domingo, 20 miles in circumference, and almost inaccessible. They have been for 80 years past the place of refuge of the fugitive Spanish and French Negroes. These brigands have as yet always defied their pursuers. The soil of these mountains is fertile, the air temperate, and the streams in them abound with gold dust.]

MANIKOUAGANE, a lake of New Britain, or country of Labrador, in N. America, called also Barnabas. On its *w.* side it has another small

lake, of the name of Manikovanich, with which it communicates.

MANILE, a small river of the province and country of Las Amazonas. It runs *n.* and at a small distance from its source enters the Marañon, opposite the settlement of San Fernando.

MANILIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapo in the kingdom of Chile, to the *s.* of the city of Rioja del Tucumán.

[MANILLA. The chief trade of this place is in Indian goods, which it exports to Acapulco, to the value of 12 or 13,000 dollars, in a vessel which sails annually to that place, and brings back silver in exchange, with a very small quantity of American produce and some European goods; situate in the island of Luzon, one of the Philippine islands, in lat. 13° 35′ *n.* Long. 120° 57′ *e.*]

[MANILLON, a township in Fayette county, Pennsylvania.]

MANINALTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Latani, and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta, in Nueva España. It contains 63 families of Indians, and is 16 leagues from its capital.

MANIORE, a great lake of the province and government of Paraguay, to the *w.* of the river of this name, and 49 leagues from the mouth of the river Boinboy. It is six leagues long, and almost three wide. No fish live in it, and its waters are of a disagreeable savour.

MANIPOS, a barbarous and ancient nation of Indians, of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the *llanos* of Saldaña; bounded by the nations of the Paeces and the Pejaos. In former times these barbarians were formidable, and destroyed many settlements of Spaniards; but they are at present much reduced.

MANIQUE, a river of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito. It rises from different rivulets, which rise in the mountains that lie between the rivers Beni and Marmoré. It runs *e.* and enters the Mato by two arms.

MANIQUI, a river of the province of Moxos, and government of Quito. It rises in the mountains lying to the *s. e.* of the nation of Roamanos Indians, runs *n.* to the settlement of San Borja, which it laves, passes the territory of the Chamanos, then turns its course *n. e.* for the distance of 28 leagues, until it joins the Yacuma or Jacunia, then passes the nation of the Mobimas, and on the *w.* confounds itself with the Mamore, in lat. 13° 25′ *s.*

MANITOUALIN, a large island of New France, in lake Huron, very close to the *n.* coast.

[MANITOUALIN, a cluster of islands near the *n.* shore of lake Huron; considered as sacred by the Indians.]

[MANLIUS, a township in Onondago county, New York, incorporated in 1794, and is the seat of the county courts. It is well watered by Butternut, Limestone, and Chittenengo creeks, which unite at the *n. e.* corner of the town; and the stream, assuming the latter name, runs *n.* to Oneida lake, which is 10 miles *n.* of the centre of the town. It comprehends that part of the Onondago reservation bounded *s.* by the Genessee road, and *w.* by Onondago creek and the Salt lake. Of its inhabitants 96 are electors, according to the state census of 1796.]

[MANMIC, Indian villages on the Picaway fork of the Manmic, or Miami of the Lake, and St. Mary's river. See MIAMI.]

[MANNINGTON, a township in Salem county, New Jersey.]

MANO, a river of the district of Babahoyo, in the province and government of Guayaquil, and kingdom of Quito. It enters by the *s.* into the Oxiba, in lat. 1° 36′ *s.*

MANOA, a fabulous and imaginary city, called also Dorado, and which has existed only in the maps of certain geographers, who were equally wanting of information and of sense, and in the ideas of certain impostors, who by their inventions have deceived very many Spaniards and English. They place it on the *w.* shore of the lake Parime, and at the mouth of a great river which empties itself into this lake, pretending that it is exceedingly large, rich, and populous. This fable began to gain credit in 1534, and many were the stories invented by Juan Martinez, a Spaniard, who, amongst other things, asserted that he had lived a long time in this country, and that he left it by the permission of the chief who commanded it, and who was descended from the ancient Incas of Peru; that this same chief gave orders that he should be accompanied by Indians till he reached the Spanish frontiers; that they took care to lead him blindfold, lest that he might observe the way by which to return; with several other things equally vague and foolish, but so as to induce at first many expeditions to this fair-reputed city, at the expence of large sums of money and many lives. Although the Jesuit Gumilla, in his "Orinoco Illustrado," agrees to the existence of this city, yet the falsity of his ideas have been lately most clearly evinced, by the statement of the admiral Don Joseph de

Iturriaga, and by the information acquired by the missionaries of San Francisco from the Indians, as may be seen in the History of Nueva Andalucía, by the Father *Fr.* Antonio Caulin. Juan Jansonio, who also held this country to be fabulous, placed it in his map of Guayana, three miles from lake Parime, in lat. 1° 54′ *s.* [But this is certainly erroneous, as it is, at all events, *n.* of the line four or five degrees.]

MANOA, a settlement of the missions held by the monks of San Francisco in the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla, and kingdom of Peru, the same being the only one in this part which they reduced in 1763; though even this at the expence of the life of one of those missionaries, who was shot by an arrow from the Indians. From this settlement the missionaries made a further entry into the interior of the mountainous parts in 1764, and met with a nation of infidel Indians, who gave indications of being easily converted, and of affording an opportunity of extending still farther the blessings of the divine faith. In this settlement are 350 Indians.

MANOCAN, a city of the province and colony of Virginia in N. America; situate in Cumberland county, and on the shore of James river.

[MANOR, a township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.]

MANPITUBA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil. It runs *e.* forming a curve, and enters the sea close to the point of Itapeta.

MANPORAL, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the coast, between cape Codera and the river Tuy.

[MANSEL, an island in the *n. e.* part of Hudson's bay, between Southampton island and the coast of Labrador.]

MANSERICHE. See PONGO.

MANSFIELD, a small island of N. America; situate at the mouth or entrance of Hudson's bay.

[MANSFIELD, a township in Sussex county, New Jersey, containing 1482 inhabitants, including 35 slaves. It is situated on Musconecunk river, about seven miles *s. e.* of Oxford, and as far *n.* of Greenwich.]

[MANSFIELD, a township in Bristol county, Massachusetts; situated 30 miles *s.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1770, and contains 983 inhabitants.]

[MANSFIELD, a township in Chittenden county, Vermont, between La Moille and Onion rivers, about seven miles distance from each, and 111 miles *n.* by *e.* of Bennington.]

[MANSFIELD, a township in Burlington county, New Jersey, on the *s.* side of Black's creek, consisting of 19,000 acres, of an excellent soil, noted for its fine pastures and large dairies. It is eight miles *w.* by *n.* of Burlington, and 12 *s.* by *e.* of Trenton. The inhabitants are mostly Friends.]

[MANSFIELD, a township in Windham county, Connecticut, about 30 miles *n.* of New London, and as far *e.* of Hartford.]

MANSO, MERCEDES DE, a town of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile; situate at the source of the river Tiruben, founded by Don Joseph Manso, Count of Superunda, the then existing president, and who gave it his name. Near it is a very fertile estate called Ninhue.

MANSO, LLANOS DE, some extensive *llanuras* of the kingdom of Peru, in the province of Chaco; surrounded by the rivers Pilcomayo and Bermejo. They stretch out for many leagues, and are inhabited by many nations of Indians. They have their name from Captain Andres Manso, who founded here the city of Santiago de Guadalcazar, which was destroyed by the infidels. See article CHACO.

MANTA, a settlement of the district of Puerto Viejo, in the province and government of Guayaquil, and kingdom of Quito, founded by Francisco Pacheco in 1535. It has a good port, much frequented by vessels, which go backwards and forwards between Peru and Tierra Firme, to take in water from a small river which runs from a place called Toalla, the said water being of the colour of mastich, but very sweet and wholesome. In the principal church is venerated a very miraculous image of Nuestra Señora de Monserrat, and vessels at entering and leaving the port make a salute, and sing the Litany in honour of the Blessed Virgin, whom this image represents. In this port are three particular places, called Salango, Salanguillo, and El Morro, abounding in all kinds of shell-fish of excellent quality, and which are washed up by the sea; and in the last century, (1700), there were some fisheries of pearls as fine as any of those found in Margarita or the Rio del Hacha; but these fisheries were abandoned, from the number of divers who perished, being suffocated by the fish called *manta*, which abounds here, and gives the name to the settlement. This fish is of the figure of a mantle, of three or four yards long and two wide; it is about a yard thick, and so inimical to man, that it darts at the unfortunate diver immediately that he submerges, and so envelops and devours him. Some have escaped by carrying with them a sharp two-edged knife, with

which to divide the enemy, and so extricate themselves from its embrace; but these are very few.

This settlement has been taken several times by strange pirates, and it was on this account removed to the foot of a hill, where it now stands, bearing the name of Monte Christi or Manta la Nueva. La Matiniere says, that it is nine leagues from the bay of Caracas, meaning Cara, from whence, however, it is 10: he then names the river, Choropoto, instead of Charopoto, asserting that vessels going from Panamá to Peru touch at this port, in order that those who are going to Lima may disembark here and proceed by land; in all of which he is, as in general, erroneous; since it would be egregious folly to disembark at Manta, in order to make a circuitous route to Guayaquil, then to embark here for Tumbez, and so to pass by land to Piura. It is evident that he took Manta for Paita, a port on the coast of Peru, where those who proceed by land to Lima disembark. Again, the ex-jesuit Coleti, in attempting to do away this error, falls into that of asserting, that no vessel going to Peru ever touches at Manta, although, as we have before observed, it is common for vessels so to do, for the purpose of taking in water. Some assert, that in its vicinity was a famous mine of emeralds, from whence the Indians extracted one so large as to induce them to adore it as a deity, many coming from distant parts for this purpose.

The ancient Mantas were excessive voluptuaries and sodomites. At present their numbers are greatly diminished, and all of them are reduced to the Catholic faith. The Mantas in ancient times used also to adore the sea, and fishes, tigers, lions, snakes, and insects; but above all, the emerald before-mentioned, which was kept in the valley of Manta, and said to be as large as an ostrich-egg: this they used to expose to public admiration on their festival days, presenting to it other emeralds of less size, a practice which the priests and the cacique Manta would maintain was highly acceptable to the object of their adoration, since this considered the small emeralds as its daughters. The Spaniards consequently found, on their arrival, great quantites of these stones, though they could never procure a sight of the large one, the Indians having taken particular care to conceal it. In their matrimonial alliances they had the barbarous custom, that the relations and friends of the bridegroom should anticipate the privileges of the husband. The prisoners that they took in war they fleed, and filling their skins with ashes, so as that they should appear in their perfect form, they suspended them in their temples and places wherein they celebrated their festivals, as trophies of their victories. The Inca Huayna Capac intimated to them that he expected they should submit themselves to his empire, or otherwise that he should oblige them by force. These Indians, for some time, withstood the Inca's power; but although they were not without allies to support them in their views of independence, they were at last obliged to submit themselves under his dominion. The settlement is 18 miles from Puerto Viejo, 88 from Guayaquil, and 1½ from the S. sea; in lat. 58′ *s.* and long 80° 26′ *w.*

MANTEOUEC, a river of New France or Canada. It runs *s. e.* and enters the Maskoutens.

MANTICA, a settlement of the island of Jamaica; situate on the *n.* coast.

MANUA, or PACHITEA, a large and abundant river of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanuco or Huanuco in Peru. It rises from the mountains to the *s.* runs *n. n. e.* collecting the waters of the Yapati and Balsa. In the woods on its borders dwell the Panos, Piros, and Chipeos Indians; some of whom have been reduced to settlements by the religious order of San Francisco de Lima. This river, Manua, enters on its *w.* side into that of Ucayale.

MANZANARES, a river of the province and government of Cumaná. It rises in the mountains of Bergantin, runs *n.* and enters the sea close to, and passing before the city of Cumaná.

MANZANILLO, a settlement of the island of Cuba; situate on the *s.* coast.

MANZANILLO, a bay of the *n.* coast in the island of St. Domingo, close to port Delfin, 14 leagues from that of Guarico.

MANZANILLO, a point of land of the coast of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; one of the two which form the bay of Rada.

MAORIO, a settlement of the province of Guayana, in the French possesions; situate at the fort of mount Argent, near the coast, between the rivers Aprovague and Oyapoco.

MAPALLA, a large and convenient bay on the coast of the S. sea, of the province and government of Nicaragua, near the lake of this name, in the kingdom of Guatemala. Here a very severe combat was had in 1685, between the Spaniards and some pirates.

MAPAN, a river of the district of Baba, in the province and government of Guayaquil and kingdom of Quito. It runs *s.* between the river Pimacha to the *e.* and the Estero de Garrapatos on the *w.* and empties itself into the river Caracol on the *n.* side, in lat. 1° 59′ *s.*

MAPANDI, a river of the kingdom of Brazil. It rises in the mountains, runs *w.* and enters the Paraná opposite the Acorupebe.

MAPARINAS, San Joseph de, a settlement of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas of the kingdom of Quito.

MAPIMI, a settlement and garrison of the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, in N. America, being the residence of a captain, a serjeant-major, and 21 soldiers, as a defence against the incursions of the Indians. Towards the *n.* is a tract of unpeopled country, extending upwards of 100 leagues from *s.* to *n.* as far as the borders of the Rio Grande; the same is 50 leagues wide in the middle, and grows narrower in the parts confined between the rivers San Pedro and De Conchos, until it is bounded by the province of Coaguila. Its territory, although formerly inhabited by many barbarian nations of Indians, such as the Tobosos, Gavilanes, Tripas Blancas, Jacarillas, and others, is peopled now only with a mixture of all these, who are dispersed, and consist of the apostates, who fly from the missions and interior garrisons, and come to occupy the deserts for the purpose of carrying on the trade of a banditti. There were formerly in this *presidio* or garrison some abundant silver mines, which were worked to great profit, and were the residence of an *alcaldía mayor;* but at present they cease to be useful. [The present population is 2400], and it is 54 leagues to the *n.* of the capital, Guadiana.

MAPINASA, a river of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the territory of Los Xibaros, runs *s.* and enters, by the *n.* side, into the Santiago.

MAPIRICORO, a small river of the province and government of Cumaná, which runs *s.* and enters the Orinoco, close to the torrent of Camiseta.

MAPITE, a settlement of the missions that are held by the religious order of San Agustin, in the country of Paititi, in the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja, and kingdom of Peru.

[MAPLETON, a name given to a pleasant range of excellent farms, three miles *e.* of Princeton in New Jersey.]

MAPOCHO, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Santiago in the kingdom of Chile. It rises from the *cordillera* of the Andes, runs *w.* leaves the city of Santiago, where it is also known by this name, and, being divided into many streamlets and pools, it irrigates and fertilizes the surrounding country, and the spacious *llanura* of its name, which is 10 leagues long and 10 wide, deserting its native channel. Shortly after this, it hides itself beneath the ground, and forms above it, as it were, a bridge for a distance of more than three leagues; and when it appears again, gushes out, apparently boiling, from amidst some sedges, and its waters appear as clear as crystal. Two leagues from this spot it has upon its banks an ancient and beautiful convent of the religious order of San Francisco, which, from its immediation to some extensive woods, is called San Francisco del Monte, and is one of the first convents founded in that kingdom. This river afterwards enters the Maipo. [The Mapocho gives its name to certain Indians; for an account of whom, see Index to additional History of Chile, Chap. II.]

MAPORAL, a settlement of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company, in the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

MAPORICHE, a river of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; which rises in the *sierra* of the *n.* and enters the Grande de la Magdalena.

MAPOTO, a rapid and abundant river of the jurisdiction and *corregimiento* of Ambato or Hambato in the kingdom of Quito. It runs *s.* and traverses the road which leads from the baths of Patate, as far as the country of Los Canelos, and enters by its *n.* shore into the river Pastaza or Pastaca, in lat. 1° 28′ *s.*

MAPOYES, San Joseph de, a settlement of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits in the Rio Orinoco; situate on the shore of the Paruasi, a little before this runs into the above river. All the natives of the nation of this name, since they are called by the same as is the settlement, are docile, of good manners, and were easily reduced to the faith by the aforesaid company, in 1732.

MAPUARES, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate near the river Seco, to the *s.* of the city of Coro, that river dividing the city from the settlement.

MAPURA, a small settlement of the jurisdiction of Anserma in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, where are the best gold mines ever discovered in America, although but little worked for want of hands.

MAPUTEYAPES, a barbarous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Peru, to the *n.* of the province of Guanuco, in the territory of the ancient Panataguas. They live in the woods, and extend themselves from *s. w.* as far as the Andes.

MAQUEGUA, a district of the kingdom of Chile, in the territory of the Araucanos Indians.

MAQUILAPA, a very lofty mountain of the

cordillera or mountains of Quellenes, in the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa, of the kingdom of Guatemala.

MAQUILI, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Motines in Nueva España. It contains 94 families of Indians.

MAQUIPO, a beautiful and extensive valley of the province of Cinaloa in N. America.

MAQUIRITARI, an abundant river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía. It rises from the lake Clavija in the *sierras* of Parime, runs *s.* forming different windings; and collecting in its course the waters of several other rivers, until it enters the Orinoco, arrives in the country of the Atures Indians with a most copious stream.

[MAQUOIT, a bay of shoal waters in Casco bay, in the district of Maine, about 18 miles *n. e.* of cape Elizabeth, frequently mentioned in the history of Maine; where the Indians were used to land with their canoes, and from thence carry them to Pejebscot falls on Androscoggin river. This was done with the toil of only four hours walk. From these falls they went down into Kennebeck river; and from thence continued their route up that river to Wesserunsett, and thence over to St. Lawrence; or turned and went down through Monseag bay, towards Penobscot; or from the falls they continued their progress up Androscoggin river, beyond the White mountains, and over to Connecticut river, and from thence to lake Memphremagog, and down to the limits of Canada.]

MAR ATLANTICO, or ATLANTIC Ocean, a sea of very large extent, but of uncertain limits, in as much as geographers do not agree in affixing them. We, however, consider it as occupying the space lying between the Canary and Cape Verde isles, opposite the coast of Africa, as far as the equinoctial line, that is to say, lat. 30° *n.* and long. 50°, as far as the Lesser Antilles, and the coast of the Dutch and French colonies; from which point we distinguish the ocean by the Mar del N. or N. sea, in order to avoid any confusion in the description of ports, capes, islands, &c.

MAR AUSTRAL, MERIDIONAL or ANTARCTIC Sea, which begins in the straits of Magellan, and extends as far as the Antarctic pole, encompassing the extreme land of America or the Tierra del Fuego, and being determined by an imaginary line drawn from *e.* to *w.* above the aforesaid strait. It is distinguished from the sea of Magellan and the Pacific, or more properly from the Chilian sea. At the beginning of this century, (1800), its navigation began to be frequented by the French, and the strait of Magellan was abandoned as a pass into the S. sea. Some fix its polar limits at the Tierra Austral or De Quiros, but nothing has been with certainty determined.

MAR BRAZILICO, or BRAZILIAN Sea, which washes the coasts of the kingdom of Brazil, beginning at the mouth or entrance of the river Marañon under the equinoctial line, and terminating in the mouth of the river La Plata, in lat. 35° 30′ *s.* and towards the *e.* in the first meridian, taken in the island of Ferro, according to the determination of King Luis XIII. of France, in 1634. In it is found the island of Los Picos, the last belonging to America, under the same tropic of Capricorn.

MAR CHILENO, or Sea of CHILE, begins at the *w.* mouth of the straits of Magellan, in lat. 52° 49′ *s.* and terminates in the island of San Ambrosio, in lat. 25° *s.*; laves all the coast of the kingdom of Chile, and that of Los Patagones. This sea is also comprehended under the name of the Pacific, and some geographers will call it the S. sea, the same as they do the Peruvian sea.

MAR MAGALLANICO, or Sea of MAGELLAN. Its limits are, *n.* by the mouth of the river La Plata, in lat. 35° 30′ *s.* where it is bounded by the Brazilico or Brazilian sea, *s.* by the *e.* mouth of the straits of Magellan, in lat. 52° 21′ *s.* and being thus divided from the S. sea. It laves the coasts of Las Pampas and the Tierras Magallanicas.

MAR DEL NORTE, or NORTH Sea. As this sea respects S. America, it extends from the coast of the isthmus of Panamá, or of Tierra Firme, that is to say, from 294° long. as far as the Lesser Antilles, in 318° long.; laves the coast of Nueva Andalucía, Venezuela, Santa Marta, Cartagena, Darien, and Tierra Firme. It extends *n.* as far as lat. 18° *n.* and is distinguished by an imaginary line drawn from *n. e.* to *s. w.* that is, from the island of St. Thomas, the last of the Little Antilles, to the *n.* as far as the mouth or entrance of the river Chagre.

MAR PACIFICO, or PACIFIC Sea, called also SOUTH Sea, or DEL SUR. This, speaking more properly, should, with regard to America, be called W. sea. Vasco Nuñez, a Portuguese, and Nuño de Balboa, a Spaniard, were the first who discovered and came into this sea in 1512, and not in 1503, as according to Martiniere. With respect to S. America, it extends from the straits of Magellan, as far as the isthmus of Panamá or Tierra Firme, lat. 66° 46′ 48″; that is, lat. 52° 49′ *s.* and lat. 8° 57′ 48″ *n.* which make somewhat more than 1286 leagues. It extends from *e.* to *w.* as far as the Solomon isles, the which are at an uncertain dis-

tance, their longitude not having yet been justly determined. It takes the name of Pacific from the frequency of the calms which reign in different parts of it. Both the Chilian and the Peruvian sea form part of the Pacific.

MAR PERUANO, or PERUVIAN Sea, is part of the Pacific, extending from the island of San Ambrosia as far as White cape, from lat. 4° to 25° *s.* that is to say, an extent of 21° or 420 leagues. It laves the coasts of Peru, and its currents from *s.* to *n.* are very rapid.

MAR PERUANO, with the addition of Chiquito, a lake on the coast which lies between the river La Plata and the straits of Magellan, close to cape De Lobos.

MARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cotabambas in Peru.

MARA, a settlement of the missions that were held by the Carmelite fathers of Portugual in the country of Las Amazonas; situate on the shore of the river Negro.

MARABI, or, according to others, MARAHI, a lake of the province and government of Guayana, near the limits which divide this province from the territory of the Portuguese. It empties itself by a considerable and copious arm into the river Yarupa.

MARACA, an island of the province and country of Las Amazonas; situate near the coast, close to the N. cape.

MARACAI, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the lake Tacarigua or De Valencia, on the *n.* part.

[The village of Maracai, on the *e.* part of the lake of Valencia, is situated in the famous valley of Anagua, sufficiently near the lake to enjoy all its benefits, and far enough off to avoid the insalubrious effects. The sandy soil renders it healthy but cold. This village, what thirty years ago would hardly deserve the name of hamlet, is a most enchanting spot. Three-fourths of the houses are built with composition, and are as elegant as they are strong and solid: they appear to be all of the same, and that a very recent, date. The streets are not paved; this is perceptible when the sand is blown about by the wind, and incommodes the sight. A new, spacious, and regular building serves as a parish church: the only clerical person is a curate, and the only civil authority is represented by a magistrate, who is a justice of peace, and of easy access.

The inhabitants of this village, to the number of 8400, have no little claim to our admiration; they are not infected with the pride of ancestry, nor the vanity of distinction. Industry and activity form the basis of their affections, and a fortunate spirit of emulation renders agriculture the reigning passion among them. Numerous plantations of cotton, indigo, coffee, corn, &c. made with judgment and worked with care, at once proclaim their industry, and are the cause of their prosperity. These are also found scattered all over the province of Aragua. Whether the traveller enters this country by Valencia, or by the mountains of San Pedro, which separate it from Caracas, he fancies himself transported into another nation, and into a land possessed by a people the most industrious and agricultural. His eye surveys the valley extending 15 leagues from *e.* to *w.* and beholds the land richly covered with colonial produce, artificially watered, and having water-mills and superb buildings erected by the industrious people for the manufacture and preparation of the fruits of their labour. The free people, who every where else, are listless, inactive, and indolent, are here found to be laborious, and for moderate daily wages; and thus the planter has occasion for but a few slaves, and these merely for domestic uses.]

MARACAIBO, or NUEVA ZAMORA, a city of the province of Venezuela and Nuevo Reyno de Granada, founded on the shore of the lake of its name, by Captain Alonso Pacheco, in 1571, and not by Ambrosio de Alfinger, in 1530, as according to Coleti. It is of an extremely hot temperature, but healthy. It is so dry that for upwards of 20 leagues towards the *serrania* there is no other water than such as is obtained artificially from the rain, and preserved in *xahueyes* or wells dug for the purpose; the same furnishing with drink the cattle which graze in this country. Indeed the lands of this district are beginning to be somewhat barren, although through the conveniences offered to trade by the lake, there is no want of necessaries; but these are, on the contrary, brought from other cities and settlements.

The buildings are of stone, are convenient, cheerful, and well-disposed. The parish church is large, and of fine architecture. Here are four convents, which are of the following orders: San Agustin, La Merced, Santo Domingo, and San Francisco, the last being the finest and largest of all; also four monasteries for nuns, and a good hospital of San Juan de Dios, with the dedicatory title of Santa Ana.

This city belonged to the government of Caracas until the year 1678, when it was subjected to that of Merida; and it is the head city, and the place where the governor resides. It lies six leagues from the sea or entrance of the lake, for the de-

fence of which there have been built three castles or forts. It has a very good, secure, and convenient port, and fit for building vessels, on account of the abundance of timber in its neighbourhood; and indeed, there are always vessels building in its dock. Its principal commerce consists in *cacao*, woods, and leather of the hides of animals of infinite variety, which breed in the surrounding country. Amongst its population are enumerated several illustrious families, and some who are descended from the first conquerors, the Germans of Augusta. The French pirate Lolonois sacked this city in 1668, Francis Drake in 1669, and the French in 1678. In its church is venerated a miraculous crucfix, against which the Quiriquis Indians discharged six arrows, when they rose against the Spaniards, in the year 1600, and sacked and burnt the city of Gibraltar. Now it has been a constant tradition amongst the Indians, that previous to that time the image had its head erect, as though for inspiration, (there appearing to be no mark of the wound on the side to represent the suffering), and that upon being hit by one of the arrows in the eyebrow, it drooped its head, and has ever since remained in that posture.

[At an average of four years, from 1799 to 1803, the quantity of *cacao* exported from Maracaibo and Venezuela amounted to 145,000 *fanegas*. The population of its province is, according to Depons, 100,000 souls. This city is in lat. 10° 42′ *n*. and long. 71° 17′ *w*.

[Additional Information respecting Maracaibo.

1. *Government.*—2. *City, further account of.*—3. *Population.*

1. *Government.* — Maracaibo, settled by the orders of the governors of Venezuela, for a long time was under their command. Afterwards a new division of the governors was made; and the government was vested in Merida with Maracaibo as a dependency. At length Maracaibo became the capital, and then was given the district the title of province.

This government extends very little from *e*. to *w*. but it runs more than 100 leagues towards the *s*. where it is bordered by Santa Fé. It is bounded on the *w*. by the government of Rio de la Hacha, a dependency of Granada; to the *n*. by the sea, and according to the new circumscription, by Venezuela to the *e*.

The territory for a certain distance round the capital is sterile. All the *e*. shore of the lake is dry, unwholesome, and covered with *raquettes* and *cierges*, (plants peculiar to the place), where articles of commerce cannot thrive, nor even man subsist. On the *w*. shore the land does not become fertile for more than 25 leagues to the *s*. of the city. The whole of the land to the *s*. of the lake Magrival is, for fertility, the best soil in S. America; labour and a sufficient population are all that are wanted to render this province flourishing, and to furnish for exportation as much goods as would load 2000 vessels of 300 tons.

2. *City.*—This city is situated on the left bank of the lake Maracaibo, and at six leagues from the sea. The foundation is sandy and without any stratum of vegetative earth. The climate is warm, on account of the breezes being weaker and uncertain, the land not being watered by any running stream, and the rain so seldom falling. The heat is excessive, chiefly from the month of March to October, but during July and August it is insupportable; the air appears to issue from a furnace. The only means of preventing the effects of this scorching atmosphere is bathing in the lake. It is in this water that the inhabitants effectually moderate the heat, and correct the acrimony of the blood, inflamed by the rays of the sun.

But although the heat is here so great and constant, yet Maracaibo is wholesome. There are seldom any endemical diseases, and a person accustomed to the climate preserves a better state of health than is common in places where it is not so hot, and the means of avoiding the heat more numerous.

The trade-winds commonly blow here from March to June and July: August and September are seasons for calms, unless they are interrupted by the *s*. winds, which are called in the country *virason*, on account of their insalubrity. It is observed that when the winds are moderate, there is a great deal of rain, and when they are high they are followed by great droughts: violent storms are frequent; the thunder is dreadful, and the bolts frequently fall, destroying houses, ships, and every thing that either attracts them, or is in their way. However terrific and destructive these storms may be, the inhabitants are reduced to the necessity of desiring them; for if they do not happen, earthquakes, yet more dreadful, are likely to be experienced in their stead. Some of these storms are attended with heavy showers, which with an amazing rapidity flow through the town, sweeping away trees, and injuring the houses which may stand in the way. Happily these catastrophes are never of very long continuance.

The principal part of the city is on the banks of a little gulf, of a league deep, and formed by the lake to the *w*. The other part is to the *n*. on the famous neck of the lake which extends three]

[leagues, and then takes a *s.* direction. The point at which the town begins is called Point Maracaibo; that at the commencement of the gulf is named Point of Arieta, and is situated nearly opposite the point St. Lucia.

There are a great number of houses at Maracaibo built with chalk and sand, and with a great deal of taste; but in spite of the efforts of government, the cheapness of tiles, and the frequency of conflagrations, which often consume entire streets, the people are of opinion that tile roofs render the dwellings so many furnaces, destructive of the inhabitants, and persevere in the custom of covering their best houses with a sort of reed which grows on the banks of the lake, and which the Spaniards call *enéa*. This mixture of tile and thatch gives the town a mean appearance, and puts it in constant danger from fire. The greater part of the houses are indeed entirely built of this thatch and reed, peculiar to the country.

As there are neither fountains, wells, nor rivers, no other water is drunk but that of the lake, the taste of which is not agreeable, although the quality is not bad, except in the strong winds of March and April, which causing an influx of the sea, render the water of the lake so brackish as to be scarcely potable. The poor avoid this inconvenience by making excavations in the rocks, but the water procured by this means is of a bad taste, and very unwholesome. The rich have cisterns in their houses to catch the rain water, and the middling classes keep jars for the same purpose.

3. Population.—According to a census made in 1801, the number of inhabitants was 22,000; but the Spaniards, who about this time fled here from the Spanish part of St. Domingo, from whence they were driven by the black chief Toussaint, increased the population of Maracaibo to 24,000, divided into four classes; the nobles, the wealthy commoners, the slaves, and the enfranchised people.

The noble families are those who have descended from the first conquerors of the country, or from some governors or war officers who have married in the country, or from any other government officer; for an employment under the crown is considered in America an authentic title of nobility. There are more than thirty of these families; and but few of them enjoy a moderate competency: in almost the whole of them misery is so severely felt that the idea of a noble origin is perhaps the truest satisfaction they ever experience. When once a Spaniard falls into poverty, it is for his life. The shame of industry and the love of idleness makes him heroically brave all the horrors of want.

The plebeian whites are Europeans or Creoles. This is the class that lives most comfortably, for it is the only one that works. The slaves are very few, on account of the small importation of blacks; they do not exceed in number 5000.

The enfranchised people are also very few; they follow every trade.

The custom the people of Maracaibo contract from their infancy, of sailing on the lake, gives them an early propensity to navigation. They repair by water in numerous bands to Porto Caballo, La Guaira, and other ports to which trade or amusement may invite them. When war suspends mercantile voyages, these people serve on board corsairs; but whatever side they take, they always sustain the appellation of being as good soldiers as they are sailors. The proximity of the lake renders them also good swimmers and excellent divers.

Those who resist the attractions of a nautical life either establish pens, or watch those of their fathers. Nothing proves more their fitness for this sort of occupation than the immense number of cattle that cover the *savannas* of Maracaibo: the principal ones are those of Jobo, Ancun, Palmores, and Cannades. It should be remarked that there is more merit in keeping cattle in this neighbourhood than in any other of the provinces; for the country being without rivers or marshes, in the dry seasons a number always perish, in spite of the precautions taken in such cases, to drive them towards the places where they can be watered.

But what does yet more honour to this people, is their singular lively tempers, their application to, and progress in literature, in spite of the bad state of public education. Whilst the Jesuits had the charge of instructing the youth, their scholars spoke Latin with uncommon elegance and facility; they understood perfectly rhetoric and the rules of poetry, wrote their own language with remarkable correctness; and in short, were adept in every thing that constitutes and makes the scholar and the gentleman. The expulsion of these learned instructors deprived the youth of every branch of knowledge.

It must be allowed that the inhabitants of Maracaibo have activity, courage, and genius; but there is scarcely any thing else to be said in their favour. They are reproached with a want of sincerity and veracity, and they never think themselves bound by their signatures until they have tried in vain to set them aside in their courts of law. Their reputation for this is so established, that the strangers]

[repairing hither upon business, affirm that it is better to form connections, in affairs of importance, with the ladies than with the men; for they have exclusively that solidity and honour, which every where else are the special perquisites of the male sex.

The women here are, in their youth, patterns of chastity and delicacy, and when married, they make faithful wives and excellent mothers: affection for their husbands, household cares, and the education of their children, are the objects of their solicitude, and their only occupation. Music is almost their sole amusement as well before as after marriage; and the favourite instrument is the harp. Every evening and on feast days, the harmonious sounds of this instrument are to be heard from every house.

The lat. is 10° 30′, the long. *w.* of Paris 74° 6′, and the distance from Caracas is about 140 leagues.]

Maracaibo, a great lake of this same province and kingdom, which took its title from a cacique of this name, who was living at the time of the entrance of the Spaniards. It is about 132 miles long from *n.* to *s.* and 90 wide at the broadest part, though Coleti reduces it to 33. It is formed by many rivers, viz. by the Pamplona or Zulia, the Chama, which flows down from the *sierras* of Merida, and consisting of the melted snows; by the San Pedro, the Motatán, the largest of any, and which rises in the mountain desert of Serrada. On the *w.* it is entered by the Paurate, which flows down from the *sierras* of Ocaña, the Catumbo by three mouths, the Arinas, the Rico de Oro, the Torondoy of salutary waters, the Sucui which descends from the *cordillera* lying behind the river Del Hacha, and the Astillero, celebrated for its rich woods, with many others of less consideration. This fresh-water gulf is navigated by many frigates, *bilanders*, and other vessels; and even the largest might plough through the bottom, if the bar at the entrance would permit. In it are two small islands called, the one De las Palomas, the other De la Vigia. In the high sea-tides the waters of the gulf of Venezuela enter this lake, and then its waters are somewhat brackish. Its first discoverer was Bartholomew Sailler, a German, lieutenant of the General Ambrosio de Alfinger, who entered it in 1529, and who, from having found a number of houses built in the same manner as they are at Venice, gave it the name of Venezuela, a title which was afterwards extended to the whole of the province. At the present day there are not more than four very small settlements, and the beams of timber on which the houses are built are converted, as far as relates to the parts in the water, into stone. At a small distance from the lake dwell the barbarous nations of the Quiriquires, Zaparas, Pocabuyes, Alcoholades, and Bohures or Bobures Indians. It abounds in excellent fish, and especially in *manaties* or marine cows, of an extraordinary size. Near the *e.* shore is an island called De las Borricas, very fertile and delightful, in which are large breeds of cattle. It is four leagues *w.* of the city of Coro.

Maracaibo, Saco de, a bay of the coast of the same province and kingdom, very large and capacious, lying to the right hand of the entrance or mouth of the lake.

MARACANA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; situate on the sea-coast, at the point of Latigioca, one of those points which form the mouth of the arm of the Marañon with the island of Marajo.

MARACAPANA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the coast of the N. sea, and bounded by the province on the *e.* part. It has a good and secure port, and the best of any in that coast, the same having been discovered by Gerónimo de Hortel in 1511. The climate is warm, and the whole territory is very plain and unpeopled. In this place, which takes its name from a cacique, the Indians killed Alonso de Ojeda and six other Spaniards, who fell into an ambush prepared for them by the said cacique.

MARACAPUCU, a river of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil. It runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Marañon or Amazon, where this runs into the sea, between the rivers Anourama and Camaipi.

MARACAPURA, an island of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the territory of the Portuguese, formed by an arm of the river Marañon or Amazon, the same running to form several pools and lakes, and then returning to enter its mother stream.

MARACAPURU, a river of the province and government of La Guayana or Nueva Andalucía, in the Portuguese possessions. It forms a large lake, and enters the Rio Negro.

MARACARO, Punta de, a point on the coast of the province and government of Venezuela, opposite the island of Buen Aire.

MARACAS, a port of the island of Trinidad.

MARACASI, an island of the S. sea, near the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru.

MARACAYU, a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on the

shore of the river Xexuy, between those of Paraná and Paraguay, to the *n. e.* of Villa Rica.

MARACAYU, a *cordillera* of very lofty mountains, of the province and government of Paraguay, which run from *e.* to *w.* on either side of the river Paraná.

MARACU, a river of the kingdom of Brazil, which flows down from the mountains of the Tapuyes Indians, and running from *s.* to *n.* passes through the province and *captainship* of Marañan. Its shores are covered with ill-shaped trees, which form some thick and impenetrable woods. It runs into the sea in the gulf of San Luis de Marañan, in lat. 3° 40′ *s.*

MARACU, a lake of the province and *captainship* of Marañan in the same kingdom. It is formed by the river Marañon.

MARADI, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Marañan in Brazil. It runs *n. n. e.* and enters the Mang.

[MARAGNAN. See MARANAN.]

[MARAGNON. See MARANON.]

MARAGUA, a settlement and *asiento* of the silver mines of the province of Chayanta or Charcas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Moromoma.

MARAGUAZE, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; situate on the *s.* shore of the river of Las Amazonas, between those of Paraná and Paraguay, to the *n. e.* of Villa Rica.

MARAHI. See INAVABU.

MARAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Chincheros.

MARAIS, GRAND, a settlement of New France or Canada in N. America; situate on the *s.* coast of lake Superior.

MARAISAS, a large island of the river Orinoco. It is one of the largest which, at the entrance of this river, form the different channels.

MARAJO, a large island of the river of Las Amazonas or Marañon, also called De Joanes, and Del Sol. On the *n.* it is washed by the waters of the sea, mixed with those of this river, and on its other sides by the river itself, being divided from the continent by a very narrow strait, called Tagipura. To the *n. n. w.* it has two isles, called Caviana and Machiana, and to the *e.* it looks upon the city of Gran Para, on the shore of the Marañon or Amazon.

This island is 28 leagues in circumference, and not 10, as according to Mr. Martiniere, who situates it 12 miles from Para instead of 24. It is about 92 miles wide from *n.* to *s.* and about 142 at its greatest length. It took its name from a nation of barbarian Indians, called Marayos, which word has since been by the Spaniards corrupted into Marajo. Some relate the fable that these Indians have their feet reversed, that is to say, with the heels before. The island is much cultivated, and produces maize, plantains, sugar-canes, and other vegetable productions peculiar to the country in great abundance. The climate is rather hot, but the sea winds are very refreshing.

MARAJO, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Para in Brazil. It runs *n.* between the rivers Arcas and Detreas, and enters the Amazonas opposite the former island of its name.

MARAJON, a settlement of the island of Joanes or Marajo in Brazil; situate on the *e.* coast, on the shore of the arm of the river of Las Amazonas, opposite the city of Gran Pará.

MARAMBAYA, an island situate near the coast of the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeiro in Brazil, to the *e.* of Isla Grande.

MARAMEG, a river of the province and government of Louisiana. It rises from three lakes, runs *n. n. e.* and enters the Mississippi. On its *s.* shore are some rich silver mines, which gave origin to the celebrated plan of the Mississippi, from the mouth of which river it is 1100 miles distant. Mr. de Lochon, who was sent hither by the French India company, in 1719, was the author of the riches of the Mississippi. He did, in fact, find mines of silver, but in such small quantities that they were not worth the trouble of digging; they, however, soon proved to contain no other metal than lead; and, in consequence, Mr. de Lochon, much chagrined and deceived, returned to France. The company attributed the failure of their enterprise to the ignorance of Lochon, sent a Spaniard, a man who had been taken in Pensacola, and who had worked in a mine of New Spain. He, however, succeeded as little as the former; and the same ill success waited upon the exertions of a company of miners, who were sent at the expence of Mr. Renaudiere. These, however, did in time turn even the lead mine to some account.

MARANAN, or MARANHAM, a province and *captainship* of the kingdom of Brazil, which comprehends the island of its name, or of San Luis, and the immediate continent; bounded *e.* by the province of Seara, *n.* by the Brazilian sea, *w.* by the *captainship* of Pará, and *s.* by the country inhabited by the barbarian Indians, especially the nation of the Tapuyes. There are in this province three considerable rivers, besides some others of inferior note; the three are the Itapiennı, Miarim, and Monyi, which empty themselves in the gulf

of Marañan or San Luis. The larger islands are Sipotuba, Santa Ana, and Ygarapatoe, besides that of Marañan or Maranham, in which is the capital. To the *e.* and *w.* of this island are many sand banks formed by the river, which empties itself into the sea in front of it. It is well peopled, and the land lies high, with beautiful hills and mounts, from which flow down streams of limpid waters, which fertilize the *llanuras*. The climate is pleasant and healthy, produces all kinds of grain and fruits, and the crops of maize are gathered twice in the year. The city of San Luis was founded by the French in 1612, and ceded to the Portuguese in the following year, 1613. It is small, but populous, cheerful, rich, and well fortified. It was taken by the Dutch in 1641; but in 1643, recovered by the Portuguese, to whom, at the present day, it belongs. It has a good castle, upon a small eminence, and two other forts, called San Francisco and Santiago; also a large suburb, called San Andres. This city is the head of a bishopric, suffragan to the archbishop of San Salvador of the bay of Todos Santos, erected by the Pontiff Innocent XI. in 1677. The port is of difficult ingress, but is large and secure, and has a good bottom. Lat. 2° 30′ *s.* [See the Captainship Para.]

[Maranan, a large island at the mouth of the noted rivers Miarim, Itapienni, and Monyi, on the *n.* side of the province of Maranhao or Maranham in Brazil. The island is oblong, about 31 miles long, very fertile, and well inhabited. The French, who seized on it in 1612, built a town here, called St. Louis de Maranham, but it is now in the hands of the Portuguese, and is a bishop's see. It is very strong, and has a stout castle built on a rock, towards the sea, which commands a very convenient harbour. The island itself is very difficult of access, by reason of the rapidity of the three rivers which form it; so that vessels must wait for proper winds and seasons to visit it. Besides the town mentioned here, are two smaller ones, viz. St. Andero, on the most *n.* point, and Santiago on the *s.* The natives have about 27 hamlets, each consisting of four large huts, forming a square in the middle; all being built of large timber, and covered from top to bottom with leaves, so that each may contain 200 or 300 persons. The inhabitants are strong and healthy, and live to a great age; bows and arrows are their only weapons, with which they are very dexterous; but they are fierce and cruel, especially to their enemies. The continent, three or four leagues from the island, is inhabited by the Tapoutapares and Tupinambes nations, who are wild and fierce, and divided into 15 or 20 such hamlets as have been described above. Contiguous to these are the territories of Cuma and Gayeta, inhabited by nearly the same sort of people. The capital St. Louis Maranham has a harbour at the mouth of the river St. Mary, on the Atlantic ocean; 492 miles *n. w.* of cape St. Roque. Lat. 2° 30′ *s.* Long. 43° 37′ *w.*]

Maranan, a river of this province and kingdom. It runs in a large stream to the *n.* and enters the sea in a great mouth or bay full of islands.

MARANGANI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tinta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Sicuani.

MARANGUAN, a settlement of Nova Scotia or Arcadia in N. America; situate on the shore and at the innermost part of the bay of Fundy.

MARANLAO, a river of the kingdom of Brazil, which waters the country of the Guayazas Indians. It rises near the town of Minas Generales, runs *n.* and then turning its course to the *w.* enters the Tambo de Oro, and the port of *Fr.* Reynaldo.

MARANON, Amazonas, Orellana, or Solimoes, a river of all the above names, and the largest not only that is known in America, but in the whole world. It is said to rise from the lake Lauricocha, in the province of Tarma, of the kingdom of Peru, in lat. 10° 29′ *s.*; but its most remote source is the river Beni, which rises in the *cordillera* De Acama, about 35 miles from La Paz, in the province of Sicasica. It runs from *n.* to *s.* as far as the province of Yaguarsongo in the kingdom of Quito. From thence it forms the strait of Guaracayo, follows its course from *w.* to *e.* running a distance, from its rising to where it enters the sea, of 1800 leagues. The mouth or entrance of this river is about 180 miles wide; the tide-water ends at Obidos, which is about 400 miles from its mouth. The river at this place is 905 fathoms wide, and the violence with which this river flows is so powerful that it repels the waters of the ocean, and retains its own stream pure and unimpregnated for a distance of 80 leagues within the sea; [a circumstance the more wonderful, in as much as from the above distance of Obidos to its mouth, 400 miles, it has a fall of only four feet.] Innumerable are the rivers which it receives in its long-extended course, but the larger and more considerable are, to the *n.* the Santiago, Morona, Pastaza, Tigre, Napo, Negro, Putumayo, Yupurá, Yaguapiri, Curupatuba, and Yari; and to the *s.* the Guallaga, Ucayale, Cuchivara, Yahuari, Yutay or Yotau, Cayari or Coyari, Madera, Topayos, Tocantines, Xingu, Guanapú, Mujú, and others.

The first who discovered the mouth of this immense river was Vicente Yañez Pinzon, in 1498. It was afterwards reconnoitred, in 1541, by Francisco de Orellana, lieutenant of Gonzalo Pizarro; in 1560, by Pedro de Ursua, by order of Don Andres Hurtado de Mendoza, Marquis of Cañete, viceroy of Peru; in 1602, by the Father Rafael Ferrer, of the abolished order of Jesuits of the province of Quito, and missionary amongst the Cofanes Indians; and in 1616, by order of Don Francisco de Borja, prince of Esquilache, viceroy of Peru; also, in 1725, by Juan de Palacios, in company with the Fathers Domingo Breda and Andres de Toledo, by the command of San Francisco. Besides these, Pedro Texeira, a Portuguese, undertook, in the name of Santiago Raimundo de Noroña, governor of San Luis de Marañan, the farther navigation of this river, arriving by the Napo as far as the port of Payamino, in the province of Moxos. In 1639, Don Gerónimo Fernandez de Cabrera, Count of Chinchon, and viceroy of Peru, sent as far as Pará the Fathers Christóval de Acuña and Andres de Artieda, jesuits of the province of Quito, and also the Father Samuel Fritz, a German, and of the same extinguished company, a great missionary and profound mathematician. He it was that took the most exact observations as far as Pará, in his voyage made in the years 1689 and 1691, and who gave to the world the first geographical chart of the Marañon, made and publised in Quito in 1707. Subsequently to this, another map was published by Don Carlos de la Condamine, of the royal academy of sciences at Paris; he being one of the persons commissioned to make astronomical observations under the equinoctial line. This last map is the most correct, and was made in the voyages he took in the Marañon, in the year 1743 and 1744, although it was much amended and enlarged by another map which had been formed by the Father Juan Magnin, of the aforesaid company, and then missionary of the city of Borja, of the province of Mainas, and an honorary academician of the sciences at Paris.

The shores and innumerable islands of this large river were peopled and inhabited by many barbarous nations of Indians, which have, for the most part, at the present day, either become extinct, or retired to the wilds of the mountains. The name of Amazonas is derived to this river from some warlike women who attacked and opposed the Spaniards on their first arrival, and more especially the discoverer Orellana. Some hold this as fabulous, but others maintain that there not only were, but are at this time, such women as those of whom we speak; and these people recount of them the same stories that are told of the Asiatic Amazons in the Termodonte.

The fact, however, is, that the women here called Amazonas were nothing more than women who assisted their husbands in battle; a practice very prevalent amongst the greater part of the nations of the barbarian Indians. Such was the case when Gonzalo had to encounter women in the kingdom of Tunja, Sebastian de Benalcazar in Popayán, Pedro de Valdivia in Chile, as also other conquerors in different provinces. The Amazonas of the Marañon, of which we treat, and who made front against Orellana, were of the nation of the Omaguas, dwelling in the islands and on the shores of the river. The historians who paint the government and customs of this fictitious race, are nothing but idle dreamers and fabulists, publishing wonders to accredit their voyages and histories.

From the mouth of the river, as far up as the Yavari, on the *s.* shore, and as far as the settlement of Loreto de Los Ticunas on the *n.* including the river itself, and the adjacent territories, the Portuguese possessions are considered at the present day to extend; and from thence upwards is claimed by the crown of Spain. The latter power has founded many settlements of Indians, who have become Christians; as also certain *reducciones*, which form the mission called De Mainas, the same having had its origin, and having since flourished, under the discipline and management of the regulars of the company of Jesuits of the province of Quito, until that this order was supplanted, in 1767, by the president Don Joseph Dibuja, who sent various priests in the place of the former; these banishing the Jesuits from the dominions of the king. Other missionaries were also sent of the religious orders of San Francisco, to the shores of the rivers Manúa, Putumayo, and Caquetá.

The woods of the Marañon are immense; full of tigers, *dantas*, bears, leopards, wild boars, and an infinite variety of venomous snakes and serpents; the most formidable of which are those called *yacumamas*, *saramicues*, *corales*, *exis*, *cascabeles*, *canelas*, *tigrillas*, *buhos*, and *intiyuyus*.

The waters swarm with alligators or crocodiles, fine fish of various kinds, the same being peculiar to the lakes in its vicinities, some sorts exceedingly rare, and especially those called *charapas* or tortoise, the *manati* or sea-cow, the same being called also *pexe-buey* or ox-fish, from its great resemblance to this animal, and which feeds upon grass and suckles its young.

The multitude, variety, and beauty of the birds, are truly striking to foreigners; and amongst the most noted are the *piuries*, *quacamayos*, *loros*, *chiriclases*, *paujies*, *preticadores*, *trompeteros*, mountain fowl, partridges, pheasants, quails, and the rest.

Here are an infinite variety of apes of different figures, and of the most extravagant and ridiculous appearances. The vegetable productions which grow wild, are *cacao*, cinnamon, *bainilla*, *zarzaparilla*, and pines; and those which are in part wild and generally cultivated are coffee, sugar-canes, rice, maize, plantains, *pitajayas*, lemons, limes, oranges, &c. also wax, storax, *capayve*, *caraña*, oil of Maria, copal, and other balsams, resins, and medicinal drugs. The woods are extremely precious, of every kind, colour, and size; such as cedar, red-wood, *(palo-rojo)*, holy wood, *(palo-santo)*, pine, *basla*, and *chonta*, which resembles ebony. The herbs and roots, although they are in very great abundance, are but little known, as are the different coloured mineral earths.

Throughout the whole country washed by this mighty river, from the point or strait of Manseriche to its mouth, there is to be found no kind of stone, gold, or other metal. Its current has great violence and rapidity, and its depth is unfathomable. The swellings and freshes are usually very great; and when these happen, the country is inundated for many leagues, the whole of the islands are covered with water, and are made to change their situation, or new ones are formed by the fresh channels which the river in its boundless impetuosity is accustomed to procure itself.

In the parts called Pongo de Manseriche and Pauxis, its stream is confined in a narrow channel of about three leagues across. The water here is pure and well tasted, but very turbid and thick, owing to the number of trees and pieces of earth which it draws down with it in its course; and these impediments render its navigation here somewhat dangerous to canoes, although not so to the larger vessels, or *piraguas*, of the Portuguese.

This river is navigable from the city of Jaen, in the kingdom of Quito, as far as its entrance into the sea, which is nearly its whole course. The climate of the countries that it irrigates, from the province of Yaguarsongo to its mouth, is hot, moist, and unhealthy, especially on its shores, which have also the disagreeable molestation of musquitoes of a thousand kinds, as well as of many other venomous insects. The history of this river was written and published in a folio volume by the Father Manuel Rodriguez, of the extinguished company of Jesuits.

[The communication between the Spanish colonies on the borders of the river has ever been attended with considerable difficulty and danger, on account of some pirates who infested the S. and N. seas, and intercepted their navigation. The galleons, richly laden with the treasures of Peru, &c. were captured in great numbers by these daring freebooters. Things were in this situation when an account of the successful attempts which had been made to explore the course of the Amazonas reached the court of Madrid, and gave rise to the project of transporting thither, by means of the numerous navigable rivers which flow into it, the riches of New Granada, Popayán, Quito, Peru, and Chile itself. After proceeding down the river, galleons were to be stationed in the harbour of Pará, in order to receive the treasures; and these being joined by the Brazil fleet, it was supposed they might navigate in security in latitudes little known and frequented by these formidable pirates. The revolution, however, which placed the Duke of Braganza on the throne of Portugal, put an end to these important projects. Each of the two nations was then only intent on securing to itself a settlement on that part of the river which best suited its own situation.

Thus while the Spanish missionaries were endeavouring to form a settlement in the country lying between the banks of the Amazonas and of the Napo, as far as the confluence of these rivers, some Jesuit fathers were occupied in performing the same service for the Portuguese government. These indefatigable enthusiasts, patient of toil, of fatigue, and of hardships of every kind, at length succeeded in establishing St. Paul and numerous other villages, about six or seven days journey below St. Ignacio de Pevas, the last of the Spanish settlements in the vicinity of the Amazonas. Had a free intercourse been permitted between these infant states, the greatest advantages would most certainly have accrued to each. In this way the Spanish settlements might have been supplied with many articles from their Portuguese neighbours, which they could not receive from Quito, as they are effectually separated from it by the *cordilleras*. Brazil is besides poor, from being unable to dispose of the overplus of those very commodities which cannot be obtained at Peru. If, therefore, the national antipathies and jealousies subsisting between the courts of Lisbon and Madrid had not led them to prohibit all communication between their settlements in the New World, these two provinces, by an interchange of commodities, by

means of the Napo and the Amazonas, might have attained to a degree of opulence and prosperity which they cannot otherwise enjoy, and which might ultimately have even proved beneficial to the mother countries.]

Catalogue of the barbarous Nations and principal Places of the River Marañon.

Nations.

Abacaris,
Agazos,
Aguanos,
Aguas,
Ahives,
Anamaris,
Apantos,
Aperas,
Apotos,
Aracaries,
Arasas,
Aunalas,
Ayacores,
Aysuares,
Banomas,
Barbudos,
Burais,
Cachiguaras,
Cahuapanas,
Camabos,
Cambas,
Canicuaris,
Carabuyabas,
Caruparabas,
Caumares,
Ceños,
Chamicuros,
Chingacuchascas,
Chipeos,
Cocamas,
Cocamillas,
Cuchiguaros,
Cunivos,
Cunuries,
Curanaris,
Curuzicares,
Guacares,
Guaranacacos,
Guarinumas,
Guayazis,
Gusmagis,
Incuris,
Maraguas,
Marayus,
Mariaves,
Mainas,
Mayorunas,
Omaguas,
Oroquaras,
Ozuanas,
Pacoxas,
Paguaros,
Pandabeques,
Panos,
Papunacas,
Paranos,
Pevas,
Piros,
Punobis,
Quirabas,
Roamainas,
Sapas,
Tagaris,
Tapagazus,
Ticunas,
Tocantines,
Tontones,
Topayos,
Topinambos,
Umuranas,
Urarchais,
Urarinas,
Uspas,
Xeveros,
Xibaros,
Yacaretis,
Yacariguaras,
Yameos,
Iquitos,
Ituccales,
Yurimaguas,
Yurusnies,
Zeunas,
Zimarrones,
Zurinas.

Cities.

Gran Pará,
Nieva,
S. Borja,
Santiago de las Montañas.

Rivers.

Apena,
Apzaga,
Aunala,
Beni,
Bioboma,
Blanco,
Cahuapanas,
Casavatay,
Cayari,
Chamicuros,
Chanussi,
Chillay,
Chipanga,
Chipurana,
Chuchunga,
Chuchivara,
Cunuri,
Curupatuba,
Cussiquina,
Guallaga,
Guanapú,
Hechicero,
Huerari,
Jacuada.
Lorito-yacu,
Madera,
Massa,
Morona,
Muyú,
Nanay,
Napo,
Negro,
Nucaray,
Paracasa,
Paranapitinga or Yaguapiri,
Paranaiba,
Pastanza,
Piguena or Tigre,
Potro,
Purús,
Putumayo or Iza,
Santiago,
Sciquitá,
Tocantines,
Topayos,
Trompetas,
Ubay,
Ucayale,
Unghi-yacu,
Urubuquara,
Xingú,
Yaguapiri,
Yari,
Yavari,
Yotau or Yutay,
Yupurá,
Yurubesa.

Lakes.

Arabanate,
Cocama,
Laguna,
Mahuati,
Marahi,
Nachego,
Paríme,
Rimachuma,
Turatini,

Islands.

Caviana,
Machiana,
Marajo,
Solitaria.

Straits.

Bragas,
Cumbinamá,
Evirathoa,
Manseriche,
Pauxis,

MARAPA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; situate between two small rivers which enter the Choromoros. It is *s.* of the city of Tucumán.

MARAPOU, a fall of the river Aprouack, in the province of Guayana. It is near a quarter of a league long, and very dangerous for canoes. This part is inhabited by Nouragues Indians.

MARAQUA, a part of the same river and province as is the former fall, being the place where the canoes arrive, and can proceed no farther, owing to a stoppage in the river, occasioned by large trees. It is consequently and of necessity a place for disembarking.

MARAQUIN, a small river of the province and

colony of Surinam, in the part of Guayana possessed by the Dutch. It is one of those which enter the Cuyuni by the *n.* side.

MARARA, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía, which enters the Arui by the *e.* side.

MARAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Urubamba in Peru; in the district of which, at half a league's distance, is a sanctuary of Nuestra Señora, with the title of La Asuncion, on a plain much exposed to the air; where is recorded the prodigy of the Blessed Virgin having appeared to a little lame Indian girl, who invoked her, and who was cured; and the image of the Holy Virgin has ever since remained engraven on the wall.

MARASMA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate near the coast, in the bay formed by cape Codera, on the *e.*

MARATICA, a river in the province of Guayana, in the part possessed by the Dutch.

MARAVATIO, an *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of the province and bishopric of Mechoacán in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, very fertile, and one of the most populous, being full of estates and sugar-mills, especially in two spacious valleys of upwards of 12 leagues in length. It abounds in mines of copper, and this metal is worked by the natives to tolerable profit. In the part called Parúa is a fountain, with this peculiarity, namely, that wood put into its water sinks to the bottom, and that upon its surface grows a thick petrified crust, which continues enlarging and growing thicker. These bezar-stones have a great diaphoretic virtue, and are much esteemed throughout the whole kingdom, according to the relation of Don Joseph Villaseñor, in his "Teatro Americano." In the fields of this jurisdiction grows the herb *dictamo real*, and the stags who feed upon it have bezar-stones found in their intestines, the same being the case in some parts of Peru. The district, the capital of which is of the same name, consists of the following settlements:

S. Miguel el Alto,	Yrimbo,
Tupataro,	Cenguyo,
Tarimangacho,	Epungueo,
Tungareo,	Apozo,
Taximaroa,	Zingareo,
S. Lorenzo,	Tuxpán,
S. Mateo,	Xungapéo,
S. Lucas,	Tziraguato,
S. Bartolomé,	Turandéo,
S. Pedro,	Guanimoro,
S. Sebastian,	Zitaquaro,
Tinguinéo,	S. Bartolome, 2,
Cotapeque,	S. Francisco,
Chichimequilla,	Tuzantla,
Nadio,	Tiripitio,
Apacéo,	Juzantla,
S. Felipe,	Tiquicheo,
S. Mateo del Rincon,	Copandaro,
	Susupuato.

The capital of this jurisdiction is of the same name, and is situate on the shore of a large river which comes from the city of Lerma, and runs to that of Guadalaxara in Nueva Galicia. On the *e.* and *n.* it is bounded by the *real* of the mines of Tlapujagua, but being six leagues distant from the same. Its climate inclines rather to cold than temperate, and it is much subject to high winds, which make the country very cold and disagreeable. It is inhabited by 195 families of Indians, 75 of Spaniards, and 90 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes. It is in lat. 19° 25′ *n.* and long. 100° 3′.

MARAVIA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It runs from *n.* to *s. s. w.* and enters the Rio Negro before this is joined by the first arm thrown out by the abundant stream of the Parime.

MARAVIA, a lake of this province and country, formed by a channel or arm of the river Guatuma, between this and the channel of the lake Jamenda, which runs to join the Marañon.

MARAVINI, a large and abundant river of the province of Guayana, in the Dutch possessions, and in the colony of Surinam. It runs *n.* and enters the sea near the Wiamia. At its mouth or entrance the Dutch have formed a guard for the security of their possessions.

MARAYO, a river of the province and government of La Trinidad. It rises from a lake on the *e.* coast, runs *s.* and enters the sea, forming a good port.

MARBELLA, a town of the province and government of the Rio de Hacha in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the sea-coast, to the *e.* of the capital.

MARBLE Fort, a fort in the province of Connecticut; one of those of New England; situate near the coast, between the forts of Corkam and New Boston.

[MARBLEHEAD, a port of entry and post-town in Essex county, Massachusetts, four miles *s. e.* of Salem, 13 *n. e.* of Boston; containing one Episcopal and two Congregational churches, and 5661 inhabitants. The harbour lies in front of the town *s. e.* extending from *s. w.* to *n. e.* about one mile and a half in length, and half a mile broad.

It is formed by Marblehead neck on the *s.* and *e.* and is protected by a sea-wall, which before its late repairs was in imminent danger of giving way, to the great detriment, if not ruin of the port. A battery and citadel were erected here in 1795, for the defence of the place, by order of congress. The bank fishery employs the principal attention of the inhabitants, and more is done of this business, in this place, than in any other in the state. The exports of the year 1794 amounted to 184,532 dollars. Marblehead was incorporated in 1649, and lies in lat. 42° 27′ *n.* Long. 70° 50′ *w.*]

[Marble Town, a township in Ulster county, New York; situated on the *w.* side of Hudson's river, and some distance from it; eight miles *s. w.* by *s.* of Esopus, and near 68 *n.* of New York city. It contains 2190 inhabitants, including 374 slaves. By the state census of 1796, 374 of the inhabitants are electors.]

[MARC, St. See Mark.]

MARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guailas in Peru.

MARCABAL, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamachuco, in the same kingdom as the former; one of the four principal districts of the curacy of Estancias.

MARCACONGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanchi, in the same kingdom as the former; annexed to the curacy of Sangarara.

MARCAGUASI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Abancay, in the same kingdom as the former; 17 leagues from the city of Cuzco.

MARCAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huariaca.

MARCAPATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanchi in Peru; situate on the further side of the *cordillera* of Villcanota.

MARCAUILLA, an ancient province of the kingdom of Peru; part of the Huanca nation, and one of the three divisions into which this nation was separated by the Inca Capac Yupangui, when he conquered it by mild and insidious words; giving to the other two parts the names of Xauxa and Llacsapallanca; he further ordered, that they might in future be readily distinguished, that each of them should wear upon their heads an ornament of a distinct colour.

[MARCELLUS, a military township in Onondago county, New York; situated on Skaneatetes lake, 11 miles *w.* of Onondago castle. Marcellus, as incorporated in 1794, comprehends also the township of Camillus, part of the Onondago reservation, and part of the reserved lands lying *s. w.* of the Salt lake. In 1796, 65 of its inhabitants were electors.]

MARCELO, S. a settlement of the province and government of Sonora; situate on the bank of a river.

MARCHAN, or Suta, as it was called in the time of the Indians, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of an healthy, benign, and pleasant climate, and its territory is very fruitful and cheerful. It is 14 leagues from the city of Tunja, and eight from the settlement of Chiquinquira.

MARCIAL, S. a settlement and *real* of the silver mines of the province of Ostimuri in N. America. It is 28 leagues *n. n. w.* one fourth to the *n.* of the *real* of Rio Chico.

MARCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Guamantanga.

MARCOS, S. a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tlacotepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca, in Nueva España. It contains 43 families of Indians, and is three leagues from its head settlement.

Marcos, S. another, of the head settlement of Ahuacatlán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlán, in the same kingdom; one league distant from its head settlement.

Marcos, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuiceo in the same kingdom; situate on the shore of the lake. It contains 22 families of Indians, and lies a league and an half to the *s.* of its capital.

Marcos, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Amaqueca, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula, in the same kingdom; situate in a *llanura* at the foot of a mountain, having to the *w.* a great lake of sweet water, but totally void of fish. This settlement contains 35 families of Indians, and is three leagues to the *e.* of its head settlement.

Marcos, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Tlacolula, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa, in the same kingdom; one league to the *s. w.* of the same head settlement.

Marcos, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in Peru.

Marcos, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in the same kingdom.

Marcos, S. another, of the province and government of Antioquía in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in the *sierras* of Guamaco, on the bank of a river.

Marcos, S. another, of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; situate in the territory of the Apaches Indians, on the shore of a river between the settlements of Rosario and of San Salvador.

Marcos, S. another settlement, which is a parish of the French, in the part which they possess in the island of St. Domingo; situate on the coast of the *w.* head, and of the bay of its name. See Mark, St.

Marcos, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito.

Marcos, S. another, of the province and government of Florida in N. America; situate on the coast, with a good fort for its defence.

Marcos, S. another settlement, of the province and government of Paraguay; situate *s.* of the city of La Asuncion, where there is a fort and garrison for its defence.

Marcos, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Izatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of this name, in Nueva España.

Marcos, S. another settlement and *real* of the mines of the province of Ostimuri in Nueva España. It is 19 leagues to the *n.* of the *real* of Rio Chico.

Marcos, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Guanta in Peru.

Marcos, S. a cape or point of land on the coast of the gulf of California or Mar Roxo de Cortés; one of the two which form the bay of Concepcion, to the *e.* of the cape of Las Virgines.

Marcos, S. another cape, of the coast of the island of St. Domingo; one of those which form the bay of its name.

Marcos, S. some lakes of salt water, on the coast of the province of Cinaloa.

Marcos, S. a bay on the *w.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, in the French possessions, between the cape of its name and the Morro del Diablo.

Marcos, S. a river of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España.

Marcos, S. another river of Nueva España, which rises near the settlement of Tulanzinco, and running *s.* divides the jurisdictions of the *alcaldías mayores* of Papantla and Guauchinango, and enters into the sea at the bar of Corazones.

[Marcos, S. See Mark, St.]

[MARCUS Hook, a town in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the *w.* side of Delaware river, 20 miles below Philadelphia. It contains about 30 families. Here are two rows of piers, or long wharfs, to defend vessels from the driving of ice in winter.]

MARDAY. See Santa Monica.

MARECHAL, a point of the *s.* coast of the French possessions in the island of St. Domingo, between cape Jaquemél and the point of Belle Roche.

[MARECHITES Indians inhabit the banks of the river St. John, and around Passamaquoddy bay. They are estimated at 140 fighting men.]

MAREGUARE, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía. It rises near the river Adavaquina, runs parallel with it to the *e.* and enters the sources of the river Caura.

MARET, Islands of, near the coast of French Guayana and Cayenne island, opposite the island of Mont du Pont.

MARFIL, a large settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Guanajuato in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán, and kingdom of Nueva España. It contains 1500 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and some Indians, and is five leagues from its capital.

[MARGALLAWAY, a river which rises in the district of Maine, and crosses the New Hampshire line between lake Umbagog and a mountain on the *n.* and runs *s. w.* to Amariscoggin river. Its mouth is 10 rods wide.]

[MARGARET'S Bay, St. a port on the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia, between Prospect harbour and Mahone bay; from which last it is separated by a promontory, on which is the high land of Aspotagoen.]

[Margaret's Islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, were discovered by Captain James Magee, in the ship Margaret of Boston, in his voyage from Kamschatka in 1780. Their latitude is 27° 40′ *n.* Long. 145° 40′.]

[MARGARETTSVILLE, a village in Washington county, Maryland, about 10 miles *s.* by *e.* of Elizabeth town, and six *n. e.* of William's port.]

MARGARITA, an island of the N. sea; one of the Less Antilles, opposite the coast of Nueva Andalucía, and divided from the same by an arm of the sea eight leagues wide. This island was discovered by Christopher Columbus in his third voyage, in 1498. Marcelo de Villalobos, to whom and to whose heirs it was granted by the Emperor Charles V. in 1524, peopled it in the following year, founding a city, and shortly afterwards a fort for its defence. The town was, however, attacked and destroyed by the Dutch in 1662, and since that time the splendour and riches which were acquired to it from its pearl fisheries have much diminished. A pearl was found here which was carried to the king, and which was valued at 100,000 dollars.

This island is 38 miles long from *e.* to *w.* 18 wide. It is very fertile, and abounds in good pastures for breeding cattle; but it has no fresh water, and this article has always been supplied from the continent. This evil, together with the aforesaid plunder of the pirates, induced many of its inhatants to pass over and establish themselves on the mainland. [According to Depons, its present population may be estimated at 14,000 souls.] The commerce carried on in *cacao*, tallow, and hides, and now and then, some pearls, is altogether trifling.

[Instead of a vegetative earth, the upper stratum, of nearly a foot deep in this island, is composed of sand, mixed with a rotten cellular marine plant. A little cotton, and a quantity of sugar hardly sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants, composes the whole produce of the island. The place however by its local position can excite the envy of every commercial and maritime nation; for, being separated from the mainland of Tierra Firme by a channel of only eight leagues wide, and lying in the direction of the prevailing winds, it might become, under a government which would allow a free trade, the magazine of Cumaná, Barcelona, Caracas, La Guaira, and of all the cities in the interior. The island of La Trinidad, which is much less favourably situated for the purpose, affords the Spanish contraband trade all the necessary support and accommodation, and by this channel is sold an incredible quantity of merchandise. There would be no other place of export but Guayana, if the *e.* part of Tierra Firme found at this island, free of navigation and near at hand, those things which it is now obliged to buy at places more distant. There are other no less important advantages attached to this island. The channel which separates it from Tierra Firme has, in the middle, the island of Coche, which makes a passage between it and Margerita of but two leagues broad, through which the navigator must indispensably pass. Every ship coming from Europe to Cumaná, Barcelona, and even to La Guaira, is obliged to sail along the *s.* side of La Margarita. If the island were therefore in possession of the enemies of Spain, the commerce with Europe, and the communication with the neighbouring islands, would be the more easily intercepted, as the vessels that would endeavour to avoid the channel would be taken by the cruizers, which would find arsenals in Magarita. An enterprising enemy would find also in the situation of Margarita, the means of easily directing his military expeditions against whatever part of Tierra Firme he might wish to invade.

Spain is therefore induced to keep possession of the island, not because she can draw any positive advantage from it, but from the mischief it might do her, were it to pass under the power of another government; and for this reason every possible means are taken, in time of war, to protect it.

On the whole coast of the island there are but three ports. The principal one is that of Pampatar, to the *e. s. e.*; the second, called Pueblo de la Mar, lies a league to leeward of this; and the third is on the *n.* side, and is called for that reason Pueblo del Norte, *i. e.* North village. In each of these ports there is a village, the most important of which is that of Pampatar, where all the fortifications thought necessary for defence have been built.

The capital is the town of Asuncion; situated nearly in the centre of the island. There are three villages which bear the names of the valleys where they are built, viz. the Valley of St. John, Margarita, and De los Robles, or of the Oaks. The population is 14,000, of which there are 5500 whites, 2000 Indians, and 6500 slaves and free people. There is scarcely any part of the island cultivated, the industry of the people being directed towards the fisheries at the island of Coche, in the middle of the channel. The fishermen are the Indians of Margarita, who are obliged to transport themselves to Coche, and fish there during three months of the year, for the pitiful salary of one real a day, and the miserable and only food of bread made of maize. In 1803, the fisheries were conducted by five individuals of Margarita: they yield a great quantity of tortoises and fish, which is salted and sold for the consumption of the continent and the neighbouring islands.

They manufacture at Margarita cotton hammocks, of a better fabric than those made at other places. They make also cotton stockings of an extremely fine quality; but they are too dear to be used save but by the rich. The island abounds in paroquets and other curious birds. The poor raise poultry, and sell their turkey-cocks and fowls to the foreign islands. The check against smuggling being less active here than in other places, individuals procure mules from Tierra Firme, under the mask of their being for their own use, and clandestinely export them for the foreign colonies.

In 1804, there was no other mercantile firm in this island than that of the eldest brother of D. Francisco Maneyro. It is 127 miles to the *w.* of the island of La Trinidad, and 25 from the city of Cumaná in Tierra Firme; in lat. 11° *n.* and long. 64° 9′ *w.*]

MARGARITA, a settlement of the head settle-

ment of the district of Coatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa, in Nueva España; situate at the top of a mountain. It contains 25 families of Indians, who live by the commerce they carry on in cotton, and the seeds and fruits that they cultivate. It is three leagues *e.* by *n.* of its head settlement.

MARGARITA, another, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca, in the same kingdom as the former. It contains 55 families of Indians, who serve as labourers in the estates of its district. It is little more than a league from its head settlement, of the district of San Salvador el Seco.

MARGARITA, another, of the province of Barcelona and government of Cumaná; situate on the shore of the river Unare, and on the skirt of the *serranía*.

MARGARITA, a river of New Britain or land of Labrador in N. America. It runs *s.* forming various lakes or pools in its course, and afterwards enters the river St. Lawrence.

MARGARITA, a bay on the coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia, to the *s.* between the island Verde and the point Blanc.

MARGARITA, another bay, on the *w.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, at the entrance of the strait of Belleisle, by the gulf of St. Lawrence.

MARGARITA, another bay. See HOCKHOCKEN.

MARGASTA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, of the jurisdiction of Santiago del Estero; situate on the shore of the river Dulce.

MARGOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Baños in the province of Guamalies. It is situate on the shore of the lake Lauricocha.

MARGOT, a settlement and parish of the French, in their possessions in the island of St. Domingo; situate on the *n.* coast, and at the point of its name. It has a good though small port; and this it was that induced the French to establish themselves here under the guidance of Mr. Ogerton, the governor of Tortuga, in 1660. There is in this port a small isle, which may be about half a league in circumference, and upon it are some houses. This settlement is seven leagues from Tortuga, and has been the ordinary refuge for pirates.

[MARGOT. The river and heights of Margot are on the *e.* side of the Mississippi. The river has a *w.* course, and is said to be navigable for batteaux a number of miles. The ground below its junction with the Mississippi, in lat. 35° 28′ *n.* affords a commanding, airy, pleasant, and extensive situation for settlements; the soil is remarkably fertile. About three miles below this the French built Assumption fort in 1736, when at war with the Chickasaws, but the year after it was demolished, when a peace was concluded. It is 44 miles from the river St. Francis, and 109 from the Arkansa river.]

MARGOT, a port of this island, on the *n.* coast, between the Prison of Ogeron and the river of Limbo.

MARGOT, a point of land or cape of the same island and coast, between those of Feste and Belle-Roche.

MARIA, a town of the province and government of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded by Pedro de Heredia in 1534, in a spacious and fertile *llanura*. It abounds in *cacao* of an excellent quality, and also in cattle; is of an hot, moist, and unhealthy temperature; and is, at the present day, reduced to a miserable village. It has been rendered famous by a kind of resin, which is taken from the trees in its district, of the name of Azeyte de Maria, the same being highly esteemed in all parts for its medicinal virtue in strengthening the stomach. It is 32 leagues from Cartagena.

MARIA, a settlement of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas, of the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Guallaga, and founded by the Father Raimundo de Santa Cruz, in 1638. It is a *reduccion* of Cocamas Indians, and the third settlement that was made.

MARIA. See MARIE, Cape DAME.

[MARIA. See ST. MARY.]

MARIA, SANTA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tamazunchale, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles, in Nueva España; annexed to the settlement of Talacún. It is a population of Pames Indians, who live in a state of gentilism, and frequently retire to the *sierra*, abandoning the settlement. At the end of the last century, (1700), the missionaries of San Francisco resided here; but upon an insurrection of the Indians, at the instigation of a certain Mulatto, the church was set fire to and burnt to the ground. The territory of this settlement produces maize, French beans, and some fruits.

MARIA, SANTA, another settlement, in the same head settlement, *alcaldía*, and kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Tamapasquin, and one league distant from its head settlement.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the head settlement of the district of Santa Ana, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec, in the same kingdom; situate at the foot of some elevated rocks, in the place called La

Goleta. It contains 67 families of Indians, who live by the commerce of cotton manufactures. It is annexed to the curacy of Amatepec, and is seven leagues to the *w.* of its head settlement.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the head settlement of the district of Tlachicomula, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca, in the same kingdom; situate on the shore of the great lake of Alchichica, which extends so far that it reaches the bounds of the settlement of Perote, of the jurisdiction of Xalapa; thus spreading itself over a distance of 20 leagues. This settlement contains 60 families of Indians, and is half a league from its head settlement.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the head settlement of the district of Arantzán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 66 families of Indians, who live by cultivating seeds, cutting wood, fabricating delft and saddle-trees.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the head settlement of the district of Nopaluca, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca, in Nueva España. It contains only 17 families of Indians.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the head settlement of the district of Acahuatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan, in the same kingdom, distant somewhat more than a league from its head settlement.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in the same kingdom. It is of a cold temperature, contains 210 families of Indians, and is one league to the *s.* of the Metlatono.

MARIA, SANTA, another, which is a small ward of the head settlement of the district of Mistepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Juxtlahuaca, in the same kingdom.

MARIA, SANTA, another, also a small settlement, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango, in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Tlacuilotepéc.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the head settlement of the district of Huahutla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlan, in the same kingdom. It contains 70 families of Indians, and in its vicinity are two small wards, in which are 110 other families. One of these is distant a league, and the other half a league *n.* of their head settlement.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the head settlement of the district of Tepacaltepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nejapa, in the same kingdom; situate at the top of a mountain. It contains 58 families of Indians, and is four leagues from its head settlement.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the head settlement of the district of Pinotepa, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xixayán, in the same kingdom. It contains 54 families of Indians, who employ themselves in the cultivation of cochineal, tobacco, and seeds. It is five leagues *n. w.* of its head settlement.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tequepexpa in the same kingdom. It is of a cold temperature, contains 36 families of Indians, and is five leagues to the *n.* of its capital.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Juchipila in the same kingdom. Eight leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Colotlán in the same kingdom. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues to the *n.* of its head settlement.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco in the same kingdom; situate at the foot of a lofty mountain, and at the distance of somewhat more than a league from its capital.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the head settlement of the district of Papalotipác, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlán, in the same kingdom. It contains 23 families of Indians, employed in cultivating cochineal, cotton, and preparing saltpetre.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco in the same kingdom, distinct from the other that we have mentioned, and at some distance from it.

MARIA, SANTA, another, which is a small ward of the head settlement of the district of Ocuila, and of the same *alcaldía mayor* and kingdom as the former.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Octupán in the same kingdom.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the head settlement of the district of Tlacotepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca, in the same kingdom. It contains 40 families of Indians, and is three leagues from its head settlement.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacapula in the kingdom of Guatemala.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the missions that are held by the religious order of San Francisco, in the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guadalcazar, of the kingdom and bishopric of Mechoacán. It is six leagues to the *e.* of Santa Clara.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Natá, in the province and government of Tierra Firme; situate on the shore of a small river, which disembogues itself into the S. sea, and has the same name.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the province and

government of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the lake and of the river Chicama, to the *s.* of the lake.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the province and government of Cumaná; situate on the shore of the river Arén, in its head settlement, to the *s.* of the city of Cariaco.

MARIA, SANTA, another settlement and parish, of the French, in the island of Martinique, a curacy of the monks of the order of St. Domingo; situate on the *n. e.* coast, between the bay of San Jacques or Santiago, and the small island of La Haye.

MARIA, SANTA, another settlement, which is a parish and head of a district of the island of Jamaica, in the *n.* part.

MARIA, SANTA, another, which is the parish and head settlement of the district of the French, in the island of Guadalupe; situate on the *e.* coast, on the shore of the Abra de Goayabes or Guayabes.

MARIA, SANTA, another, with the surname of Ucayala, of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito; founded in 1670 by the Father Lorenzo Luzero, of the extinguished company of Jesuits, on the shore of the river Marañon, opposite to the city of San Francisco de Borja.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of San Miguel el Grande, in the kingdom and bishopric of Mechoacán.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the island of Cuba; situate on the *n.* coast.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala.

MARIA, SANTA, another, with the surname of Miguel, in the province and government of Cartagena, and Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the Rio Grande de la Magdalena.

[MARIA, SANTA, DE FE, a settlement of Indians, of the province and government of Paraguay; situate on a branch of the Tubiquany Guaze, in lat. 26° 48′ 12″, and long. 56° 58′ 54″ *w.*]

MARIA, SANTA, another, with the surname of La Mayor, of the missions that were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits in the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the shore of a small river, running *s.* into the Uruguay, between the settlements of La Concepcion and San Francisco Xavier. [Lat. 28° 7′ *s.* Long. 55° 54′ *w.*]

MARIA, SANTA, a town of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme, founded on account of the rich gold mines that had been discovered in its district. It abounds in seeds and swine. It is situate in the most interior part of the gulf of San Miguel, near the coast of the S. sea, and at the entrance of the river Tuira. In 1680, it was pillaged by the pirates Bartholomew Charps, John Guarlem, and Edward Bolmen; when they destroyed the fort which had been built for the defence of the mines and of the town.

MARIA, SANTA, another town, of the district of Puchacay in the *corregimiento* of Itata, and kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river Heuda, near that of Itata and the sea-coast.

MARIA, SANTA, a river of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of the *n.* coast, and enters the Bayano.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the *e.* part, and enters that of La Portuguesa.

MARIA, SANTA, another, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Portoseguro in Brazil. It rises at the foot of the Cerro Frio, near the coast, runs *n.-n. w.* and enters the river of Piedras.

MARIA, SANTA, another small river, of Nova Scotia or Acadia in N. America. It runs *e.* near the coast, turns *s.* and enters the sea in the port of Frankland.

MARIA, SANTA, a bay on the coast of the province of Cinaloa, of the gulf of California or Mar Roxo de Cortés, between the rivers Cinaloa and Del Fuerte.

MARIA, SANTA, another, on the *w.* coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia, between Long island and Horn bank.

MARIA, SANTA, another, on the *s.* coast of the island of Newfoundland.

MARIA, SANTA, a port of the province of Cinaloa.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the island of Curanzo, in the *s.* coast, opposite the coast of Tierra Firme.

MARIA, SANTA, another, of the *n.* coast of the island of Jamaica.

MARIA, SANTA, a lake of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, being formed by an arm of the river Portuguesa.

MARIA, SANTA, a cape or point of land, called De Doña Maria, at the *w.* head and extremity of the island of St. Domingo, in the French possessions. It lies between the points of Las Ballenas and Geringa.

MARIA, SANTA, another, on the coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia; one of those which form the entrance of the bay of All Islands.

MARIA, SANTA, another, on the *s.* coast of the

island of Newfoundland, between the bay of its name and that of Plaisance.

MARIA, SANTA, another, which is the extremity of the coast of Brazil, and one of those which form the entrance or mouth of the river La Plata.

MARIA, SANTA, an island situate near the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeiro, between the city of this name and the Punta Negra.

MARIA, SANTA, another island, also situate near the coast, of the kingdom of Chile, opposite the heights of Villagran.

MARIA, SANTA, a fall of the waste-water of the lake Superior in New France or Canada, at the entrance of the Huron.

[MARIAGALANTE. See MARIGALANTE.]

MARIANA, a town of the kingdom of Brazil; situate between the sources of the rivers Doce or Dulce, and the San Francisco, to the *e.* and very near to Villa Rica.

MARIANA, a port of the *n.* coast of the island of Cuba, between the bay of Honda and the Havana.

MARIANA, a point of land or cape of the coast of the S. sea, in the district of Barbacoas, and province and government of Choco, where begin the mouths of the river Patia.

[MARIANNA was the name given to the district granted by the Plymouth Council to Captain John Mason in 1621. It extended from the river Naumkeag, now Salem, round cape Ann, to Merrimack river, and from the sea to the heads of these rivers, with the islands lying within two miles of the coast.]

MARIARA, a large, fertile, and beautiful valley of the province and government of Venezuela, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

MARIAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamalies in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Baños.

MARIAS, TRES, so many rocks or small isles, near the *n.* coast of Caico Grande or Del Norte.

MARIAURES, a barbarous and warlike nation of Indians, who inhabit the woods on the *e.* shore of the river Yetau. It is not well known.

MARIBANI, a river of the province and government of La Guayana. It runs *s.* and enters the Orinoco.

MARIBISCA, an ancient province of Peru, separated from that of Xauxa by Huana Capac, thirteenth emperor of the Incas. It is thinly peopled, since its climate is very severe. The Indians, who live in it, are descendants of the ancient nation of Los Guanchos.

MARICANA, a small island near the coast of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil. On its coasts a great fishery is carried on.

MARICHES, a nation of Indians, who gave name to a province comprehended at the present day in that of Venezuela, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It was bounded, at the time of the arrival of the Spaniards, by the valley of San Francisco on the *w.* and covered an extent of 10 leagues in length. The territory is rough, broken, and full of *serranías;* but the temperature is mild, and it was formerly thickly peopled with Indians. It was discovered by Diego de Losada in 1567; at present it is destroyed, without a population, and preserves nothing but the name of what it was.

MARICITANAS, SAN JOSEPH DE LOS, a fort of the province and government of Rio Negro; situate on the shore of the Rio Negro, about 47 miles from S. Carlos Fte. Espintiol, in lat. 1° 7′ *n.* and long. 67° 27′ *w.*

[MARIE, Cape DAME, the *w.* point of the island of St. Domingo, which with cape St. Nicholas, forms the entrance of the bay of Leogane. Lat. 18° 37′ *n.* Long. 74° 27′ 30″ *w.* The town of this name, situated on the cape, is on the *n.* westernmost part of the *s.* peninsula, 17 miles *w.* of Jeremie, and 20 *w.* of Port au Prince. The towns and villages, along the *n.* coast of the peninsula, and in the bay or bite of Leogane, between the cape and Port au Prince, are Petit Trou, Anse a Veau, Maragoane, Petite Goave, Grand Goave, &c.]

[MARIE, Straits of, connect lakes Superior and Huron, which will permit boats to pass, but not larger vessels. Near the upper end of these straits, which are 40 miles long, is a rapid which (though it is impossible for canoes to ascend) may be navigated by boats without danger, when conducted by able pilots. The straits afford one of the most pleasing prospects in the world. On the left, leading to lake Superior, may be seen many beautiful little islands that extend a considerable way before you; and on the right an agreeable succession of small points of land which project a little way into the water, and contribute with the islands to render it delightful.]

[MARIEL, Port, a harbour on the *n.* side of the island of Cuba, which will admit frigates of 30 guns.]

MARIEL, Bay of, on the coast of the island of Cuba, on the *n.* side, between that of Mosquitos and Dominica.

MARIEN, a kingdom of the island of St. Domingo, before that it was discovered by the Spaniards, and one of the four into which the island

was divided by the Indians. It comprehended the whole *n.* coast, from the *w.* extremity of the island, in which is the cape San Nicolas, as far as the river Yaqué, known to-day by the name of Monte Christi, as also all the part of La Vega Real, called to-day cape Frances or French cape; and in this part it was that stood the chief town, the same being the residence of the *goacanarico* or Indian king, whose name the Spaniards abbreviated into *goarico*, a title by which he is at present known. The bishop Don *Fr.* Bartolomé de las Casas, says that this kingdom of Marien was larger and more fertile than that of Portugal.

[MARIETTA, a post-town and settlement of the N. W. Territory; situated on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Muskingum. The Campus Martius in this town is an elevated public square, founded by the Ohio company in the year 1788. The fortification is all of hewn timber, and for appearance, convenience, and defence, of superior excellence. It is more than 30 feet above the high banks of the Muskingum, and only 159 yards distant from that river, with a beautiful natural glacis in front. The town consists of 1000 house-lots of 90 by 180 feet; the spacious streets intersect each other at right angles, and there are necessary squares reserved for use, pleasure, and ornament. There are but few houses yet erected. It is 12 miles above Bel-Pre, 59 *s. w.* of Wheeling, 104 *s. w.* of Pittsburg, 159 *n. e.* of Lexington in Kentucky, and 300 *w.* by *s.* of Philadelphia. In lat. 39° 16′ *n.* Long. 81° 37′ *w.*]

MARIGALANTE, an island of the N. sea, one of the Less Antilles, between Guadalupe to the *w. n. w.* and Dominica to the *s.* It was thus named by Christopher Columbus, who discovered it in 1493; this being the name of the vessel in which he was sailing; and he sent an officer on shore to take possession of it in the name of the king of Spain. It is so covered with wood, as to appear nothing but a large forest. The French established themselves here in 1648, and built a fort for their defence; but the town was twice sacked and destroyed by the Dutch; by the English in 1691, and again in 1765; but they restored it afterwards to the French in the following year, 1766.

[It again fell into the hands of the English in the present war, together with the rest of the French colonies.] The climate of this island is pleasant, and the soil, if cultivated, would be excellent. As it is, however, it produces a sufficient quantity of tobacco, cotton, indigo, and sugar-cane.

[Marigalante lies 11 miles *s. e.* of Guadaloupe: about half its surface is barren mountains. There are only two parishes, the principal at the *s.* defended by a fort called Basseterre. It is indifferently watered, but produces 800,000lb. of coffee, 100,000lb. of cotton, and 1,000,000lb. of sugar. Lat. 15° 56′ *n.* Long. 61° 19′ *w.*

The official value of the imports and exports of Marigalante were, in

	Imports.	*Exports.*
1810,	£.7832,	Nil.

And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain were, in

	Coffee.		Sugar.		Rum.	Cotton Wool.
	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Galls.	Lbs.
1809,	—	—	—	—	—	—
1810,	—	1491	—	1322	—	1810

The capital is Santa Ana, where resides a judge nominated by the king, and who is also the governor. It is ill supplied with fresh water; and exposed, as are all the other islands, to furious hurricanes.]

MARIGOT, a settlement and parish of the island of Martinique; situate on the *n. e.* coast, between the river and bay called Carpenter and the river Mace.

MARIGOT, a bay of the island of St. Christopher; one of the Antilles; serving as a port to the capital of this island.

[MARIGUENU, a mountain in the kingdom of Chile, on the Araucanian frontiers; famous for the defeats of the Spaniards; for account of which, see Index to additional History, &c. of CHILE, Chap. IV.]

MARIGUITAR, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná; situate on the shore of the coast of the gulf of Cariaco, to the *n.* of the city of Cumanagoto.

MARILEB, a settlement of Indians, of the province and government of Valdivia in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river Valdivia.

MARIMAN, a settlement of Indians, of the same province and kingdom as the former.

MARIMARUTA, or MARIMAROTA, as some call it, an ugly rock on the shore of the river Orinoco, but of singular feature and character. It is more than six miles in circumference, and is of one entire piece, covered with wild trees, and having only one difficult ascent on its *e.* side, the which it is necessary to climb bare-footed. It is 126 fathoms in perpendicular height. The plain is more than 40 paces long and 80 wide, and is elevated 14 yards above the level of the sea. The Jesuits, the missionaries of the Orinoco, built in 1736, a fortress on this rock, with three batteries to guard the river against the navigation of the Caribes Indians, and to secure from the attacks of these infidels the settlements of the missions, which extend from thence upwards. This they succeeded in doing, owing principally to the natural advantages and strength of the position; for such is the narrowness of the pass here, owing to the whirlpools and numerous other rocks, that vessels may only pass one by one; and, indeed, even then it is difficult for them so to master the current as to avoid being driven against the foot of this large rock.

MARIN, CUL DE SAC, a settlement and parish of the island of Martinique; situate on the *n. w.* coast, on the shore of a great bay or port, much frequented by vessels. It is a curacy of the religious order of St. Domingo; and upon the shore of the same bay stands a chapel, with the dedicatory title of Santa Ana.

MARIN, a river of this island, which runs *s. w.* and enters the sea in the aforesaid bay.

MARINABO, a point of the *n.* coast of the island of Cuba; off which, in 1713, was lost a ship of war of the Windward armada, on its passage to Spain with great wealth, and commanded by Don Diego de Alarcon. On this point there is a tower with a guard which keeps a constant look-out.

MARINALTENANGO, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zaqualpa in Nueva España. It contains 185 families of Indians.

MARINALTEPEC, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Atlatlauca, in the same kingdom as the former. It is of an hot temperature, and contains 104 families of Indians, including those of the wards of its district. It abounds in trees; and in it is found one bearing a fruit called *chico-zapote*, like to medlars, the same being much esteemed, and an article of great profit to the inhabitants, who carry it for sale to Oaxaca and other parts. It is two leagues *s. w.* of its capital.

MARIOUA, a settlement of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese; situate on the shore of the river Negro, between the settlement of Cumarú, and the city of Barcellos or San Cayetano.

MARIOUA, a river of the province of Guayana, which runs *n.* and enters the Orinoco, a little before this runs into the sea.

MARIPARU, a lake of the province and country of Las Amazonas, or part of Guayana possessed by the Portuguese.

MARIPE, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Marañan in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *n.* between the rivers Perguicas and Canachug, and enters the sea close to the bay of the Marañon.

MARIPISANA, a small river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions. It runs from *n.* to *s. s. w.* and enters the river Negro.

MARIQUINA, a settlement of the missions that were held by the company of the Jesuits in the province and government of Valdivia and kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river Valdivia.

MARIQUITA, a city of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and capital of the *corregimiento;* erected into a seat of government in 1776, and founded by Francisco Pedroso with the name of San Sebastian del Oro, in 1550, in the country of the Cacique Marquetá, from whence came the corruption of Mariquita. It was afterwards, in 1553, translated into a *llanura*, where it now stands, at the skirt of a mountain near the river Guali, three leagues from the spot where this river enters the Magdalena.

This city has been rich and celebrated from its fine mines. It is bounded on the *w.* in part, by the gold mines of Bocaneme and San Juan de Cordova, the which are bordering on those of Harve, Malpaso, Guariño, and Puano; and on the *e.* by the silver mines of Santa Ana, Las Lajas, and San Joseph de Frias; and in these mines the silver metal is almost constantly found mixed with the very purest gold, in the separating of which from each other many foreigners have employed themselves, and with success. The business of these mines is at the present day all but abandoned, and the city has in consequence fallen into great decay, its population being now reduced to 300 housekeepers, although it was formerly one of the most rich and opulent cities in the kingdom.

Its temperature is very hot, and it abounds in all kinds of fruits. It has a very good parish church, and some other beautiful edifices, some convents of the religious orders of San Francisco and S. Domingo, an hospital of San Juan de Dios, and three

very good hermitages. It had a house for founding metals, and officers of the royal revenue, subordinate to those of Santa Fé. Its arms, which were granted by the Emperor Charles V. are a bundle of arrows tied together by a noose, with the points upwards.

The natives who, throughout the kingdom, enjoy the character of being very clever and ingenious, are much subject to the epidemic disorder of the *cotos*, or swellings on the throat; the same being equally common to both sexes, and attributed, perhaps with good reason, to the effects of the water. This city once contained the remains of the conqueror of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesada, who died in it in 1597; but they were afterwards removed to the cathedral of Santa Fé, which is 59 miles to the *s.e.* This city is in lat. 5° 15′ *n.* and long. 74° 50′ *w.*

MARIQUITES, a barbarous and ferocious nation of Indians of the kingdom of Brazil, to the *e.* of Olinda. They dwell in the woods which are to the *n.* of the river of San Francisco: they are cannibals, and naturally treacherous, but all, both men and women, dexterous in war, of great agility in running, and in this they are much aided by being very slender. They have no house or even fixed spot of abode, and maintain themselves on wild fruits, and on the flesh of the animals that they kill.

MARIS, a settlement of the province and colony of Maryland in N. America; situate at the mouth of the river Patowmack.

Maris, an island or rock of the N. sea, close upon the coast of the island of S. Christoval.

MARIUNA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito; situate about 15 miles to the *s.* of the capital, in the road which leads to Loxa.

MARIURUNACA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions. It runs *s.* in a serpentine course, and enters the Matari a little before this runs into a lake of this name.

MARIUSAS, Cano de, an arm of the river Orinoco; one of those which form the mouths and islands which it has at its entrance into the sea.

[MARK, St. a town of E. Florida, at the head of the bay of Apalachy, to the *w.* of St. Augustine.]

[Mark, St. or St. Marcos, a jurisdiction in the *w.* part of the island of St. Domingo, containing four parishes. Its exports, shipped from the town of its name, from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year, were 3,065,047 lbs. white sugar, 7,931,710 lbs. brown sugar, 7,041,852 lbs. coffee, 3,250,890 lbs. cotton, 349,819 lbs. indigo, and various articles to the value of 2250½ livres: the total value of duties on exportation, 116,974 dollars 4 cents. The town of St. Mark lies at the head of a bay of its name, which is at the head of the bay or bite of Leogane. The bay is formed by cape St. Mark on the *s.* and Morne au Diable on the *n.* This town, although small, is reckoned the pleasantest in the island. Its commerce is considerable. It owes a great deal of its embellishments to the attention of M. de Marbois during his administration. It is 41 miles *n. w.* of Port au Prince, 24 *s.* by *w.* of Les Gonaives, 52 *s.* of port de Paz, and 53 *s. w.* of cape François. Lat. 19° 4′ *n.* Long. 72° 45′ *w.*]

MARKLAND, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes; situate near the *s.* coast.

[MARLBOROUGH, a county in the *n. e.* corner of Cheraws district, on the Great Pedee river, S. Carolina, 25 miles long, and 19 broad.]

[Marlborough, New, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, containing 1550 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1759.]

[Marlborough, an ancient and wealthy township in Berkshire county, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, (the Okommakamesit of the Indians), was incorporated in 1660, and contains 1554 inhabitants. It is 26 miles *w.* of Boston. A mode of manufacturing Spanish brown from a kind of earth or loam said to resemble bed-ore, though not impregnated with particles of iron, has lately been discovered in this town by an ingenious gentleman. He constructed an air furnace, at a trivial expence; and in the year 1794, could calcine and prepare for the mill a ton in 24 hours, six days in succession, without great expence of wood. Connoisseurs in paints acknowledge it is good. His first attempts in making spruce yellow were likewise flattering.]

[Marlborough, a township in Windham county, Vermont, having Newfane on the *n.* Halifax *s.* Brattleborough *e.* and Wilmington on the *w.* It contains 629 inhabitants.]

[Marlborough, a post-town in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, four miles from Keene, 16 *n. w.* of Winchendon, and 22 from Ashburnham in Massachusetts. It was incorporated in 1776, and contains 786 inhabitants.]

[Marlborough, New, a township in Ulster county, New York, on the *w.* side of Hudson's river, *n.* of Newburgh. It contains 2241 inhabitants; of whom 339 are electors, and 58 slaves.]

[Marlborough, the name of three townships in Pennsylvania, the one in Montgomery

county, and E. and W. Marlborough in Chester county.]

[MARLBOROUGH, LOWER, a town of Maryland; situated in Calvert county, on the *e.* side of Patuxent river, 24 miles *s. e.* of Washington city. It contains about 60 houses, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. The river is navigable for ships of burden for some miles above the town.]

[MARLBOROUGH, UPPER, the chief town of Prince George's county, Maryland. It is situated on the *s. w.* side of Hatayisit, one of the two principal branches of Patuxent river. It contains about 120 houses, a court-house, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. It is 29 miles *s. s. w.* of Baltimore, and about 14 *s. e.* of the city of Washington.]

[MARLOW, a township in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, settled in 1761. It contains 313 inhabitants.]

MARMILLOS, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas. It rises in the territory of the Unuriaos Indians, runs *n.* and enters the Madera.

MARMOUSETS, PAN DE, an isle or rock of the N. sea, near the *n.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, between the Red cape and port De Plata.

MARONES, a barbarous nation of Indians of Cayenne or Equinoctial France. They live in the woods, without any fixed habitation, and maintain themselves by the chase. They are descendants of the Terrestres or Mediterraneos Caribes, and dwell to the *s. w.* of Cayenne; being 45 leagues distant from thence, and 15 from the mouth of the river Arabony.

MARONI, or MAROWINE, the largest river in Cayenne. It runs *n.* for more than 70 leagues, and enters the Atlantic near the Dutch colony of Surinam, forming some isles at its entrance, in lat. 5° 56′ *n.* Long. 54° 3′ *w.*

MAROT, a small island near the coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia.

MARQUES, PUNTA DEL, a point on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Cercado, in the S. sea, and kingdom of Perú, near the port of Callayo.

MARQUES, a port on the coast of the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortés; a name which was given it by this renowned conqueror, he being at that time Marquis of Valle, in memory of his having entered it at its discovery.

MARQUES, an isle or shoal near the coast of Florida; lying between the extremity of the coast and the Martyr isles.

MARQUES, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded in the *serranía* by the company Guipuzcoana, in this century (1800).

MARQUESADO, VILLA DEL, the capital of the *alcaldía mayor* of Quartro Villas, and the estate of the Marquis del Valle, in Nueva España. It is of a hot and dry temperature, contains 108 families of Indians, and some Spaniards, with a convent of the religious order of St. Domingo. It produces, in abundance, tobacco, wheat, cochineal, maize, and fruits. Very near to it runs the river Atoyaque. It is 48 leagues *s. e.* of Mexico, in lat. 18° 2′. Long 277° 10′.

[MARQUESAS. These islands are five in number, viz. La Magdalena, St. Pedro, La Dominica, Santa Christina, and Hood's island; situate in the S. Pacific ocean, between the lat. of 8° and 10° 25′ *s.* and between the long. of 138° 47′ and 140° 30′ *w.* They were first discovered by Mendana and Quiros in 1595; and in 1774, Capt. Cook ascertained their situation more particularly, which before was different in different charts. La Dominica is about 16 leagues in circuit. Hood's island was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. The inhabitants of these islands, taken collectively, are, without exception, the finest race of people in these seas; and for good shapes and regular features, they perhaps surpass all nations. They are thought to be of the same origin as those of Otaheite and of the Society islands. They have hogs, fowls, plantains, and other vegetables and roots; likewise a few bread-fruit and cocoa trees. *N. n. w.* of these islands, from 35 to 50 leagues distant, are the seven isles called INGRAHAM'S Isles, which see.]

MARQUET, a small river of New France or Canada. It runs *w.* between the rivers Oulamanatie and San Nicolas, and enters the lake Michigan.

MARQUETA, a settlement of the province and government of Valparaiso in the kingdom of Chile; situate *n.* of the town of Melipilla.

MARQUETONES, a barbarous nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, who dwell in the woods on the mountains of Bogotá, to the *n.* They have some rich gold mines, which they formerly worked with considerable profit to the Spaniards; but they are at present abandoned.

MARRE, RIO DE LA, a river in the island of Martinique, one of the Antilles. It runs *s. w.* and enters the sea between the Petit Roy and Canawille sound.

[MARROWYNE, a river of Dutch Guayana, in S. America.]

MARSHAL, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of S. Joseph, near the *e.* coast.

[MARSHFIELD, a township in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, bounded *s.* by Duxborough; and 19 miles *s. e.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1640, and contains 1269 inhabitants.]

[MARSHFIELD, a township in Caledonia county in Vermont, adjoining to Calais on the *n. w.* and Peachum *n. e.*]

[MARSHPEE, by several writers called Mashpee, an ancient Indian town in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, containing 308 inhabitants. There is still an Indian church here, but not more than 40 or 50 persons are pure Indians. The whole consists of about 80 families, principally of a mixed race, being 280 souls in all. They have greatly decreased since 1693, when there were 214 adults, besides stragglers in the plantation and places adjacent; under the care of Mr. Rowland Cotton, minister of Sandwich.]

[MARSHY HOPE, the *n. w.* branch of Nanticoke river in Maryland. Federalsburgh lies on the *e.* side, 13 or 14 miles from its mouth.]

MARTA, SANTA, a province and government of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; bounded *n. n. w.* and *s. w.* by the province of Cartagena, the Rio Grande de la Magdalena serving as the limit; on the *n. e.* by the province and government of the Rio del Hacha, and *n.* by the coast of the ocean. It is 80 leagues in length from *n.* to *s.* It was discovered by Captain Alonso de Ojeda in 1505, and it was conquered by Rodrigo Bastidos. It is for the most part of a warm and moist temperature, although it is not without cold spots in the neighbourhood of the Snowy *sierra*. The country is mountainous and rugged, and full of forests, in which are woods of exquisite kinds; also abundance of animals and birds of different species. Here are considerable breeds of cattle, the fat and hides of which produce to the natives greater profit than the carcase; also some mules. Here is plenty of cotton, indigo, *cacao*, tortoise-shell, Brazil-wood, sugar, honey, *bainilla*, and some wheat. Indeed, its vegetable productions alone might make this province the richest of any in America, had it but a proportionate commerce. Neither is it without its mines of gold, silver, and precious stones, but they are not worked. It has some abundant saline grounds, producing a peculiarly white salt, and is famous for the growth of the herb *coca*, which is here called *hayo*, and cultivated by the Indians, with whom it is continually used; since they assert, that in taking it as food they become exceedingly invigorated. The Indians, who are reduced to the faith, make vessels of marble with great ingenuity; also woven cotton stuffs, and different curiosities of straw dyed of various and beautiful colours. Many infidel nations of Indians dwell in the *serranías* of this province. The first who entered to preach the gospel here was San Luis Beltran, accompanied by *Fr.* Luis Vero. Amongst other rivers that irrigate this province are the Magdalena, the Santa Marta, and the Cesar, or Pompatao. It is divided into five *corregimientos* of Indians, few of which contain more than 1000 each, and these are divided into six cities, one town, and 19 settlements.

[For account of the late revolutions, see VENEZUELA.]

Catalogue of the barbarous Nations and principal Places of the Province of Santa Marta.

Nations.	Of Upar.
Bodiguas,	*Ports.*
Bohures,	Ceneganga,
Bondas,	Santa Marta.
Chimilas,	Zinto.
Guaranis,	*Rivers.*
Guaxiros,	Babillo,
Motilones,	Magdalena,
Quiriquires,	De Piedras,
Taironas,	De Santa Marta,
Xuruaras.	Perebera,
Cities.	Pira,
Los Reyes,	Pompatao,
Ocaña,	Zinto.
S. Sebastian,	*Promontories.*
Santa Marta,	Conca,
Tamalameque,	Del Ago,
Tenerife.	Guarica,
Mountains.	Guya,
Of Santa Marta,	S. Joseph.

The capital is the city of the same name founded on the sea-coast by Rodrigo Bastidas, in 1525, with a good port, defended by two castles, called San Juan and San Vicente. It is of an hot temperature, very reduced and poor; the greater part of the houses being covered with straw, with the exception of the cathedral and some other edifices. It is the head of a bishopric, erected in 1529, and suppressed by the Pontiff Paul IV. in 1562, but established again, in 1577, by Gregory XIII. This city was made the military depôt by the Spaniards at the conquests of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and from hence sallied forth Gonzalo Ximinez de Quesada. In 1543, it was sacked by the pirate Robert Baal; in 1555, by the French privateer of Peter Braques; and in 1596, by Francis Drake, who reduced it to ashes. It was

again attacked in 1629 by Adrian Juanes Pater, who carried away the artillery from the castle of San Juan, a thing which had been formerly attempted, though ineffectually, by Christóval Cordello; again in 1655, by William Gauson, who, with a strong squadron, and after disembarking 2000 men, succeeded in destroying it entirely. The last time that it was besieged was in 1672, namely by two privateers, one English and the the other French, when it was completely pillaged, and even the bishop was carried away, he being at that time Don Lucas Fernandez de Piedrahita. He was, however, generously delivered up by the leader of these outlaws, together with all that had been taken from him, and sent in a vessel to Panamá, just time enough to be promoted to the cathedral of this place. The fort is clean, convenient, and so capacious as to be capable of receiving large fleets. It is of a great depth, and lies as it were in a cavity of a most lofty *sierra*, and having, in front, a great mountain, which serves as a kind of defence to the city by the Snowy *sierra*, from whence it is three leagues distance. It enjoys a temperature which is healthy and less hot than that of Cartagena; and it is refreshed by an abundance of sweet water flowing from the river Gairá, which passes very near the city, and lends a pleasing prospect from the number of beautiful trees that grow upon its banks. It has a convent of the monks of St. Francisco, and another of S. Domingo; the latter having had the honour of having been inhabited by S. Luis Beltran. On the shore of the aforesaid river grows a tree called "*palo de manteca*," from the gloss upon its leaves, and from the circumstance of these being used for washing, in as much as they lather like soap. The same plant is held extremely good for the expulsion of worms, and the draught is made of a decoction of its bark in water. It is in lat. 11° 15′ 30″ *n.* Long. 74° 8′ *w.*

Bishops who have presided it Santa Marta.

1. Don *Fr.* Tomas de Ortiz, of the order of St. Domingo, native of Calzadilla, in the bishopric of Coria. He passed over to Nueva España with others of his order, returned to Spain, and again returned to the Indies with the title of protector of the Indians of Santa Marta, in 1529; and, whilst exercising this office, was made bishop of this diocese; he afterwards died.

2. Don Alonso de Tobes, native of Medinaceli, collegiate of the colleges of Siguenza, Alcalá, and San Bartolomé de Salamanca, professor in this university; he died before he embarked to fill the bishopric.

3. Don *Fr.* Cristoval Brochero, of the order of Santo Domingo, prior of the convent of Santa Marta de Villalada; elected bishop of Santa Marta, which office he did not accept.

4. Don Juan Fernandez de Angulo, collegiate of Santa Maria de Jesus, a man of great literature and an excellent preacher; he entered the bishopric of Santa Marta in 1537, and died in 1542.

5. Don *Fr.* Martin de Calatayud, of the order of San Geronimo, a great scholar and celebrated in the pulpit, native of the city of his appellation in Aragon; he was elected bishop in 1543, went to be consecrated at Lima, assisted the Licentiate Pedro de la Gasca in the pacification of Peru, for which he obtained the thanks of his Majesty in a royal *cedule;* and died in 1549.

6. Don *Fr.* Juan de los Barrios y Toledo, native of the town of Pedroche in Estremadura, of the order of San Francisco, and of the first of that order who came over to Peru; nominated first bishop for the city of La Asuncion del Rio de la Plata; promoted to Santa Marta in 1552; he died in 1569, having been first removed to the bishopric of Santa Fé, from the former having been extinguished and converted into an abbey.

7. Don *Fr.* Juan Mendez, of the order of St. Domingo, native of Villa Franca of Estremadura; elected bishop of Santa Marta, when this bishopric began to be re-established in 1574.

8. Don *Fr.* Sebastian de Ocando, of the order of San Francisco; one of the first of his order who passed over to the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; he was guardian of the convent at Tunja, returned to Spain, and was presented to the bishopric of Santa Marta, where he laboured much for its church; this he governed four years, and died in 1619.

9. Don Leonel de Cervantes y Caravajal, native of Mexico, *maestre-escuela* and archdeacon of Santa Fé; commissary of the holy office and of the crusade, provisor of the archbishop Don Fernando Arias de Ugarte; he was elected bishop in 1620, and promoted to the archbishopric of Cuba in 1626.

10. Don Luis Garcia de Miranda, curate of the parish of San Salvador de Madrid, a great literary character; elected bishop of Santa Marta in 1627; he died in 1629.

11. Don *Fr.* Antonio de Corderina, a monk of the order of S. Agustin, native of Bilvao, *calificador* of the holy office; elected bishop in 1630; he governed 10 years, and was promoted to Guamanga in 1640.

12. Don *Fr.* Juan de Espinar y Orozco, a monk of the order of St. Domingo, native of Lima, visitor and vicar-general of his order in the province

of Quito; presented to this bishopric of Santa Marta in 1640; he died in 1652.

13. Don Francisco de Velasco y Molina, native of the town of this name in Aragon; he passed over to America, being a canon of Truxillo, was dean of Arequipa, penitentiary canon and chanter of the church of Lima, morning lecturer of theology in its university, provisor of the archbishop Don Pedro de Villagomez; and was presented to the bishopric of Santa Marta in 1653, which, however, he did not accept.

14. Don *Fr.* Francisco de la Cruz, of the order of St. Domingo, visitor of his order in the province of San Antonio, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, provincial in Lima; elected bishop of Santa Marta in 1653, but did not take possession, owing to his death.

15. Don *Fr.* Francisco de la Trinidad y Arrieta, of the order of St. Domingo, Bascongado; promoted to the bishopric of Popayán; he died in 1664.

16. Don Melchor de Liñan y Cisneros, native of Tordelaguna, collegiate in the college of Alcalá, curate of his country, and of his native place, and of the parish of San Salvador de Madrid, *calificador* of the holy office in La Suprema; presented to the bishopric of Santa Marta by King Philip IV. in 1664; promoted to that of Popayán in 1666.

17. The Doctor Don Lucas Fernandez de Piedrahita, native of Santa Fé in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, doctrinal curate of the settlements of Fusagasugá and Paipa, an excellent preacher, treasurer of the church of Popayán, *racionero* of Santa Fé, and afterwards treasurer, *maestrescuela* and chanter, provisor in the vacant seat, and afterwards provisor of the archbishop Don *Fr.* Juan de Arguinao; he was called to Spain, by order of the king, through complaints lodged by the visitor-general, returned to the bishopric of Santa Marta in 1669, and was from thence promoted to Panamá in 1682.

18. Don Diego de Baños y Sotomayor, native of Lima; he studied at Santa Fé, where his father was *oidor*, came to Spain, and was honorary chaplain and preacher to the king; elected bishop of Santa Marta in 1684; he was promoted to Caracas in 1687.

19. Don Gregorio de Xaimez y Pastrana, native of the town of San Christóval, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, collegiate in the college of San Bartolomé de Santa Fé, a great moralist; he was elected curate, in one of the curacies of the cathedral, and magisterial canon and archdeacon of the same; made bishop of Santa Marta; he died in 1690.

20. Don *Fr.* Bernardo de la Torre, of the order of San Francisco, native of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; was provincial of his order, and elected bishop of Santa Marta, but died before he received news of his promotion.

21. Don *Fr.* Luis de Gayoso, of the order of San Bernardo, abbot of the monastery of Madrid; elected in 1704.

22. Don *Fr.* Antonio de Monrroy, of the order of La Merced, elected in 1714; he was most sanguine in the conversion of the Indians, and personally employed himself in the reduction of the Guajiros; he governed his church 40 years without seeking for another mitre, and died in 1744.

23. Don Joseph Nieto Polo del Aguila, native of Quito, canon of this holy church; elected bishop of Santa Marta in the year 1744, diligently undertook the conversion of the Guajiros Indians; and, whilst consulting the king on the subject, was promoted to the bishopric of Quito, his native place, in 1749.

24. Don Joseph Xavier de Araúz, canon of the cathedral of Quito; elected bishop of Santa Marta in the aforesaid year, and was promoted to the archbishopric of Santa Fé in 1753.

25. Don Fernando Comacho y Roxas, native of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, canon of the holy metropolitan church of Santa Fé; elected bishop of Santa Marta; he died whilst going to take possession in 1754.

26. Don Nicolas Gil Martinez Malo, who became bishop of Santa Marta in 1755, and died there in 1764.

27. Don *Fr.* Agustin Camacho y Roxas, of the order of St. Domingo, native of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, brother to the aforesaid Don Fernando; he was promoted to the archbishopric of Santa Fé in 1770.

28. Don Francisco Xavier Calvo, elected bishop in 1770; he died in 1773.

29. Don Francisco Navarro, native of Cartagena in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, canon of its holy cathedral church; elected bishop in the aforesaid year, 1774.

MARTA, SANTA, some very lofty mountains, called also Sierra Nevada, inasmuch as they are constantly covered with snow, in the former province and government. They are a branch of the *cordillera* of the Andes, and, giving a pass to the Rio Grande de la Magdalena, follow a course as far as the N. sea. The woods of these mountains are inhabited by some nations of barbarian Indians, the Taironas, Chimilas, and others, who live in continual war with the Spaniards. Hidden in their bowels, lie many very rich mines of gold, silver,

emeralds, and various other precious stones and metals, in the power of no one, save those Indian savages. These mountains may be seen at sea at more than 100 leagues distance, and the last point which runs towards the sea is in lat. 10° 43′ *n.*

Marta, Santa, a river of the same province and government. See Cauca.

Marta, Santa, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Mexilcaltzingo in Nueva España. It contains 81 families of Indians, and lies on the shore of the lake, three leagues from Mexico. In its vicinity is a famous quarry of stone, which when cut (called *tezontl*) is very soft, but afterwards hardens, and is, in fact, the same that is used at Mexico for all the works and buildings; so that its expenditure is of course very great. This population was one of the doctrinal establishments of the religious order of San Francisco.

Marta, Santa, another, of the head settlement of the district of Cuilapa, and *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas, in the same kingdom. It contains 60 families of Indians, employed in the cultivation and commerce of cochineal, seeds, fruit, coal, and in cutting woods. It is 10 leagues to *s. s. e.* of its head settlement.

Marta, Santa, another, of the head settlement of the district of Tlapacoya, and of the same *alcaldía* and kingdom as the former. It contains fourteen families of Indians, and produces the same fruits as the former. Four leagues *n. w.* of its head settlement.

Marta, Santa, an island of the straits of Magellan, one of those called Pinguinas. This is also called San Bartolomé.

Marta, Santa, a marsh or salt lake, of the province and government of its name; nearly on the same coast.

Marta, Santa, another island, called also Duke's County, near the county of Barnstable, of New England; from whence it is only eight miles distant to the *s. w.* and 76 *s.* of Boston. The inhabitants, as well as those of Nantucket, another island in the vicinity, are all fishermen, a trade which they carry on to great profit. The settlements in this island are, Sherbon, Chilmark, Tisbury, and Edgar, the capital of the county; and this belongs to the province of Massachusetts. The land lies in the figure of a triangle, and is defended on the *n. w.* and *n. e.* by some strong mountains. It is well peopled, and is an establishment of note; in lat. 41° 20′, and long. 70° 40′.

Marta, Santa, Morros de, some mountains in the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil. They are upon a point of land on the coast, to the *s.* of La Villa Nueva de la Laguna.

[Martha Brae, a small town having a harbour, seven leagues *w.* of Montego point. It is frequented only by such vessels as are particularly destined for this place. There is a bar with 16 or 17 feet water in going in; and the passage, in coming out between the Triangle rocks, is not more than 60 feet wide with 6½ or 7 fathoms water. See Falmouth.]

[Martha, River, St. See Magdalena.]

[Martha's Vineyard, an island belonging to Duke's county, Massachusetts, called by the Indians Nope or Capawock; is situated between lat. 41° 16′ and 41° 27′ *n.* and between long. 70° 25″ and 70° 46′ *w.* about 15 miles long and seven broad, and lies a little to the *w.* of Nantucket. Martha's Vineyard, Chabaquiddick, Noman's island, and the Elizabeth islands, which contain about 16,500 acres of valuable land, constitute Duke's county; containing 3265 white inhabitants, and between 400 and 500 Indians and Mulattoes, who subsist by agriculture and fishing. Cattle and sheep are raised here in great numbers; and rye, corn, and oats, are the chief produce of the island. White pipe-clay, and yellow and red ochre, are found in Martha's Vineyard. The ravages of war were severely felt in this industrious spot. In September, 1778, the British made a requisition of their militia arms, 300 oxen, and 2000 sheep, which were delivered up. See Gay Head.]

[MARTICK, a township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.]

MARTIN'S, S. an island of the N. sea, one of the Smaller Antilles; situate *n. w.* of S. Bartholomew, and *s. w.* of S. Augustin: 18 leagues in circumference, without any port or river whatever, but abounding in saline earths. It was discovered by the Spaniards, who remained in possession until they were ousted by the Dutch. These were in their turn dislodged in 1633 by the Marquis of Cadreita, admiral of the galleons, who constructed a fort, and left a strong garrison for its defence. It was thus preserved in the possession of the Spaniards until 1645, when the king ordered it to be abandoned, as being unprofitable and useless, as it was barren of water, and produced nothing. From that time it was peopled by the Dutch and French, who possessed it; and had many dissensions respecting right of establishment.

[In this island are good salt-pits, and lakes of salt-water, which run a great way within the land; but it has no fresh water but what falls from the

clouds, and is saved by the inhabitants in cisterns. The salt-lakes abound in good fish, particularly turtle; and the salt-water pools are frequented by vast numbers of birds. In the woods are wild hogs, turtle-doves, and parrots innumerable. Here are several trees producing gums; and plenty of the candle-tree, splinters of which, when dry and lighted, emit a very fragrant smell. Its tobacco, the chief commodity cultivated, is reckoned the best in the Caribe islands.

At the abandonment of this island by the Spaniards, the French and Dutch afterwards shared it between them; but in 1689, were attacked and plundered by Sir Timothy Thornhill, and in July 1744, were driven out by the British forces, and did not return till after the peace of 1763. They now enjoy about 35,000 acres, out of the 55,000 which the whole island contains. The two colonies breed poultry and sheep, which they sell to the other islands. They also cultivate a little cotton and coffee. About 30 years ago the French part contained 400 white families, and 10,000 slaves; the Dutch part no more than 60 families, and about 200 slaves.

This island, together with the other French colonies, was taken by the English in the present war. In lat. 18° 4′ *n.* and long. 63° 8′ *w.*

The official value of the imports and exports of St. Martin's were, in

	Imports.	*Exports.*
1810,	£.18,361,	Nil.

And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain were, in

	Coffee.		Sugar.		Rum.	Cotton Wool.
	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Galls.	Lbs.
1809,	—	—	—	—	—	—
1810,	—	—	—	13,829	—	5081

MARTIN'S, S. a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Teutitlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlan, in Nueva Espana. It contains 22 families of Indians, well exercised in the cultivation of gardens abounding in fruit, and in the growing of maize and French beans, an employment carried on in the farms of its district.

MARTIN'S, S. another, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tonalá, and of the same kingdom as the former. It is of a mild temperature, and contains 30 families of Indians, who trade in seeds and fruits of the country. It is close on the *w.* of its capital.

MARTIN'S, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Cacula, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula, in the same kingdom. It contains 80 families of Indians, and from it is provided the greater part of the lime used in its jurisdiction for building. It is 2½ leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

MARTIN'S, S. another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Theotihuacán in the same kingdom. It is three quarters of a league from the capital.

MARTIN'S S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Quecholtenanco, and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa, in the same kingdom. It contains 32 families of Indians, and is two leagues to the *w.* of its head settlement.

MARTIN'S S. another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco in the same kingdom; distant one short league from the capital.

MARTIN'S, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tochimilco in the same kingdom. It contains 68 families of Indians, whose commerce consists in sowing and cultivating wild grain. It is two miles *s. w.* of its head settlement.

MARTIN'S, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of San Francisco del Valle, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec, in the same kingdom. It contains 26 families of Indians, accustomed to agriculture and to cutting of wood. It is 10 leagues *n.* of its head settlement.

MARTIN'S, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Xonotla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tetela, in the same kingdom. It is one league to the *s.* of its head settlement.

MARTIN'S, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Toxtepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecali, in the same kingdom. It contains 67 families of Indians.

MARTIN'S, S. another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Justlahuaca in the same kingdom.

MARTIN'S, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Tecomaxtlahuaca, and *alcaldía mayor* of Juxtlahuaca, in the same kingdom.

MARTIN's, S. another, of the head settlement of the district of Coronango, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula, in the same kingdom. It contains 30 families of Indians, and is three fourths of a league to the *n.* of its capital.

MARTIN's, S. another, of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Baures.

MARTIN's, S. another, of the province and government of Mainas, in the same kingdom as the former. It is one of those which were established and held by the Jesuits; is near the source of the river Madera, and of the lake Cajubabas.

MARTIN's, S. another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of San Salvador in the kingdom of Guatemala.

MARTIN's, S. another, of the province and kingdom of this name.

MARTIN's, S. another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa, in the same kingdom as are the former.

MARTIN's, S. a city of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in a spacious and beautiful plain.

MARTIN's, S. a river, with the surname of Grande, in the province and government of Veragua, and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains which lie nigh to the city, on the *s.* and forming a curve, enters the Pacific sea in the bay of La Soledad, and opposite the island of Los Leones.

MARTIN's, S. another river, with the surname of Chico, to distinguish it from the former; in the same province and kingdom. It rises at a small distance from the former river, follows a nearly parallel course, and incorporates itself with it before it enters the sea.

MARTIN's, S. another river, with the same surname of Chico as the former, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres, and kingdom of Peru. It runs *s. s. e.* from the lake of Cristal, where it rises, and enters the Paraná.

MARTIN's, S. another river, of the province and government of Florida. It runs *w.* and enters the sea in the bay of Apalache, opposite the islands of its name.

MARTIN's, S. some mountains, called Sierras de San Martin, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Tuxta, and Reyno de Nueva España, being also known by the name of Tuxta. They are 42 leagues from Vera Cruz, in lat. 18° 8′. Long. 277° 36′.

MARTIN's, S. some more mountains of the island of Cayenne; on the skirts of which the French had a settlement.

MARTIN's, S. some more, of the island of Martinique, one of the Antilles. They lie on the sea-shore, between the river Potiche and the bay of Culebra.

MARTIN's, S. some islands of the coast of Florida. They are four, and are situate in Apalache bay.

MARTIN's, S. some islands, called Cayos de San Martin, near the coast of Florida; opposite the mouth of the river San Pedro.

MARTIN's, S. another *cayo* or isle of the N. sea, near the province and government of Tierra Firme. Upon it was wrecked, in 1741, a frigate of the squadron of Admiral Vernon, as he was carrying to Jamaica the artillery which he took from the forts he had destroyed at Portobelo.

MARTIN's, S. an island of the S. sea, near the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru.

MARTIN's, S. a bay on the *s.* coast of the straits of Magellan, opposite cape Quade.

MARTIN's, S. a port of the coast of Nueva España, in the province of Ostimuri, and gulf of California or Mar Roxo de Cortés, between the rivers Mayo and Hiaqui.

MARTIN's, S. another port of the S. sea, on the coast of the straits of Magellan.

MARTIN's, S. a point of the same coast as is the former port, and one of those by which the port is formed.

MARTIN's, S. another point of the coast of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tabasco in the Reyno de Nueva España.

[MARTIN GARCIA, a parish of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on a small island at the mouth of the Paraná, in lat. 34° 11′ 5″ *s.* Long. 58° 13′ 40″ *w.*]

MARTINGAU, a port of the coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia, between the island of Portland and the port of the Islands.

MARTINICO, an island of the N. sea, one of the Larger Antilles, belonged to the French, who established themselves in it in 1635, transporting colonists from the island of San Christopher, but which now belongs to the English. It is about 36 miles long, and about 17 wide. In some parts it abounds in shelving mountains, from the which flow down in an interrupted course some streams, which render the island extremely fertile and abundant in every thing found in the other American islands. Its principal production, and which forms its chief commerce, is sugar; but it yields also much cotton, indigo, pepper, ginger, *cacao*, aloes, plantains, maize, olives, and every sort of European herb. The wheat and the grapes have

never answered the expectations that had been formed of them, but the coffee is of the most excellent quality. The air here is hotter than in Guadalupe, but the hurricanes are less frequent and not so violent as in the other islands.

It was possessed by the French W. India company till 1651, when it was sold with other islands to the Señor Parquet; but in 1664 it was repurchased by the company, and in 1674 ceded to the crown, and incorporated with the other dominions of the same. This island is the best that France possesses. It is divided into five parts, besides another sixth, possessed by the barbarians, the same being more craggy and uneven.

It is watered by no less than 40 rivers; some of which are navigable for a great extent through the country; such are the Pilot, Capat, Salado, and Trinidad: besides these there are many torrents which in the rainy seasons inundate the fields and meadows. Many of the mountains are cultivated, and others are covered with woods, which serve as an asylum for many animals, snakes, and insects; and the tobacco which grows upon the hills of the mountainous parts is preferred to that growing elsewhere.

On the coast are various bays and ports very convenient, and capable of receiving large vessels; and the best of these is between Carbet and fort St. Pierre. The forts of the greatest note are St. Pierre, fort Royal, Trinidad, Marigot, and La Rade. It contains 28 parishes, the same number of settlements, and two cities, which are the following:

S. Pierre,
Predicateur,
Carbet,
Maison Pilot,
Anclaje,
Macouba,
Basse Point,
Ance Grand,
Marigot,
S. Marie,
La Trinité,
Robert,
Cul de Sac François,
Vauclain,
Fort Royal,
Trou du Chat,
Ances d'Arlet,
El Diamante,
Cul de Sac á Vache,
Lamcutin,
Cul de Sac Marin.

In this island dwells the governor-general not only of the other French islands, but of this in particular, the dependencies of which are St. Lucia and Granada. It is inhabited by many rich merchants, and is much frequented by vessels, especially those from Nantz, the cargoes of which meet a ready sale. The port is a secure place of shelter during hurricanes, and lies to the windward of the other islands; this being a circumstance very favourable for those who are proceeding to Europe.

This island has suffered much from the insurrections of the native Indians; also in 1727, by a dreadful earthquake, which lasted 11 hours without ceasing; and in 1767, in which it was almost utterly destroyed, no less than 16,000 souls perishing; in 1766, by a strong hurricane; and in 1772, by another earthquake, which destroyed the fortifications.

Its first consequence is to be dated from the reign of Louis XIV. who sent to it many protestants, in order to extirpate this sect from France. It is, at the present day, in a very flourishing state, well fortified and capable of putting under arms 10,000 men, besides from 40 to 50,000 Negroes.

By the returns made in 1767, its inhabitants amounted to 12,450 whites, 1840 Negroes and free Mulatoes, 70,553 slaves, and 443 *Cimarrones*, or such as had fled from their masters, forming altogether 84,817 souls: likewise it contained 3776 horses, 4214 mules, 293 asses, 12,736 bulls and cows, 975 pigs, and 13,544 sheep. The plantations consisted of 11,444 *quadras* or square plots, the which were sowed with 6, 638,757 coffee plants, 861,043 of *cacao*, 1,764,807 of cotton, and 59,966 of cassia. The pastures or *sabanas* occupied 10,972 *quadras*; there were 11,966 covered with woods, and 8448 uncultivated and abandoned. In all the plantations there were 116 water-mills, 12 windmills, and 184 horse-mills. The product of this island is computed, at the present day, at 23,000,000lbs. of sugar, 3,000,000lbs. of coffee, and 40,000lbs. of *cacao*; the third part of which belongs to foreigners, and the rest to the French. In the exportation of the above produce in 1776, 143 vessels were employed.

The Dutch, commanded by their admiral, Michael Adrian Ruiter, attacked this island in 1674, when he disembarked, but was routed with great loss. The same fate also happened to the English under the command of Admiral William Penn in 1695; [but it was ceded to the English in the present war, together with Guadaloupe and the other French colonies, through the successful enterprises of Lieutenant-colonel Beckwith, in Feb. 1809.

The official value of the imports and exports of Martinico were, in

	Imports.		*Exports.*
1809,	£.519,817,	-	£.496,360
1810,	£.635,664,	-	£.791,773

And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain were, in

	Coffee.		Sugar.		Rum.	Cotton Wool.
	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Galls.	Lbs.
1809,	—	24,495	9	251,462	1,110	57,453
1810,	—	31,991	—	300,934	13,617	296,523

It is 22 miles *s. e.* of Dominica, and 90 *n. w.* of Barbadoes, in lat. 14° 37′ *n.* and long 61° *w.* The capital is St. Pierre.

Martinico, a river of the province and government of Cartagena, in the district of Sinú. It runs *w.* and enters the sea in the gulf of Darien.

MARTINS, Punta de, a point on the coast of the province and *captainship* of the Rio Grande in Brazil. It lies between the point Potetinga and the cape San Roque.

[MARTINSBOROUGH, a town of N. Carolina; situated on the *s.* side of Tar river, and 20 miles above Washington.]

[MARTINSBURG, a post-town of Virginia, and capital of Berkeley county; situated about eight miles *s.* of the Patowmack, in the midst of a fertile and well cultivated country, and 25 miles from the mineral springs at Bath. It contains upwards of 70 houses, a court-house, gaol, and Episcopal church; and contiguous to the town is one for Presbyterians. It is 10 miles from Shepherdstown, 22 from Pittsylvania court-house, 15 from Rocky Mount or Franklin court-house, 22 *n. e.* of Winchester, 78 *n. w.* of Raleigh, and 296 from Philadelphia.]

[MARTINVILLE, a post-town, and the capital of Guilford county, in N. Carolina, is agreeably situated on the *e.* side of Buffalo creek, a branch of Haw river, and contains about 40 houses, a court-house and gaol. It lies *n. e.* of Bell's mill, at the head of Deep river; 40 miles *n. w.* of Hillsborough, and 22 *e.* of Salem.

It was near this town that General Greene and Lord Cornwallis engaged in one of the best fought actions in the late war, on the 15th of March, 1781: and although the Americans were driven off the field, the British suffered so great loss, that they could not pursue the victory. The greatest part of the country in which the action happened was a wilderness, with a few cleared fields interspersed. The American army, when the action commenced, was posted on a rising ground about a mile and a half from Guilford court-house.]

MARTINUAZ. See Vaz.

MARTIR, Gran, one of the islands on the coast of Florida, and the largest of the same, between the point of Los Martires and the rocks of the same name.

MARTIRES, Cabeza de los, the extremity of the coast of Florida, opposite the island of Cuba. It takes this name from five isles or rocks which lie before it, surrounded with shoals and reefs, on which many vessels have been wrecked; the same fate having also occurred to the fleet of Nueva España, which was commanded by Rodrigo de Torres in 1732. It is 58 leagues from the point of Cañaveral.

Martires, with the addition of Japón, a settlement of the missions that were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Mainas, and kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of an abundant river.

Martires, another, of the missions that were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate between the Paraná and Uruguay, on a small stream which flows into the latter river, between the settlements of Los Aposteles and San Francisco Xavier; in lat. 27° 47′ 37″ *s.* and long. 55° 20′ 2″ *w.*

MARU, a river of the province and *captainship* of Para in Brazil. It runs *w.* and turning *n. n. w.* enters the large arm of the river of Las Amazonas, which forms the island of Marajo, opposite that of Sumauna.

MARUILLE, a bay in the Malvine or Faulkland isles, towards the *n.*

[MARY, Cape St. forms a *s. e.* head-land at the mouth of Placentia bay, Newfoundland island.]

[Mary's River, St. a branch of the Miami, which empties into lake Erie. See Girty's Town.]

[Mary's River, St. forms a part of the *s.* boundary line of the United States. It in part divides Georgia from E. Florida, and is very crooked, with a wide open marsh on each side, from its mouth upwards 30 miles, where the marsh is terminated by thick woods. It is nearly straight for 30 miles farther, up to Allen's, an Indian trader at the head of navigation; where it is like a dead creek, four fathoms deep, and 10 rods wide. It rises in the Great Okafonoka or Ekanfanoga swamp, which extends *s.* into E. Florida. It is

thought to be what is called May river, discovered by John Ribalt in 1562. Between this and Nassau river, lies the low even coast of Amelia island. The harbours of both rivers are spacious, but St. Mary's is the safest. It has nine feet of water at low spring tides. It runs a course of 150 miles, and enters the ocean between the points of Amelia and Talbert's islands, in lat. 30° 44′, and is navigable for vessels of considerable burden for 90 miles. Its banks afford immense quantities of fine timber, suited to the W. India market. Along this river, every four or five miles, are bluffs convenient for vessels to haul to and load.]

[Mary's, St. a post-town and port of entry of Georgia; situated on St. Mary's river, a few miles from its mouth. It is a small place, and has little trade. It is 84 miles *s.* of Savannah. Lat. 30° 45′ *n.* Long. 81° 40′ *w.*]

[Mary's, St. a county of Maryland, on the peninsula between Patowmack and Patuxent rivers, 39 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It contains 15,544 inhabitants; of whom 6985 are slaves.]

MARYLAND, a colony of the English in N. America, and at the present day one of those composing the United States. It was originally part of the province and colony of Virginia, until the time of Charles I. of England, who granted it to George Calvert Lord Baltimore, to hold to himself and his successors; but he having died before the patent could be sent to him, the right devolved upon his son Cecil Calvert; the same, who being a catholic, had fled from the persecutions which this body were then suffering in England. He spent immense sums in founding the colony in 1632. This colony, at first, consisted of 200 Catholic persons; but the party of the Protestants prevailing, the founder was deprived of his right, and the Catholics were kept under.

Maryland is bounded *n.* by Pennsylvania, *e.* by Delaware state and the Atlantic ocean, *s.* and *w.* by Virginia. The territory near the coast is low, but it continues rising by degrees, until it terminates in the Apalachian mountains. The greater part of this province was covered with thick woods; and these were cut away by the first settlers, who opened certain plains or *sabanas*, which were irrigated by many streams.

Maryland, as well as Virginia, has no city whatever of consideration; though the number of its navigable rivers is great. But we must not forbear to mention the city of Annapolis, the seat of government; for although it be but small, it is handsome, situate on the shore of the river Patuxent, and contains 150 houses, besides the house of assembly. The inhabitants are of the same religion as those of Virginia, namely, of the reformed church of England, although the clergy here have much greater liberty.

The principal fruits that are cultivated are tobacco similar to that of Virginia; and the planters dwell by their store-houses, where the ships have the convenience of coming up to their very doors to unlade, by means of the rivers and of the bay. The tobacco called Oroonoko is stronger than that of Virginia, on which account it is more in request in Europe, where it is preferred to that coming from the parts bordering on James and York rivers. This tobacco is produced to the quantity of 40,000 loads (*cargas*) annually.

The white inhabitants amount to 10,000, and the Negroes exceed 260,000. Here are no woollen manufactories save those of the county of Somerset. Mr. de Stivenerith established here not only manufactories for weaving cotton and making silk stockings, but also for all kinds of hardware and fire-arms, at an immense expence and labour; and these, although they were at first confined only to one spot, soon became propagated amidst various parts of the province. The common drink is cider, which is very good, and when well made resembles the best white wine. There is no deficiency of this last mentioned article; but it is all brought from Madeira, as is the rum from Barbadoes. There are also wines of other kinds, beer, and other liquors, brought from England; for although there are abundance of grapes growing wild in the woods, no wine is made of them.

The greater part of the Indians live on the *e.* coast, and some pass the winter in the *w.* parts, occupying themselves in hunting deer, a mode of life to which they are much addicted by inclination. The number of those who embrace a civilized mode of life, and the principles of Christianity, have been always few; and even these have been diminished by the frequent discords that have arisen amongst themselves.

The commerce which it carried on previous to the establishment of the United States was very considerable, on account of its many ports and navigable rivers; and it was computed that an hundred vessels arrived here annually. The want of fortifications have rendered it liable to much injury in the time of war, from the facility with which the enemy might enter the ports; and this circumstance has produced infinite desolation in its finest parts. The capital is Annapolis.

[Maryland lies between lat. 37° 56′ and 39° 44′ *n.* and between long. 75° 8′ and 79° 38′ *w.* It is about 170 miles in length, and 105 in breadth,

[and contains 14,000 square miles, one-fourth of which is water. It is divided into 19 counties, 11 of which are on the *w.* and eight on the *e.* shore of Chesapeak bay. Those on the *w.* shore are Hartford, Baltimore, Ann Arundel, Frederick, Alleghany, Washington, Montgomery, Prince George, Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's, which contain 212,089 inhabitants; those on the *e.* shore are Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann, Caroline, Talbot, Somerset, Dorchester, and Worcester, containing 107,639 inhabitants.

The whole number of inhabitants in the state amounted, by the last census but one, to 319,728, of whom 103,036 were slaves; and by the census of 1810, to 380,546 souls. Each of the counties sends four representatives to the house of delegates; besides which the city of Annapolis, the metropolis, and the town of Baltimore, send two each. The chief towns of the state, besides these two, are Georgetown bordering on the city of Washington, on the river Patowmack, Fredericktown, Hagarstown, and Elkton. The city of Washington, or the Federal city, was ceded by the state of Virginia and Maryland to the United States, and by them established as the seat of their government, after the year 1800.

Chesapeak bay, which, as has been observed, divides this state into *e.* and *w.* divisions, is the largest in the United States. From the *e.* shore in Maryland, among other smaller ones, it receives Pokomoke, Nanticoke, Choptank, Chester, and Elk rivers. From the *n.* the rapid Susquehannah; and from the *w.* Patapsco, Severn, Patuxent, and Patowmack, half of which is in Maryland, and half in Virginia. Except the Susquehannah and Patowmack, these are small rivers.

The climate of this province, the soil, product and trade are the same, in a great measure, with those of Virginia: both here and there the English live at large at their several plantations, which hinders the increase of towns; indeed every plantation is a little town of itself, and can subsist itself with provisions nnd necessaries, every considerable planter's warehouse being like a shop, where he supplies not only himself with what he wants, but the inferior planters, servants and labourers, and has commodities to barter for tobacco, or other goods, there being little money in this province, and little occasion for any, as long as tobacco answers all the uses of silver and gold in trade. There are few merchants or shop-keepers, who may properly be so called, we mean who are not planters also, but live wholly by their trades. The tobacco of this province, called Oroonoko, is stronger than that of Virginia, and no Englishman, who has not a very coarse relish in his smoke, will bear it; yet it is as profitable to the planter, and to the trade of the nation in general, being in demand in the *e.* and *n.* parts of Europe, where it is preferred before the sweet-scented tobacco of James and York rivers in Virginia. The planters in Maryland finding so good vent for their commodity in foreign markets, have cultivated it so much, that the province is thought to produce as much or more tobacco than that of Virginia. The soil is here at least as fruitful, the country being a large plain, and the hills in it so easy of ascent, and of such a moderate height, that they seem rather an artificial ornament to it, than one of the accidents of nature. The abundance of rivers and brooks is no little help to the fertility of the soil; and there is no grain, plant, or tree, which grows in Virginia, but thrives as well here. The product, the animals, and every thing, is the same here as there, only the black and yellow bird, called the Baltimore bird, goes by another name in Virginia. It had that given it, because the colours of the field of the Lord Baltimore's coat of arms are *Or* and *Sable.*

If the reader has the curiosity to know more of this country in any of the particulars respecting its soil, products, animals, trade, and inhabitants, let him see the history of VIRGINIA on the same heads, and there is nothing there which may not also be said of Maryland.

The air of the two provinces has the same agreement; and if there is any difference in the health of the one country and the other, Virginia perhaps has the advantage. The province of Maryland, however, thrives in a great degree, though it is the younger colony; and that is a plain proof of the profit of the coarse tobacco, preferable to the sweet-scented, or rather that which is sold to a foreign market turns to a better account every way, than what is made for a home consumption with more labour and cost, and at last with less gain.

As to the Indians, their language, manners, and customs are the same with those of Virginia. At the first settling of Maryland there were several nations of them, governed by petty kings; but it is thought there are not more than 500 fighting men of them in all the province, if the account Mr. Hugh Jones transmitted to the Royal Society of it be true; for Mr. Glover, who some years before sent the same society an account of Virginia, says, the Indians in the Lord Baltimore's territories, at the head of the bay, where the English were later seated, are more numerous, there being 3000 of them still in some towns; but these being in continual wars with each other, are likely soon to be reduced to a small number; which justifies Mr. Jones's relation of the number in Maryland, since in Mr. Glover's time there was not above 3000].

[Indian souls in all Virginia; out of which one cannot reckon there were many more than 500 fighting men. The same Mr. Jones gives us a large account of several things in this province worth notice.

The ground is uniformly level and low in most of the counties on the *e.* shore, and consequently covered in many places with stagnant water, except where it is intersected by numerous creeks. Here also are large tracts of marsh, which, during the day, load the atmosphere with vapour, that falls in dew in the close of the summer and fall seasons, which are sickly. The spring and summer are most healthy.

The soil of the good land in Maryland is of such a nature and quality as to produce from 12 to 16 bushels of wheat, or from 20 to 30 bushels of Indian corn, per acre. Ten bushels of wheat, and 15 bushels of corn, per acre, may be the annual average crops in the state at large. Tobacco is generally cultivated in sets, by Negroes, in the following manner: The seed is sown in beds of fine mould, and transplanted the beginning of May; the plants are set at the distance of three or four feet from each other, and are hilled and kept continually free of weeds: when as many leaves have shot out as the soil will nourish to advantage, the top of the plant is broken off, which prevents its growing higher: it is carefully kept clear of worms, and the suckers, which put out between the leaves, are taken off at proper times, till the plant arrives at perfection, which is in August: when the leaves turn of a brownish colour, and begin to be spotted, the plant is cut down and hung up to dry, after having sweat in heaps one night. When it can be handled without crumbling, which is always in moist weather, the leaves are stripped from the stalk, and tied in bundles, and packed for exportation in hogsheads containing 800 or 900 pounds. No suckers nor ground leaves are allowed to be merchantable. An industrious person may manage 6000 plants of tobacco, (which yield 1000lb.) and four acres of Indian corn.

All the low-land is very woody, like one continued forest, no part cleared, but what is cleared by the English; who, though they are seated pretty close one to another, cannot see their next neighbour's house for trees. Indeed it is expected that it will be otherwise in a few years; for the tobacco trade destroys abundance of timber, both for making of hogsheads and building tobacco houses, besides clearing of ground yearly for planting.

Maryland is for the most part of a soil sandy, and free from stone, which makes it very convenient for travelling, and there is no occasion for shoeing their horses, except in frosty weather; and what with the goodness of their little horses, and the smoothness of the roads, people, upon occasion, can travel 50 miles in a summer's afternoon, and sometimes 100 miles in a day; but then their miles are not accounted so long as in England.

The rich and plentiful gifts of Nature add much to the happiness of the place; the three elements affording plenty of food for the use of man, as deer, fowl, both water and land; and for the preservation of health, many excellent herbs and roots, the discovery of whose virtue is chiefly owing to the Indians.

They have timber of several kinds, good for building, and of them several sorts of oak; as red, white, black, chesnut, water, Spanish, and line oaks, (which last bears a leaf like a willow), cedar white and red; the latter serves only for posts and ground-sels; the white to rive or split into boards, that being the freest from knots, and goes under the name of cypress, though it is falsely so termed. There is a tree called cypress, which is extraordinarily large in bulk, and bears a leaf like the sensitive plant. It is soft, spongy, will not rive, and is fit for no use. Their black walnut is mightily esteemed by the joiners for its grain and colour. There is a sort of poplar that makes good white plank. It is a large tree, and bears a flower like a tulip. They have plenty of pine and dogwood, which is a fine flower-bearing plant, sassafras, locust, a tree of quick growth, and very durable in building; hickory, of which there are two sorts, red and white; the latter serves chiefly for fire-wood, being the best for that use. There is abundance of chesnuts and *chinquapines*, another species of chesnuts; a sort of elm like a Dutch elm; and the sugar plants and other trees, shrubs, and fruits, mentioned in the history of Virginia. In Maryland is a kind of elder, whose bark is closely guarded with prickles, like a briar; the tulip-bearing laurel and myrtle of several sorts, one of which bears a berry that is worked up, in the *e.* shore, to a kind of green wax, very proper to make candles with, if mixed with tallow. The staples are wheat and tobacco; and in the interior country, on the uplands, considerable quantities of hemp and flax are raised.

The humming-bird and mocking-bird are the most curious birds in this province, and the rattle-snake is the most noted of reptiles.

The air is now more wholesome than formerly, which proceeds from the opening of the country, the air having by that means a freer motion. The summers now are not extremely hot, as in the first settling; but the winters are generally severe. The *n. e.* wind is then very sharp, and even cools the air very much in the heat of the summer, when]

a sudden *n. w.* blast too often strikes the labourers with fevers, if they are not careful to provide for it, by putting on their clothes while they are at work.

It is observable in the Indians, that though they are a people very timorous, and cowardly in fight, yet when taken prisoners, and condemned, they will die like heroes, braving the most exquisite tortures that can be invented, and singing all the time they are upon the rack.

The inhabitants, except in the populous towns, live on their plantations often several miles distant from each other. To an inhabitant of the middle, and especially of the *e.* states, which are thickly peopled, they appear to live retired and unsocial lives. The Negroes perform all the manual labour. The inhabitants of the populous towns, and those from the country who have intercourse with them, are in their manners and customs genteel and agreeable.

The inhabitants are made up of various nations, of many different religious sentiments; few general observations, therefore, of a characteristical kind, will apply. It may be said, however, with great truth, that they are in general very federal, and friends to good government. They owe little money as a state, and are willing and able to discharge their debts. Their credit is very good; and although they have so great a proportion of slaves, yet a number of gentlemen of influence have evinced their humanity and their disposition to abolish so disreputable a traffic, by forming themselves into a society for the abolition of Negro slavery.

The trade of Maryland is principally carried on from Baltimore, with the other states, with the W. Indies, and with some parts of Europe. To these places they send annually about 30,000 hogsheads of tobacco, besides large quanties of wheat, flour, pig-iron, lumber, and corn; beans, pork, and flaxseed in small quantities: and receive in return clothing for themselves and Negroes, and other dry goods, wines, spirits, sugars, and other W. India commodities. The balance is generally in their favour.

The total amount of exports from Baltimore in

	Dollars.	*Cts.*
1790 was - - - - -	2,027,777	64
Value of imports for the same year	1,945,899	55
1791 - - - - -	2,239,690	96
1792 - - - - -	2,623,808	33
1793 - - - - -	3,665,055	50
1794 - - - - -	5,686,190	50
1795 - - - - -	5,811,379	55

In the year 1791, the quantity of wheat exported was 205,571 bushels; Indian corn 205,643 do.; buck-wheat 4286 do.; peas 10,619 do.; besides 151,445 barrels of wheat flower; 4325 do. Indian meal; 6761 do. bread; and 3104 kegs of crackers.

The Roman Catholics were the first settlers in Maryland. Besides these, there are Protestant Episcopalians, English, Scotch, and Irish Presbyterians, German Calvinists, German Lutherans, Friends, Baptists, Methodists, Mennonists, Nicolites or New Quakers; who all enjoy liberty of conscience. The seminaries of learning are as follow: Washington academy, in Somerset county, which was instituted by law in 1779. Washington college, instituted at Chestertown, in Kent county, in 1782. By a law enacted in 1787, a permanent fund was granted to this institution of 1250*l.* a year, currency. St. John's college was instituted in 1784, to which a permanent fund is assigned, of 1750*l.* a year. This college is to be at Annapolis, where a building is now prepared for it. Very liberal subscriptions were obtained towards founding and carrying on these seminaries. The two colleges constitute one university, by the name of 'the University of Maryland,' whereof the governor of the state, for the time being, is chancellor, and the principal of one of them, vice-chancellor. The Roman Catholics have also erected a college at Georgetown, on Patowmack river, for the promotion of general literature. In 1785, the Methodists instituted a college at Abington, in Hartford county, by the name of Cokesbury College.

The legislature of this state is composed of two distinct branches, a senate and house of delegates, and styled the General Assembly of Maryland. On the second Monday in November, annually, a governor is appointed by the joint ballot of both houses. The governor cannot continue in office longer than three years successively.

It has been already shewn, that the government was vested by charter in the proprietary of Lord Baltimore. In the year 1689, it was taken out of his hands by the grand convention of England; and in 1692, Mr. Copely was appointed governor, by commission from William and Mary. In 1692, the Protestant religion was established by law. In 1716, the government of this province was restored to the proprietary, and continued in his hands till the late revolution, when, though a minor, his property in the lands was confiscated, and the government assumed by the freemen of the province, who, in 1776, formed the constitution now existing. At the close of the war, Henry Harford, Esq. the natural son and heir of Lord Baltimore,

[petitioned the legislature of Maryland for his estate; but his petition was not granted. Mr. Harford estimated his loss of quit-rents, valued at twenty years purchase, and including arrears, at 259,488*l.* 5*s.* dollars at 7*s.* 6*d.*—and the value of his manors and reserved lands, at 327,441*l.* of the same money.

List of Governors of Maryland, with the dates of their appointments.

Hon. Leonard Calvert, Esq. appointed governor - - - - 1637
Hon. Thomas Green, Esq. - - 1647
Hon. William Stone, Esq. - - 1649
The government remained in the hands of the parliament commissioners during the time of Oliver Cromwell's usurpation - - - - 1654
The commissioners, by certain articles of agreement then entered into, delivered up the government into the hands of Jonah Fendall, Esq. then governor - 1658
Hon. Philip Calvert, made governor 1660
Charles Calvert, Esq. - - 1662
Upon the death of Cecilius, the government descended to Charles Lord Baltimore, who came into the province 1675
Thomas Notly, Esq. governor - 1678
Who continued till his Lordship returned a second time to the province in - 1681
King William and Queen Mary took upon them the government, and appointed Lyonel Copley, Esq. governor - 1692
Francis Nicholson, Esq. - - 1694
Upon the death of Queen Mary, the government was altogether in the hands of King William III. - - 1696
Nathaniel Blackiston, Esq. governor 1699
By the death of King William III. Queen Ann took upon her the government; and the same governor was continued - - - - 1701-2
Thomas Finch, Esq. president - 1703
John Seymore, Esq. governor - 1704
Edward Lloyd, Esq. president - 1704
John Hart, Esq. governor - 1714
Upon the death of Queen Ann, King George I. took upon him the government; and the same governor was continued - - - - 1715
The government was restored to Charles Lord Baltimore, who issued a new commission to John Hart, Esq. - 1716
Charles Calvert, Esq. governor - 1720
Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq. governor - - - - - 1727
The proprietor came into the province in - - - - 1733
And returned to England - - 1734
Samuel Ogle, Esq. governor - 1737
Thomas Bladen, Esq. governor - 1742
Samuel Ogle, Esq. governor - 1747
By the death of Charles Lord Baltimore, the province descended to his son Frederick. Governor Ogle died the same year - - - 1751
Benjamin Tasker, Esq. president - 1751
Horatio Sharp, Esq. governor - 1753
Robert Eden, Esq. governor - 1769
Frederick, Lord Baron of Baltimore, died - - - - 1771
Robert Eden, Esq. governor - 1773

Some of the governors since the revolution have been:

Thomas Johnson, Jun. William Smallwood,
William Paca, John Eager Howard,
Thomas Sim Lee, George Plater.]

[MARYLAND Point is formed by a bend in Patowmack river, *w.* of port Tobacco.]

MASA, or MASHA, a large river of the country of Las Amazonas, to the *n.* of the Marañon. It runs from *w. n. w.* to *e. s. e.* and turning afterwards to *e.* enters by the *s.* into the Napo. In the forests and woods in its vicinity dwell the nation of the barbarian Massamaes nation, and on the *n.* that of the Ardas.

MASACRE. See DELFINA.

MASAGUA, SAN LUIS DE, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Guazacapan in the kingdom of Guatemala; annexed to the curacy of Nuestra Señora de la Concepcion de Escuintlo.

MASAGUA, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of Santa Catalina, in the province and *corregimiento* of Sonsonate in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of San Justo Navizalco.

MASAGUA, another, with the dedicatory title of La Candelaria, in the province and *corregimiento* of Santa Ana, in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of San Esteban de Texistepeque.

MASAGUA, another, with the dedicatory title of San Pedro, in the province and *alcaldía mayor* of San Salvador. It contains 1120 Indians, including those of some other seven small settlements annexed to its curacy.

MASAIA, a settlement of the province and government of Nicaragua in the kingdom of Guatemala; situate on the shore of the great lake, at the mouth which leads to the Estero or Salt lake.

MASAIA, a volcano of this province and kingdom, which the Spaniards called Infierno de

Masaya or de Nicaragua. It lies in the *sierra*, which is three leagues from two very large lakes, and not distant from the former settlement, on a round eminence. The parts surrounding it are full of caverns, and the ground, resounding under the step, indicates that it is hollow. The access to the volcano is not difficult, and it is possible to pursue the journey to its summit on horse-back, the distance being somewhat more than half a league. It is open at the top, and the crater, which is round, is about 1500 paces wide, and more than 200 fathoms deep, according to the Bishop *Fr.* Bartolome de las Casas: on one side the ground is sloped off to a spot where there is a well, and has much the appearance of a hat with the crown downwards.

On the top of the mountain are some *teocales* or altars, on which the Indians used to invoke and offer sacrifices to their deities; and if, occasionally, there should be a drought, they would throw some boys headlong down from the top of the mountain, thinking that thereby they should be sure of securing the necessary rain. In this well, which, according to the aforesaid author, is from 25 to 35 paces in diameter, is found the matter of the volcano, which appears to be a melted and burning metal, and which may be seen very easily from the side of the well. This mass of matter is here, as in the chief crater, in continual motion; there is a noise of water boiling most furiously, and sometimes, all in an instant, a wave will burst out as high as a tower, and dash back again with a great noise, exactly similar to that when a sea breaks upon a rock. The light, at the same time, is such, that in the darkest night a person may see to read at a league's distance; and the same may be distinguished 25 leagues at sea.

The Spaniards thought that the melted metal was gold, and for the purpose of catching some they invented, in 1538, a machine, which was a sort of iron caldron, attached and suspended over the crater by a large chain; this, however, broke, and the greater part of the caldron was torn away, though to that which remained were found amalgamated certain particles of metal, the virtues and qualities of which no alchymist has been able to discover, or even to soften, so as to work on the anvil.

MASAINITLA, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Zapotlan in Nueva España. Its population is large, and it contains a convent of the religious order of San Francisco.

MASAMAES, a barbarous nation of Indians, who dwell to the *s. s. w.* of the river Napo, and *n. n. e.* of the Nanay. They take their name from the river Masa, which laves their territory; bounded by some other barbarian nations, and on the *n. n. e.* by the Ardas. They had formerly a settlement, of the name of Santa Maria de Masamaes, in the missions of Napo, of the regulars of the company, in the province of Quito; but the natives who composed it having dwindled away, the rest were transferred to the settlement of San Francisco Regis. The former settlement was in lat. 2° 38′ *s.*

[MASANETTE, Point, on the *s.* side of Chaleur bay, lies about *w.* by *n.* above a league and a half from Caraguil island, between which and the island runs the main channel.]

MASAPONAX, a small river of the province and colony of Virginia in N. America. It runs *e.* and enters the Rapahanock.

MASCA, a nation of Indians of the kingdom of Peru, one of the first which formed settlements agreeably to the order of the first Emperor Manco Inca. They were established to the *n.* of the city of Cuzco, and at last became confounded with the other Indians. Indeed, we know nothing more of them than what is related by the Inca Garcilaso.

[MASCOMY, a considerable pond in New Hampshire, in the *s. w.* part of Grafton county, lying partly in Lebanon and partly in Enfield townships. This pond is from 30 to 40 fathoms deep. The surrounding land bears evident marks, that the surface of this pond was once 30 or 40 feet higher than its present level. By what cause the alteration was made, and at what time, is unknown; but appearances indicate a sudden rupture, there being no sign of any margin between its former and present height. About a mile distant from its outlet, there is a declivity of rocks, 40 feet higher than the stream, as it now runs. By the situation of these rocks, it appears that they were once a fall, over which the water flowed; but it has now made for itself a very deep channel, through solid earth, nearly a mile in length, where it seems confined for futurity.]

MASCOTA, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Ostotipác in Nueva España; five leagues to the *s.* of the same head settlement.

MASCOUTINS, a barbarous nation of Indians of New France or Canada, who dwell to the *s.* of the bay of Puantos. Some French geographers call this territory Land of Fire, and its inhabitants Nation of Fire. This mistake appears to have arisen from the similarity of the Indian terms Mascoutenec and Mascoutens. In fact, Mascoutenes

is the proper name, a word signifying a plain open country, with little wood; but the Pouteovatimis Indians pronouncing this word Mascoutins, and the French having heard of a very similar sound used by the savages to express fire, concluded that such was the name of the nation of which we are treating.

It is bounded by the nation of the Kickapous, and with these it has preserved a continual friendship and alliance. In 1672, the Father Alouez and Dablon, of the abolished order of Jesuits, entered here to preach the gospel. These were followed in their labours by others, and particularly the Father Mermet, who, being persuaded by Mr. Juchereau, native of Canada, undertook their converson in 1700. All, however, met with little success, such was the indocility and superstition of that nation.

MASEDAN, a bay of N. America, between Acapulco and Aquara, near the cape of California, and where Sir Thomas Cavendish anchored after he had passed the straits of Magellán.

MASEITA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Marañan in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *n.* between the rivers Tapicura and Maradi, and enters the sea in the bay which forms the mouth of the river Marañon.

MASHAMAYO, a small river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the country of the Iquitos Indians, runs *e.* and enters the Napo.

[MASHEET. See Hancock's River.]

MASI, a settlement of Indians of N. Carolina; situate on the shore of the river Albama.

MASIUARIBENIS, a barbarous and numerous nation of Indians, who dwell in the *llanuras* of the river Meta, to the *s. w.* They first began to be reduced to the Catholic faith with great success in the year 1726, when several flourishing settlements were established, which continued to increase under the direction of the Jesuits of the province of Santa Fé, until 1767.

MASKOUTENS, also Mascoutins, and called by Mr. de la Potherie, Mascoutechs, a river of New France or Canada in N. America. It runs *s. e.* and enters the lake of Kitchigamin.

[MASON, a county of Kentucky, on the *s.* side of Ohio river. It contains 2267 inhabitants, of whom 208 are slaves.]

[Mason, a township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, on the Massachusetts line, about 70 miles *w.* of Portsmouth, and 50 *n. w.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1768, and contains 922 inhabitants.]

MASPA, a settlement of the province and government of Quixos y Macas in the kingdom of Quito. It is much reduced and poor, and four leagues from the settlement of Papallacta.

MASPARRO, a river of the province and government of Maracaibo. It rises near the city of Barinas Nueva, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Apure by the *n.* side, after that of the St. Domingo.

MASPHIS, a nation of barbarian Indians of New France or Canada; the only ones who assisted the American colonies, now the United States, in the war against Great Britain, by which those colonies became independent. The answer which this nation returned to the American deputies is very singular, "Here (said they) are 16*s.* the whole of our revenue; we had, indeed, intended to buy brandy with it, but we will drink water; we will sally forth to the chase, and we will sell the skins of the beasts that we kill, that we may give you the produce."

[MASQUE Pocona, a jurisdiction of Charcas in Peru, extending above 30 leagues. Its air is hot, but not too great for vines. The city of the same name, where the bishop of Santa Cruz de la Sierra resides, is very thinly inhabited; but there are in other parts of the jurisdiction several populous towns. It produces all kinds of grain and fruits; honey and wax constitute a principal part of its trade.]

[MASQUES, or Chilques and Masques, a jurisdiction of Cusco in Peru, which begins about seven or eight leagues from Cusco, extending about 30 in length. See Chilques.]

MASQUINONGE, a river of New France or Canada. It rises from the lakes in the country of the Algonovins Indians, runs *s. e.* and enters the river St. Lawrence, in the lake or pool which this river forms, and known by the name of San Pierre.

[MASSAC, a fort built by the French, on the *n. w.* side of the Ohio, about 11 miles below the mouth of Tennessee river. Its remains stand on a high bank, in a healthy agreeable situation.]

MASSACHUSETTS, a province of N. America, one of those which compose the republic of the United States. It is included in New England, and is a principal of the four parts into which this republic is divided; bounded *n.* by New Hampshire, *e.* and *s.* by the Atlantic ocean and the province of Connecticut, and *w.* by New York. It is 170 miles in length, and 94 at its greatest width. It had from its first establishment, when it was only a colony of England, the privilege of electing its magistrates, governor, and assembly; as also to form and establish such laws as it might

think necessary for its government, without being subject either to the approbation of the king or parliament; but its inhabitants having been accused of certain abuses which they had made of this liberty, they were at last divested of these rights in the latter part of the reign of Charles II. This led to an insurrection; but they some time afterwards succeeded in obtaining another patent of privileges, which, although very favourable, was nevertheless inferior to that which they before possessed, since now the court had reserved to itself the authority of nominating the governor and principal officers of the republic, and of the militia; and even although the council was elected by deputies of the people, yet did the governor reserve to himself the right of disapproving their choice, a system which was sufficient to do away *in toto* their accustomed prerogative.

The appeals which concerned 300*l.* and upwards, were to be referred to the king and his council, a practice both legal and constitutional; but if they were not disapproved by the end of three years, they were considered valid and authorised. There existed a dispute for many years with the English court respecting the salary of the governor of this province.

This state abounds in neat cattle, pigs, birds, and fish. The inhabitants employ themselves in making manufactures of flax, wool, and skins. On account of abundance of the timber requisite for ship-building, a considerable number of vessels are constructed. Here are mines of iron and copper, and some of the former have been worked. Its manufactures, and especially those of hats, have fallen off considerably, owing to the policy adopted by the English.

This province provides salted meat and fish to the Antilles islands, receiving in exchange sugar and molasses. Here are stills for making rum, also some sugar-mills. It was the most powerful colony the English had. Its inhabitants amounted, previously to the war of their independence, to 400,000, 80,000 of whom were capable of bearing arms; and all had the liberty of following their own religion.

In 1721, this province suffered much from the epidemic disorder, the small-pox, and, the deaths being very numerous, a celebrated physician adopted the plan of inoculation, practising it not only upon his wife and children, but also upon himself; when such was the ignorance and fanaticism of the people, that they declared the practice to be something monstrous, and to have had its origin in the infernal regions; and, accordingly, having ascertained that a certain person had undergone the process, a large party convened at midnight near his house, and breaking open one of the windows, threw in a lighted granade full of combustibles. Indeed, the whole people being thus averse to this new mode of practice, the magistrates found it necessary to prohibit it for fear of a general sedition; they therefore convened the physicians, who, either from fear or other policy, declared inoculation to be prejudical; and, in consequence of this, a bill was passed to its prohibition, with a degree of universal satisfaction that has never been equalled. But the folly of this measure has been out-done by the cruelty of another, which offered a specific reward to any one who should put to death an Indian; and, in 1724, a sum of 2250*l.* sterling was paid to John Lovewell, from his having, in a company of wretches formed for the purpose of hunting down those unhappy creatures, after the same manner as the chase of wild beasts, put to death 10 whilst they were sleeping round their hut. With this black act cast into their teeth, let the English vaunt of their humanity, and declaim against the pretended cruelties of the Spaniards in America; for these, even were they true, have never come up to such barbarism as we have just related; a barbarism which cannot find its equal in any other nation whatsoever.

[In Massachusetts are to be found all the varieties of soil, from very good to very bad, capable of yielding all the different productions common to the climate, such as Indian corn, rye, wheat, barley, oats, hemp, flax, hops, potatoes, field beans and peas, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, &c. That part of the state which is distinguished by the name of the Old or Plymouth Colony, including the counties of Barnstable, Duke's, Nantucket, Bristol, and Plymouth, in point of soil, is the poorest part of the state, being generally sandy and light, interspersed, however, with many excellent tracts of land. The *n.* middle, and *w.* parts of the state have, generally speaking, a strong, good soil, adapted to grazing and grain; very similar to the soil of New Hampshire and Vermont on one side, and to that of Rhode Island and Connecticut on the other. It has been observed that the effects of the *e.* winds extend farther inland than formerly, and injure the tender fruits, particularly the peach, and even the more hardy apple. The average produce of the good lands, well cultivated, has been estimated as follows: 40 bushels of corn on an acre, 30 of barley, 20 of wheat, 30 of rye, 100 of potatoes. The staple commodities of this state are fish, beef, lumber, &c.

The country is well watered by a number of

[small rivers, some of which fall into Connecticut river, which passes *s.* through the *w.* part of the state; others run *n.* to Merrimack river, which enters from New Hampshire, and waters the *n. e.* corner of the state; others pass into Connecticut and Rhode Island; Mystick and Charles rivers fall into Boston bay; others fall into the Atlantic ocean in different parts of the sea-coast. The chief capes are Ann, Cod, Malabar, Poge, Gay head, &c. The most noted bays are Massachusetts, Ipswich, Boston, Plymouth, Barnstable, and Buzzard's. There are many other bays of less note. The chief islands are Plumb Island, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Elizabeth islands, and numerous small isles in Boston bay.

The chief iron manufactures in this state are described in the account of Plymouth and Bristol counties, and their towns Taunton, Bridgewater, Middleborough, &c. where nails have been made in such quantities as to prevent, in a great measure, the importation of them from Great Britain. Nail-making was not an object of considerable attention, until the general court laid a duty on imported nails of every size. This soon "gave nerves to the arm, and motion to the hammer; and from 400 to 500 nails indifferently made by one hand in one day, 1000 are now well made in the same time." The machine invented by Caleb Leach of Plymouth, will cut and head 5000 nails in a day, under the direction of a youth of either sex. There is a machine for cutting nails at Newbury port, invented by Mr. Jacob Perkins, which will turn out 200,000 nails in a day. The nails are said to have a decided superiority over those of English manufacture, and are sold 20 per cent. cheaper. There are duck manufactories at Boston, Salem, Haverhill, and Springfield, which are in a promising way. Manufactories of cotton and woollen have been attempted with various success at Beverley, Worcester, Boston, and Newbury. There are in this state upwards of 20 paper mills, which make more than 70,000 reams of writing, printing, and wrapping paper, annually. It was estimated in 1792, that 20,000*l.* worth of paper was yearly made by these mills. The other manufactories for cotton and wool cards, playing cards, shoes, lace, wire, &c. are noticed under the description of Boston, Lynn, Ipswich, Dedham, &c. There are several snuff, oil, chocolate, and powder mills, in different parts of the state, and a number of iron works and slitting mills, besides other mills, in common use for sawing lumber, grinding grain, and fulling cloth. There were, in 1792, 62 distilleries in this state, employed in distilling from foreign materials: 1,900,000 gallons have been distilled in one year, which at a duty of 11 cents a gallon, yields a revenue to the government of 209,000 dollars. There are indeed few articles which are essentially necessary, and minister to the comfort and convenience of life, that are not manufactured in this state. This commonwealth is remarkable for its literary, humane, and other societies, which are noticed in their proper places.

Massachusetts is divided into the following counties, whose polls, proportion of the public tax of 1000*l.* and number of senators in 1793, were as follows:

Polls.	*Counties.*	*On the Thousand.*			*Senat.*
		£.	s.	d.	
3742	Suffolk	93	14	9¼	4
6142	Norfolk	68	17	3	3
12376	Essex	133	19	7	5
10109½	Middlesex	104	13	4½	4
13912	Hampshire	111	18	0¼	5
13762	Worcester	127	5	0½	5
6912	Plymouth	59	9	0¼	2
3759	Barnstable	20	15	11¼	1
763	Duke's County	5	9	8½	
1121	and Nantucket	6	13	8¼	
6547	Bristol	53	19	6¼	2
6265	Berkshire	52	3	3¼	2
6484	York	50	1	9	2
5723	Cumberland	43	6	5½	2
6349	Lincoln	50	13	10¼	2
1967	Hancock	13	17	1	1
493	Washington	3	1	1	

The five counties of the district of Maine, included in the above, belong to Massachusetts. The town of Boston is rated at 3631 polls; and is to pay 91*l.* 16*s.* 8¼*d.* on the 1000*l.* From the above schedule, some opinion may be formed of the supposed value of the rateable estates in each county. A committee of the general court reported the above in June 1793; which report was referred to their next session.

The militia of Massachusetts is composed of all the able-bodied white male citizens from 18 to 45 years of age, excepting from the enrolment, within these ages, clergy, school-masters, civil officers of importance, either under the state or federal government, and also those who have held any military commission whatever. The whole is formed into 10 divisions and 21 brigades, and consists of 82 regiments of infantry; 48 troops, composing 12 squadrons or battalions, of cavalry; and 36 companies of artillery, generally two to each brigade. These, together, compose a body of about 50,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and 1500 artillery; the]

latter are furnished with 60 field-pieces, and with tumbrils and apparatus complete. This state, including the district of Maine, owns more than three times as many tons of shipping as any other of the states, and more than one third part of the whole that belongs to the United States. Upwards of 29,000 tons are employed in carrying on the fisheries, 46,000 in the coasting business, and 96,564 in trading with almost all parts of the world. Pot and pearl ashes, staves, flax-seed, bees-wax, &c. are carried chiefly to Great Britain, in remittance for their manufactures; masts, provisions, &c. to the East Indies; fish, oil, beef, pork, lumber, candles, &c. are carried to the West Indies for their produce, and the two first articles, fish and oil, to France, Spain, and Portugal; roots, vegetables, fruits, and small meats, to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; hats, saddlery, cabinet-work, men's and women's shoes, nails, tow-cloth, barley, hops, butter, cheese, &c. to the *s.* states. The value of exports in the year ending September 30, 1791, was 2,445,975 dollars, 53 cents; in 1792, 2,889,922 dollars; in 1793, 3,676,412 dollars; and in 1794, 5,380,703 dollars.

The *w.* part of this state is somewhat mountainous and hilly. See NEW ENGLAND. Wachusett mountain in Princetown, Worcester county, is 2989 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen 67 miles; and by the census of 1810, the population of this state amounted to 472,040 souls.]

It was divided into 10 counties, which are,

Hampshire,	Bristol,
Suffolk,	Plymouth,
Worcester,	Barnstable,
Essex,	Duke or Isle Martha,
Middlesex,	Isle of Nantucket.

In the above counties are included the following cities and towns:

1.

Canada,
Pequiong,
Salem,
Petersham,
Naraganset,
Greenwich,
Brimfield,
Kingston,
Pelham,
Sunderland,
Hadley,
Hadley, North,
Northampton,
Northfield,
Hatfield,
Deerfield,
Blandford,
Grenville,
Westfield,
Springfield, the capital.

2.

Roxbury,
Dorchester,
Needham,
Medway,
Billingham,
Wrentham,
Medfield,
Walpole,
Stoughton,
Braintree,
Weymouth,
Higham,
Milton,
Dedham,
Boston, the capital.

3.

Dudley,
Stourbridge,
Western,
Hardwick,
New Ipswich,
Dorchester,
Lunemburg,
Bolton,
Shrewsbury,
Westborough,
Hopkinton,
Grafton,
Menden,
Uxbridge,
Douglas,
Oxford,
Sutton,
Gore,
Brookfield,

4.

Braintree,
West-Wing,
Rutland,
Holden,
Worcester, the capital.
Beverley,
Middleton,
Tapsfield,
Andover,
Bradford,
Rowley,
Newbury,
Almbury,
Averhill,
Methuen,
Dracut,
Lynn, the capital.

5.

Townshend,
Hollis,
Dunstable,
Chelmsford,
Reading,
Malden,
Medford,
Groton,
Billericay,
Westford,
Bedford,
Tewksbury,
Lexington,
Woburn,
Marborough,
Stow,
Concord,
Waltham,
Weston,
Sherborn,
Holliston,
Charles Town,
Cambridge, the capital.

6.

Attleborough,
Barrington,
Swansey,
Dighton,
Rainham,
Easton,
Norton,
Berkley,
Freetown,
Dartmouth,
Taunton, the capital.

7.

Hanover,
Abingdon,
Duxbury,
Kingston,
Halifax,
Pembroke,
Bridgewater,
Middleborough,
Rochester,
Wareham,
Plympton,
Plymouth, the capital.

8.

Sandwich,
Falmouth,
Yarmouth,
Harwich,
Eastham,
Silver Spring,
Billingsgate,
Truro,
Chatham,
Barnstable, the capital.

9.

Chilmack,
Tisbury,
Edgar, the capital.

10.

Sherborne, the capital.

[The Massachusetts colony may be considered as the parent of all the other colonies of New England. There was no importation of planters from England to any part of the continent *n.* of Maryland, except to the Massachusetts, for more than 50 years after the colony began. In the first 10 years, about 20,000 souls had arrived in the Massachusetts. Since then, it is supposed more have gone from hence to England, than have proceeded from thence hither. Previously to giving a more detailed history of Massachusetts, we shall offer some accounts of the original state of this country, with respect to the inhabitants and soil.

The Massachusetts first planters distinguished the natives by four divisions, eastern, western, northern, and southern. The *e.* people had the general name of Tarrateens or Tarrenteens; they had their residence at Kennebeck, and the other rivers in the province of Maine, and country *e.* of it, and were part of the Indians called by the French Abenakis. The several subdivisions of these Tarrenteens or Abenakis, according to the rivers where they dwelt or generally resided, as St. John's, Penobscot, Norridgewock, Ameriscoggin, Saco, &c. were not known to the English until many years after. There was great enmity between the Tarrenteens and Aberginians, or Indians of Massachusetts bay, who although they had been formerly a great people, yet were so reduced, that upon alarms, they would fly to the English houses as to asylums, where the Tarrenteens durst not pursue them. The French traders were better known than the English to these Tarrenteens, and early planted prejudices against the English, which could never be eradicated. These were the Indians who first used fire-arms, which, with ammunition, they obtained from the French. The second year after the Massachusetts planters arrived, the Tarrenteens destroyed some of the English who went to trade with them, and pretended that they were drowned; but the truth being discovered, some of the Indians concerned in the murder were taken and hanged. Although they refrained from open hostilities for above 40 years, yet they kept no great correspondence with, nor shewed any affection for, the English colonies, but at all times were attached to the French, who speak of them as the most mild and docile of any of the Indian tribes. The *w.* Indians went by the general name of Mohawks, and under this name were included all the Indians *w.* of Quinnipiak, (New Haven), although the Indians of Hudson's river, the Mohegander or Mackhanders, were people of a different nation and language. The name of Mohawks struck terror into the Indians who lived *e.* of them.

The *s.* Indians were divided into many distinct nations or tribes. Those upon Long island and the main-land opposite upon the sea-coast, were accounted among the most savage. The Massachusetts Indians had but little knowledge of them. There was another subdivision, by the name of the River Indians, who had seated themselves in several commodious places upon the banks of Connecticut river. The next to them were called Mohegins, between Connecticut river and the Pequod river, and upon some of the higher branches of the last-mentioned river. Then came the Pequods, seated between and about New London and Stonington, near to the sea-coast. These were supposed to be among the most warlike, active, and daring, and made the Naragansets, though more numerous, stand in awe of them, and would have made the English do so likewise, if they had been owners of English arms, and understood how to use them. They were represented to have been under greater prejudices against the English, from the beginning, than any other tribe. Next to the Pequods were the Naragansets, who lived along the sea-coast from Stonington round point Judith, and on what is called the Naraganset bay. They consisted of several lesser principalities, but all united under one general ruler, called the chief *sachem*, to whom all the others owed some kind of fealty or subjection. The Nianticks were included, and considered as a branch of the Naragansets. The Naragansets must have been very numerous. None of the Indians were supposed to increase, but to be continually decreasing, not in the English colonies only, but among the French in Canada also, and yet in 1675, at the beginning of Philip's war, it was generally agreed that the Naraganset tribe consisted of 2000 fighting men. They were the most curious coiners of the *wampompeag*, and supplied the other nations with money, pendants, and bracelets; also with tobacco-pipes of stone, some blue and some white; they furnished the earthen vessels and pots for cookery and other domestic uses. They were considered as a commercial people, and not only began a trade with the English for goods for their own consumption, but soon learned to supply other distant nations at an advanced price, and to receive beaver and other furs in exchange, upon which they made a profit also. The Pequods jeered them for their indisposition to war, and called them a nation of women.

The Wamponoags were next to the Naragansets. Their sachem was Massasoiet or Woosamequin, whose chief seat was sometimes at Pokanocket or]

[Sowam, and at other times at Namasket, now Middleborough. The Nipnets, who were seated upon some lesser rivers and lakes or large ponds, more within the continent, where Oxford now is, and towns near it, were supposed to be tributaries to Massasoiet. The Indians upon cape Cod, although not considered as part of the Wamponoags, yet were supposed to be also under some kind of subjection to Massasoiet. However, it is certain, that when Philip, the son of Massasoiet, had engaged almost all the other Indians of the country in war with the English, his solicitations could not prevail with those of Manamet to join him, but they adhered to the English, and were a defence to Sandwich, and the towns further upon the cape. There seems to have been two cantons or *sachemdoms* of the Cape Indians, one extending from Eel river in Plymouth, to the *s.* shore of the cape, and comprehended what are now called the Mashpee Indians, and then extended upon the cape to the *e.* part of Barnstable, and as far *w.* as Wood's Hole, and divers petty sachems or *sagamores* were comprehended in this division, of which Mashpee was one; the *e.* part of the cape from Nobskusset or Yarmouth made another sachemdom, the capital of which was Nausit or Eastham: these were known to the people of New Plymouth by the name of Nausit Indians. The Indians upon Nantucket, and those upon Martha's Vineyard, are supposed to have been distinct and separate tribes, having their own sachems and sagamores. The Nantucket Indians were a large body.

The several scattered tribes from the Pocknockets to Piscataqua river, were called the *n.* Indians, and by some Aberginians. There were many distinct settlements upon the lesser channels of Piscataqua or Newichewannock river. Merrimack also had its receptacles, from the mouth 50 miles or more, as Wainooset, Patucket, Amoskeag, Pennicook, &c.; and Newbury Falls was a noted plantation, there being plenty of fish there at all seasons. And for the same reason, and because of the great plenty of shell-fish, at Agawam (Ipswich) there was a noted tribe with their sachem. Naumkeag (Salem and Marblehead) and Saugus (Lynn) made another division. Saugus Indians had a distinct sachem, known by the English name of George, who lived 40 years or more after the English came there.

At Massachusetts, near the mouth of Charles river, there used to be a general rendezvous of Indians. That circle which now makes the harbours of Boston and Charlestown, round by Malden, Chelsea, Nantasket, Higham, Weymouth, Braintree, and Dorchester, was the capital of a great sachem, much reverenced by all the plantations of Indians round about, and to him belonged Naponset (Dorchester Mills, now Milton), Punkapog (Stoughton), Wessagusset (Weymouth), and several places upon Charles river, where the natives were seated. At Mistick a sagamore was seated upon a creek which meets with the mouth of Charles river.

It is not possible to make a just computation of the number of Indians within the limits of New England. It is agreed that they looked with a jealous eye upon the English planters, and when it was too late, repented that they had not, by a general union, discouraged and prevented the first attempts of settlements among them.

The life of hunters and fishermen is said to be averse to human society, except among the members of single families. The accounts which have been transmitted of the natives, at the first arrival of the Europeans, represent them to have been as near to a state of nature as any people upon the globe, and destitute of most of the improvements which are the usual effects of civil society. Some writers tell us, that husbands and wives, parents and children, lived always in one room or *wigwam*, without any apartments, and made no privacy of those actions which nature teaches even some irrational animals to be ashamed of in public. All agree, that a young woman was not less esteemed for having accompanied with a man, their usual practice being to live together upon trial, before they took one another for husband and wife. Champlain, who lived a whole winter, about 1615, among the Algonquins, says, "They have a sort of marriage: when a young girl is arrived to 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 years, she will have suiters in proportion to her charms, and must apply to her father and mother; although often enough, except among the discreeter sort, the girls will not stay for their consent. The enamoured Indian tenders to his mistress a few belts, chains, or bracelets of *wampom*. If the girl likes him she will receive the present, and he comes and lodges with her three or four nights, without saying one word, where they enjoy the fruits of their affections. If, after a week or fortnight spent in this manner, they cannot agree, which is very often the case, she quits her lover, who leaves his *wampom* and other presents made her. Disappointed, he seeks another mistress, and she another humble servant, and continues so to do until two meet together who are agreeable each to the other. There are some who pass their youth thus with many such husbands, who have not the sole pos-]

[session, for as soon as it is night, the young women, although married, run from one *wigwam* to another and favour whom they like; but no violence is offered to the women, all depending on their consent. The husband takes the like liberty, without raising any jealousy, or but little, between them; nor is it any damage or loss of reputation to them, such being the custom of the country."

It is thus not wonderful that we hear of no instances of refined conjugal affection. The superior strength of the man to that of the woman, instead of being employed in the most laborious services necessary for their mutual support, was made use of to keep the wife in subjection, and oblige her to every kind of drudgery, not only to the carrying her children upon her back in all their removes, but to the carrying their provisions and packs of every kind, in their huntings and other marches. The women not only provided bark and stakes, the materials of their houses or cabins, but were the house-wrights who built them; and as often as the family moved, for the sake of fishing or hunting, the women took down the houses and carried them on their backs. They planted, hoed, and gathered the corn, and provided barns (holes in the ground cieled with the rind of trees) for the reception of it. Not to mention their employments in providing shell-fish and other fish for the family, bearing burdens of wood and water, dressing their food, &c. The men commended themselves for keeping their wives employed, and condemned the English husbands for spoiling good working creatures. A family seems necessarily to carry an idea of government, but parents had no authority over their children. There was no great degree of affection observed towards their young by the parents, and no return was made on the part of the child; but, as soon as it was capable, it was as ready to resist and oppose its parent as any other person.

Every nation or tribe had one whom they acknowledged as the head or chief. The son succeeded to the father: if no son, the queen ruled; if no queen, the next of kin of the blood royal. They gave the title of sachem to the chief, and sometimes that of sagamore. Some suppose these two titles to be indifferently used, others that the sagamores had a small territory, and perhaps were, in some degree, dependent upon a sachem. There were several sagamores in the Massachusetts bay, Sagamore George at Saugus or Lynn, John at Medford, Passaconaway at Merrimack, his son at Wechuset, Shawanon at Nashaway, and many others. Massasoiet, the chief of the Wampanoag Indians, was always called sachem, so was Myantinomo, chief the Naragansets, and Saccus of the Pequods.

What power and authority the sachems and sagamores had, it is more difficult to determine. Murder, and a bare attempt upon the life of their chief, are said to have been capital offences. Such a malefactor being apprehended, (an escape to another nation was not very difficult), the sachem called some of his wisest men together, and the offender being pronounced guilty, his brains were beat out with a tomahawk. Other punishments they had not. We hear of no laws. Where they had no idea of property, but few laws were necessary. They had nothing to lose, worth even any corporal punishment, much less the life of a subject, where they were not overstocked. Of personal injuries and affronts every man was his own avenger; they had no religion which forbad rendering evil for evil. Military authority they had none; every man fought and ran away at his pleasure; for this reason, they never could stand a body of English, and their wars between themselves were extremely precarious: Uncas, with an inferior number of Mohegins, and of no repute, beat Myantinomo at the head of the Naragansets, who held the Mohegins in contempt. Their arms were bows and arrows, their captains only carried a spear. Their bow-strings were made of moose sinews: their arrows were pointed with a small flat stone, of a triangular form, the basis of which they fastened with a leathern string into a cleft made in the end of a young stick of elder wood; and simple as they were, they did execution upon naked bodies. Many of these stones or heads of arrows are found to this day in the earth, in places where the Indians used to resort. After the arrival of the English, they made the heads of their arrows of brass, fastened them to a small stick six or eight inches long, formed to fix into the end of the pithy elder, which they bound round to strengthen it. They seldom missed their mark, when they aimed at a beast or bird, running or flying. In their wars they are said to have always engaged in a loose disorderly manner, and as soon as their artillery was spent, to have taken to their heels. The Mohawks secured their bodies against the arrows of other Indians by a covering of sea-horse skins. Their principal weapon was the tomahawk, a club two or three feet long, with a knob at the end, (since they knew the use of iron,) improved by the addition of a sharp-pointed hatchet opposite to the knob. Roger Williams says it was their constant practice to strike off the heads of their dead enemies, at which they were very expert.]

[They were remarkable for firm well-compacted bodies, strong and active, capable of enduring the greatest hardships and fatigues, regardless of cold whilst travelling in the severity of winter. Having made holes in the ice, they would sit round them, upon their naked bottoms, catching pickerel, breams, perch, and other fresh-water fish. A small pouch of parched corn, ground or rather pounded into meal, and called *nuichicke*, which is well enough translated nocake, would support them several days in their travelling, when they could get no other provisions; and sometimes they were destitute even of this; but after abstinence they never failed of a proportionable indulgence, the first opportunity they had for it, and would make up at one meal for all they had missed. Their clothing was of the skins of wild beasts; after the English came they began to use woollen, and in a few years wholly laid aside skins. One of their old garments of skins would purchase a new one of woollen, and a good quantity of strong water or sack into the bargain. The men threw a light mantle or covering over them, and although they wore a small flap, called Indian breeches, yet they were not over nice in concealing their nudities. The women were more modest, and wore a coat of cloth or skins, wrapt like a blanket about their loins, and reaching down to their hams, which they never put off in company; and if the husband had a mind to sell the wife's beaver petticoat, he must have provided another of some other sort, before he could prevail with her to part with it. In winter, the old men sometimes wore a sort of trowsers of skins, fastened under their girdles with buttons. Their shoes without heels, which they called *mockassins*, were cut out of a moose's hide. Their ornaments were pendants in their ears, carved of bone, shells, and stone, in the form of birds, beasts, or fishes, belts of *wampompeag* upon their arms, and hanging down over their shoulders. Their hair was cut into various forms and stuck with feathers Upon their cheeks, and in many parts of their bodies, some of them, by incisions into which they conveyed a black unchangeable ink, made the figures of bears, deer, moose, wolves, eagles, hawks, &c. which were indelible, and lasted as long as they lived.

Their food in winter was birds and beasts of all sorts, fish from the ponds, and shell-fish. In summer they had fish from the sea, but no way to save that or their meat from putrefaction; berries of all sorts, green corn, beans, and squashes. They boiled their victuals in earthen pots; their spits were sticks fastened in the ground, cleft at top, where they fixed their meat, and placed them round a fire, until they had sufficiently toasted it. The earth was their table; trenchers, napkins, or knives they knew not the use of. Salt they had none, nor bread. Indian corn boiled was the nearest akin to bread. They had no set meals, eat when they were hungry as long as victuals lasted, and being improvident, not caring for the morrow, they and their families would sometimes keep a fast of two or three days together. Water was their only drink. Their household furniture was very small: a skin or mat was their bed: they never used a chair or stool, always sitting on the ground: a few earthen and wooden vessels answered all the purposes of a family. As they had no metals of any kind, what few tools they had were of stone; their hatchet and chisel are kept as curiosities; the former somewhat in shape like an iron hatchet, and this, instead of having an eye for the handle, was furnished with a neck, where they fastened a withe. Their arts and manufactures lay in a very narrow compass. Their skins they dressed by scraping and rubbing, and sometimes stained or coloured them with odd sort of embroideries. They had a sort of cordage or lines, from the wild Indian hemp, with which they made nets, 30 or 40 feet long, for taking sturgeon. They had two sorts of canoes, one of pine or chesnut trees, which they burned hollow, and then scraped the inside with clam-shells and oyster-shells, and hewed the outside with stone hatchets. Those were generally two feet wide, and about 20 feet long; the other sort were made of the bark or rind of the birch tree, with knees or ribs, and though easily broken upon the rocks or shore, yet were tight and secure against the waves. Some of these were very neat, and the most ingenious of any part of their manufactures.

They that speak most favourably give but an indifferent idea of the qualities of their minds. Mr. Wilson speaks of them, but with compassion, as the most sordid and contemptible part of the human species. Mr. Hooker says, they are the veriest ruins of mankind upon the face of the earth. Perhaps, the Indians about the Massachusetts bay were some of the lowest of the American nations. We hear nothing of that formality and order in their counsels, and little of those allegories and figures in their speeches and harangues, which the French have observed among the Iroquois and other nations, at the beginning of their acquaintance with them. Indeed, in their discourses together upon any matter which they deemed important, they seldom used any short colloquies, but each spake his mind at large without interrup-]

[tion, the rest of the company giving attention, and when he had finished some other gave as large an answer. They shewed courtesy to the English at their first arrival, were hospitable, and made such as could eat their food welcome to it, and readily instructed them in planting and cultivating the Indian corn; and some of the English who lost themselves in the woods, and must otherwise have perished by famine, they relieved and conducted home. Their manner was to come into the English houses without knocking, and to sit down without ceremony. R. Williams compared the Quakers to them. There was no trading with them but for ready pay: he that trusted them lost his debt and his customer.

The principle or persuasion that all things ought to be in common might cause hospitality, where the like was expected in return, without any great degree of virtue. Some appearances there were of compassion, gratitude, and friendship, and of grief at the death or distress of their children or near relations. Some degree of these social affections is inseparable from human nature. Vices they had many. They were false, malicious, and revengeful. The least injury caused in them a deadly hatred, which could never be allayed. They were infinitely cruel to their enemies, cutting and mangling their bodies, and then broiling them alive upon hot embers, and inflicting the most exquisite torments they could invent. They were not known to feed upon the flesh of their enemies after the English came among them. The men were lazy and idle, never employing themselves about any other business than what was of absolute necessity for their support, and such as the women were not capable of. More dirty, foul, and sordid than swine, they were never so clean and sweet as when they were well greased. Drunkards they were not, but the only reason was they had nothing that would intoxicate them. As soon as they had a taste of the English sack and strong waters, they were bewitched with them, and by this means more have been destroyed than have fallen by the sword. The English women had nothing to fear, as to any attempt upon their honour. The same observation is made of the Canada Indians, with respect to the French women. La Hontan, a French author, who has given a different account, is charged with a fondness for embellishing his memoirs, and being very credulous. These Indians had their choice among their own women; but we have but little reason to wonder that so few Englishmen incline to cohabit with such disgusting objects.

They had some sports and games with which they sometimes diverted themselves: foot-ball was the chief, and whole cantons would engage one against another. Their goals were upon the hard sands, as even and firm as a board, and a mile or more in length; their ball not much larger than a hand-ball, which they would mount in the air with their naked feet, and sometimes would be two days together before either side got a goal. They had two principal games of chance, one they called *puim*, this was much the same with a game Charlevoix mentions among the Miamis, which he calls *jeu des pailles*, or the game of straws. They took a number of packets of small sticks or straws, unequal in number but near of a size, and shuffling them together, he to whose lot the highest number fell, was the forwardest in the game. Another game they called *hubbub*, the same the French called *jeu du plat*, the game of the dish, among the Hurons. They took five small pieces of bone, flatter than a die and longer, black on the one side and white on the other, these they put into a small wooden tray or platter, and giving it a stroke on the ground the bones all flew into the air, and the gamesters whisk their hands to and fro among the bones, and then smite themselves on the breast and thighs, crying out *hub*, *hub*, *hub*, so as to be heard at a great distance. According as the bones happened to be more or less of one colour, so they won or lost: whilst any one continued to win he held the tray, and upon his losing gave it to the next. The Negroes in Guinea have a game of the same sort, which they call *paw-paw*. Shooting at marks was diversion for their children, as soon as they were capable of drawing a bow. Swimming, running, and wrestling, they were as early accustomed to. Their hunting and fishing being all they did which could be called labour, for their maintenance or support, served also as diversions: deer, moose, and bears were their chief objects; wolves, wild cats, raccoons, otters, musquashes, and even beavers, were not much regarded until the English, from the value they set upon their skins or furs, encouraged the pursuit of them. Besides their bows they had other devices to take their game, sometimes by double hedges a mile or two in length, and a mile wide at one end, and made narrow by degrees until they came to a gap of about six feet, against which they lay hid to shoot the deer as they came through in the day-time, and at night they set deer-traps, being springs made of young trees: they had their traps also for beavers and otters. Their ordinary fishing was with hooks and lines: they made their hooks of bones, their lines of wild hemp, stronger and neater than the English lines. They had a]

[way of taking sturgeon by lighting a torch made of birch bark, which waving to and fro by the side of their canoe, would delight the sturgeon, and cause them to come tumbling and playing, throwing up their white bellies, into which the Indians struck their spears or darts: the sturgeons backs were impenetrable. They had grand fishings at the several falls of the rivers, at most of which a canton or company of Indians had their chief residence, and at fixed seasons the several neighbouring cantons met by turns, partly for recreation and partly to make provison for the year. During these meetings all that came were at home, and had all things in common, and those who had entertained their neighbours expected the like kindness.

Religion they had as little as can well be imagined. Some notions they had of a future state. A Mahometan paradise where they were to solace themselves in fruitful corn-fields and fine flowery meads, with pleasant rivers to bathe in; curious *wigwams* provided for them without any labour of their own; hunting, fowling, and fishing without any weariness or pains to molest them; but at the door was a snarling animal, who denied a peaceful entrance to all unworthy of it. This caused them to bury the bows and arrows of the deceased with their bodies, to affright or repel Cerberus, and good store of *wampompag* to purchase some peculiar favours or privileges. Their enemies, and others unworthy the joys of Elysium, they consigned to an eternal habitation and place of torment. However cold some of their imaginations might be, it is agreed that in general no people had greater fears of death, as was evident by the distress and despair of the dying person, and the sighs and groans of the surviving parents or near friends, who mourned without hope. Idolatry there were no signs of among them. They acknowledged a God, whom they mentioned by the word *Ketan;* he gave them rain in time of drought, and fair weather after great rains. Upon him they had their first dependence for recovery from sickness, but if he failed them they applied to their *powows*, which it is most likely brought upon them the charge of worshipping the devil. The *powows* the English call their priests. We have many idle stories of the intercourse they had with the devil. Their craft was in danger from the preachers of the gospel, who condemned their cheats and juggles as diabolical, and they were great opposers of the gospel, and threatened the new converts with death and destruction, and many were so intimidated that the *powows* were supposed to have fascinated or bewitched them. Passaconaway, a great sagamore upon Merrimack river, was the most celebrated *powow* in the country: he made the Indians believe strange things; that he could make water burn, rocks move, and trees dance, and metamorphose himself into a flaming man; that in winter he could raise a green leaf out of the ashes of a dry one, and produce a living snake from the skin of a dead one.

When the *powow* was sent for in any malady, after a hideous bellowing and groaning he made a stop, and all the auditors with one voice uttered a short note, and then the *powow* renewed his roaring, smiting his naked breast and thighs, and jumping about until he foamed at the mouth. The patients were frequently cured of imaginary distempers by these ridiculous pranks, and such instances of recovery worked upon the credulity of the Indians, so far as to make them suppose the *powows* could heal them and poison them when they pleased: the latter was the easiest, and it is not unlikely that they had enough of the devil in them to do it, in order to carry on the fraud and raise their characters. These poor deluded creatures were soon convinced that the English medicines had a healing virtue beyond all the charms of the *powows*. Some of them were jugglers, and without arriving to any great degree of perfection, they might raise the admiration of the generality of their blockish countrymen. However, the contemporaries of the aboriginals all say, that besides the Ketan or their good spirit, they had some notions of an evil spirit, which is sometimes called *Chepian*, but generally *Abomocho*, lord of those infernal regions to which they consigned their enemies. Mr. Mayhew, in a letter dated in 1650, relates a conversation between Hiacoomes, a Christian Indian, and Moyoxco, a chief man of a place at the Vineyard. Moyoxco demanded how many gods the English worshiped, and being answered one, he reckoned up about 37 principal gods he had; "and shall I," said he, "throw away these 37 gods for one?"

The Indians of Canada, according to Charlevoix, had an infinite number of genii or subaltern spirits, good and bad, who had their particular worship. Very circumstantial accounts have been published, by the French writers, of the religious rites and ceremonies of the *n.* Indians, their feasts and fasts, their priests, and even their nuns or vestal virgins; which accounts have either been too easily received, or else the *n.* differed much from the more *s.* Indians, who, at best, gave themselves but little concern upon any point of religion.]

[A deep inquiry into futurity could not consist with that indolent state of mind, which they made the summit of all happiness. An Indian convert discoursing with Woosamaquin, the great sachem, he inquired of the convert, what worldly good things he had gained by his new religion; and not receiving a satisfactory answer, gave himself no further thought about it. It is said, that upon the first proposals of religion to them, they generally made these three inquiries: 1. What earthly riches they should get? 2. What approbation they should have from other sagamores and governors? 3. How they should come off from the *powows?*

Many people pleased themselves with a conjecture, that the Indians in America were the descendants of the ten tribes of Israel. There was as little affinity between the Indian and the Hebrew language, as between the languages of any two nations upon the earth, and the New England Indians had no one custom peculiar to the Israelites, except that of the separation of the women on certain occasions: this custom obtained among most of the nations upon the continent. The French speak of others, viz. that at certain repasts they never make use of knives; now it is not probable they ever had any to use on any occasion, until they were brought to them from Europe, for they called the first English knifemen: they never broke the bones of the beasts they eat, and in some of their songs, it is said you might distinguish the word hallelujah. One Captain Cromwell, a rich bucanier, who died at Boston about 1646, assured Governor Dudley, that he had seen Indians to the *s.* circumcised: this increased the faith of many. The authors of the Universal History seem to have as little grounds for the conjecture, that the Indians are the posterity of the ancient Scythians, and that Massachusetts, a compound Indian word, might be derived from Masagetes.

Our ancestors attempted to account for the first peopling America, consistent with the sacred history of the creation, but were obliged to leave the matter in the same uncertainty as all others have done who have since made the like attempt.

The language of the Indians, from Piscataqua to Connecticut, was so nearly the same, that they could tolerably well converse together. It was observed, that without the greatest difficulty, they could not be brought to pronounce the letters L or R; for Lobster, they said Nobstan. The Tarrenteens sounded the R easily. Labials they used with freedom. It is observed of the *w.* Indians, particularly the Six Nations, that they have no labials in all their language, and they and the Nipnets, who lived little more than 100 miles from them, could not better understand one another than the English and Chinese.

At the beginning, our planters promised themselves great things from the soil, and imagined they were rich, having the property of so great an extent of territory. The general court allowed no more than 200 acres of land in the first dividend, for 50*l.* sterling advanced for the plantation. A Mr. Johnson, in a will made in 1629, supposes his interest, as a proprietor, worth 600*l.* sterling; but many years had not passed before an ingenious writer observed, that the planters had found by experience, that their improved lands were of no greater value (in many places not so great) than the labour and expence in subduing them. Several accounts of the opinions which at first prevailed, both of the soil and climate, have been preserved. Wood, a writer of a fertile imagination, who lived in the country four years, which, from some passages in his history, appear to have been before the year 1636, or the Pequod war, says, "The soil is, for the general, a warm kind of earth, there being little cold spewing land, no moorish fens, no quagmires; the lowest grounds be the marshes, over which, every full and change, the sea flows; these marshes be rich ground and bring plenty of hay, of which the cattle feed, and like as if they were fed with the best upland hay in New England, of which likewise there is great store, which grows commonly between the marshes and the woods. This meadow ground lies higher than the marshes, whereby it is freed from the overflowing of the seas, and besides this, in many places where the trees grow thin, there is good fodder to be got amongst the woods. There be likewise in divers places near the plantations great broad meadows, wherein grow neither shrub nor tree, lying low, in which places grows as much grass as may be thrown out with a scythe, thick and long, as high as a man's middle, some as high as the shoulders, so that a good mower may cut three loads in a day. Many object this is but coarse fodder: true it is, that it is not so fine to the eye as English grass, but being made into hay, the cattle eat it as well as ley-hay, and like as well with it. The worst that can be said against the meadow grounds is, that there is but little edish or after-pasture, which may proceed from the late mowing more than any thing else. For the more upland grounds, there be different kinds, in some places clay, some gravel, some a red sand, all which are covered with a black mould, in some]

[places a foot deep, in others not so much. Such is the rankness of the ground, that it must be sown the first year with Indian corn, which is a soaking grain, before it will be fit to receive English seed. For the natural soil, I prefer it before the counties of Surry or Middlesex, which, if they were not enriched with continual manurings, would be less fertile than the meanest grounds in New England; wherefore it is not impossible, nor much improbable, that upon improvements the soil may be as good in time as England. If any man doubt of the goodness of the ground, let him comfort himself with the cheapness of it; such bad land in England, I am sure, will bring in store of good money. There hath as good English corn grown there as can be desired, especially rye, oats, and barley: there hath been no great trial of wheat and beans, only thus much I affirm, that these two grains grow well in gardens."

This author's account of the country is not unfavourable. An anonymous manuscript, which was sent to England in the beginning of the year 1637, gives us a different idea.

"The soil, it is for the nature of it, mixed; the upland rather participates of sand than clay, yet our rye likes it not, an argument it is both cold and barren, yet I find some of it manured to yield some increase, but not to answer expectation; the low lands are for the most part covered with underwoods, the soil, which is a mixture of clay and sand, seems to have been fattened by the continual fall of leaves from the trees growing thereon. This soil is like your woodland in England, best at first, yet afterwards grows more barren. This raised the report of so rich a soil, but we that came after found, by dear experience, that affection not judgment was the author of it; for after five or six years, it grows barren beyond belief; and whereas after the land in England proves fertile for grass, this yields none at all, but like the land about Dunstable puts on the face of winter in the time of summer. I do believe that if we had marl, lime, or other manure, this barrenness might, in part, be cured, but as yet, we are destitute of these supplies. The natural coldness confutes the opinion of those who did conceive it to be originally fertile, and experience confirms this to be true, for beans, millet, and fitches, and roots which delight in a cold soil, prosper here alike. For the present, we make a shift to live, but hereafter when our numbers increase, and the fertility of the soil doth decrease, if God discover not means to enrich the land, what shall become of us I will not determine; but it is probable, we must either disband ourselves, like beasts straitened in their pasture, and so be liable to destruction from the natives, (I mean the Pequods), or else, continuing together, be made the subject of some fearful famine and the misery that accompanieth it. Hay we have here of the low lands, such as it is, which in my opinion is inferior in goodness to our reed and sedge in England, for it is so devoid of nutritive virtue, that our beasts grow lousy with feeding upon it, and are much out of heart and liking; besides, it breeds among them sundry diseases which we know not how to cure. Some have learned to make better provision by burning the grass when it is near ripe, and so suffering a new crop to spring out of the ashes of the old: this they cut down before it be half ripe, and make it into hay, but this proves like your aftermeath in old England, not fit to labour with, yielding a faint nourishment, which brings our cattle so low, and many times to diseases of which they hardly ever recover."

A gentlewoman, a few years after, in another manuscript, sends the following account: "When I remember the high commendations some have given of the place, and find it inferior to the reports, I have thought the reason thereof to be this, that they wrote surely in strawberry time. When I have thought again of the mean reports, and find it far better than those reports, I have fancied the eyes of the writers were so fixed on their old English chimney tops, that the smoke put them out. The air of the country is sharp, the rocks many, the trees innumerable, the grass little, the winter cold, the summer hot, the gnats in summer biting, the wolves at midnight howling, &c. Look upon it as it hath the means of grace, and if you please, you may call it a Canaan.—I perceive some among you have imagined they might enlarge their estates by coming here, but I am taught that great men must look to be losers, unless they reckon that gain which, by the glorious means of life, comes down from heaven. Men (by what I hear) of your rank and worth, will be welcome on New England's coasts; he only can advise you best, who," &c.—&c.

Mr. Hubbard, whose manuscript history was wrote about 1680, could make a better judgment.

"As for the soil, it is, for the general, more mountainous and hilly than otherwise, and in many places very rocky and full of stones, yet intermingled with many plains and valleys, some of which are sandy and inclinable to barrenness, especially those which abound with pitch pines,]

[and there are many such, as likewise many swamps or boggy places, full of small bushes and underwoods. But here and there are many rich and fruitful spots of land, such as they call intervale land, in level and champaign grounds, that oftentimes are overflown by the channels of water which run beside them, which is supposed to enrich the soil that is so watered; and thus also the fatness of the earth washed by the rains and melting of the snow from the surface of the higher parts of the country, is by those floods cast upon the levels which lie by the sides of those greater streams. In many such places, their land hath been known to be sown or planted full forty years together, without any considerable abatement of the crop, never failing of 30 or 40 bushels per acre. But for the generality of the soil, it is of a lighter sort of earth, whose fruitfulness is more beholden to the influence of the heavens, advantage of the season, skill and industry of the tiller, than to the strength of its own temper. Such as came hither first upon discovery, chanced to be here in the first part of the summer, when the earth was newly adorned with its best attire of herbs and flowers, flourishing with such early fruits as weather-beaten travellers are wont to refresh themselves with beholding; as strawberries, gooseberries, rasberries, cherries, and whorts, as they observed who first landed about Martha's Vineyard, from whence they promised themselves and their successors a very flourishing country, as they did who landed first upon the coast of Florida. All sorts of grain sown in the spring, are found to grow pretty naturally here. The cold oftentimes proves so extreme as to kill that which is committed to the ground before winter." From these several accounts, some judgment may be made of the opinion our forefathers had formed of the country. Experience convinced many of them, that the value of the land when cleared would make but poor wages for their labour in clearing it. It is a happy thing that a fondness for freeholds to transmit to posterity, with privileges annexed to them, excited so many of the first planters of America to hard labour, and supported them under hard fare. A great part of this vast continent, filled with wild beasts and savage men scarcely superior to them, now affords the necessaries and conveniences of a civilized life, equal to the like tracts of improved country in other parts of the globe. History affords us no instance of so great improvements in so short a time. The same passion still continues, and affords a prospect of the like happy effect for ages yet to come.

A natural history of the country would afford a volume of itself, and it is a work much wanted, and would entertain the curious. The botanical part would be very useful.

In addition to what we have already said in regard to this article, we shall add a recapitulation of the rise and progress of the Massachusetts colony, as containing facts intimately connected with other states, and such as cannot fail to be important to the politician and historian: we divide these historical accounts into the following periods, viz.

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CHAP. I. *The history of the colony of Massachusetts bay from the first settlement to the year* 1660.

CHAP. II. *Historical occurrences from the restoration of King Charles the Second to the year* 1686, *when the charter was vacated.*

CHAP. III. *From the dissolution of the charter,* 1686, *until the arrival of the promised charter in* 1691.

CHAP. IV. *From the charter in* 1691, *until the arrival of Governor Dudley in* 1702.

CHAP. V. *From the arrival of Governor Dudley in* 1702, *to the arrival of Governor Shute in* 1716.

CHAP. VI. *From the arrival of Governor Shute in* 1716, *to the arrival of Governor Belcher in* 1730.

CHAP. VII. *From the arrival of Governor Belcher in* 1730, *to the reimbursement of the charge of the expedition against Cape Breton, and the abolition of paper money, in* 1749.

The succeeding history is incorporated with the information contained in the article UNITED STATES.

CHAP. I.

The history of the colony of Massachusetts bay from the first settlement until the year 1660.

(*Anno* 1602.)—The discovery of America by Columbus, and of the *n.* continent by the Cabots, in the 15th century, and the several voyages of English and French in the 16th, we pass over, and begin with the voyage made by Bartholomew Gosnold, an Englishman, in the year 1602, to that part of N. America since called New England. It is not certain that any European had been there before. Hackluit mentions the landing of some of Sir H. Gilbert's men upon some part of the continent; but it is probable, that was farther *e.* upon what is now called Nova]

[Scotia. Gosnold landed first on the *e.* coast, which he calls Mavoshen, in about 43° *n.* After some commerce with the natives he sailed *s.* and landed upon one of the islands called Elizabeth Islands, a litte *s.* of cape Cod. He gave them that name in honour to Q. Elizabeth, who was living when he left England, and they have retained it ever since. He built a fort, and intended a settlement upon the island, or the continent near it; but he could not persuade his people to remain there, and they all returned to England before winter. This, we suppose, is what Josselyn, and no other author, calls the first colony of New Plymouth, for he says it was begun in 1602, and near Naraganset bay.

In 1603, De Monts obtained a patent from Henry IV. of France, for all the country, from the 40° to the 46°, by the name of Cadie or Acadia. In 1604, De Monts ranged along the sea-coast from St. Lawrence to cape Cod, and to the *s.* of it. He went far up Kennebeck river, and into divers other rivers, bays, and harbours. Champ observes, he did not go into the Massachusetts bay, but struck over from some part of the *e.* shore to cape Ann, and so to cape Cod, and sailed futher *s.*

In 1606, King James I. granted all the continent, from 34° to 45°; which he divided into two colonies, viz. the *s.* or Virginia, to certain merchants of London; the *n.* or New England, to merchants of Plymouth.

In 1607, some of the patentees of the *n.* colony began a settlement at Sagahedoc. They laid the plan of a great state. The president died the first winter, which was extremely cold. Sir John Popham, his brother, the great promoter of the design, and Sir John Gilbert, the admiral's brother, died the same year in Europe; and the next year, 1608, the whole number which survived the winter returned to England. Their design of a plantation was at an end. Both English and French continued their voyages to the coast, some for fishing, and some for trade with the natives: and some feeble attempts were made by the French towards plantations, but they were routed by the English in 1613. There was no spirit in the people of either nation for colonizing. Favourable accounts were published of the continent by Capt. Smith and others; but who would remove and settle in so remote and uncultivated a part of the globe if he could live tolerably at home? The country would afford no immediate subsistence, and therefore was not fit for indigent persons. Particular persons or companies would have been discouraged from supporting a colony by the long-continued expence and outset, without any return. No encouragement could be expected from the public. The advantages of commerce from the colonies were not then foreseen, but have been since learned by experience. Virginia in its infancy was struggling for life; and what its fate would have been, if the fathers of it in England had not seen the rise and growth of other colonies near it, is uncertain. Whether Britain would have had any colonies in America at this day, if religion had not been the grand inducement, is doubtful. One hundred and twenty years had passed from the discovery of the *n.* continent by the Cabots, without any successful attempt. After repeated attempts had failed, it seems less probable that any should wish to engage in such an affair, than it would have been if no attempt had been made. It is to the different views of religion which prevailed in those days that we must ascribe, if not the settlement, yet at least the present flourishing state of N. America. Persecution drove one Mr. Robinson and his church from England to Holland, about the year 1608. They remained about a year at Amsterdam, and then removed to Leyden. In 1617, they began to think of removing to America. They laid great stress upon their peculiar tenets, but this did not lessen their regard to morality. The manners of the Dutch were too licentious for them. Their children left them; some became soldiers, and others sailors, in the Dutch service. In a few years their posterity would have been Dutch, and their church extinct. They were at a loss whether to remove to Guayana, the fame of which part had been raised by Sir Walter Raleigh about this time, or to Virginia; but the majority were in favour of the latter. The Dutch laboured to persuade them to go to Hudson's river, and settle under their W. India company; but they had not lost their affection for the English, and chose to be under their government and protection. They applied to the Virginia company for a patent for part of the country. To render it probable that their undertaking would not, like all former, be abortive, they gave, among others, these special reasons: "That they were well weaned from the delicate milk of their mother country, and inured to the difficulties of a strange land. That they were knit together in a strict and sacred bond, by virtue of which they held themselves bound to take care of the good of each other, and of the whole. That it was not with them as with other men, whom small things could discourage, or small discontents cause to wish themselves at home again." The Virginia company were very much pleased with the applica-]

[tion, and some of the chief of them addressed the king to grant the petitioners liberty in religion, under the great seal; but this was refused. He promised to connive, and not molest them; but this would not do for them at that time. They laid aside the design for that year.

In 1619, they renewed their application, and resolved to venture, though they could not have a special grant from the king of liberty of conscience. They hoped their remote situation would put them out of danger of the ecclesiastical courts. The affairs of the Virginia company were in great confusion, and it was the latter end of the year before the patent was granted. It was taken out, under the company's seal, to John Wincob. He lived in the family of the Countess of Lincoln, and not removing with the rest, they never took any benefit from the patent. Mr. Weston and other merchants of London engaged, some to adventure their money, and some to go over with them. They therefore made the necessary preparations, and in July 1620 the principal of them went over to Southampton, where two ships were ready to take them on board. They sailed the beginning of August, but were obliged repeatedly to put back, and to leave one of their ships behind, with part of their company at last. They intended to have made for Hudson's river or the coast near to it; but the Dutch had bribed their pilot, and he carried them farther *n.* so that they fell in about cape Cod, and arrived in that harbour the 11th of November. The harbour is good, but the country is sandy and barren. This was discouraging, but it was too late in the year to put to sea again. They coasted about in their boat, until they found a place more agreeable to them for a plantation, though not so good a harbour. Here they brought their ship, and determined to take up their abode. They gave it the name of New Plymouth. Captain Smith happened to give the name of Plymouth to the same place, in 1614. A very circumstantial account of the beginning and progress of this colony, wrote by Mr. Edward Winslow, one of the principal undertakers, is to be found among Purchase's collections.

The project of settling America revived again, and a new patent was granted, bearing date Nov. 3, 1620; incorporating the adventures to the *n.* colony, by the name of the Council for the Affairs of New England; the bounds of the country were expressed, between 40° and 48° *n.*; Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason were two of the most active members of this council. All the sea-coast, at one time or other, has been granted or pretended to be granted by this council, and some parts several times over, partly from defects in form in preceding grants, and partly from an ignorance of the geography of the country.

(*Anno* 1622.)—The first grant, within the bounds of the Massachusetts, was obtained by Mr. Weston, who in the summer of 1662, sent over two ships with 50 or 60 men, to begin a plantation at Wessagusset, since called Weymouth. They were sickly when they arrived, and received necessaries and refreshment from their neighbours at New Plymouth. They were a dissolute crew, soon brought themselves to poverty, then robbed the Indians, and offered other abuses to them. The Indians made their complaints to the colony of New Plymouth; but the abuses continuing, the next year they laid a plot for the destruction of all Weston's company. It was this plantation which gave occasion to the author of Hudibras to make merry with New England in general, for hanging a bed-rid weaver, instead of a useful cobler. The above plot was discovered to the New Plymouth people, who sent some of their men and prevented the execution of it, by the surprisal of those who were to be the principal actors. Mr. Weston coming over to visit his plantation, was cast away in Ipswich bay, and stripped by the Indians of every thing but his shirt. Being thus rendered incapable of affording any relief to his colony, it came to an end, after one year's continuance.

Captain Robert Gorges obtained a patent from the council of Plymouth, dated December 13, 1622, 10 miles in breadth, and 30 miles into the land, on the *n. e.* side of Massachusetts bay. This was loose and uncertain, and no use ever made of it. He was son to Sir Ferdinando, and employed by the council, in 1623, as lieutenant-general, to restrain interlopers and regulate all affairs. He made some attempts to revive Weston's plantation, but returned home the same year, without success. Francis West came the same year as vice-admiral, but made no stay. The Earl of Warwick had a patent for Massachusetts bay about the same time, but the bounds are not known.

In 1624, Lyford, the minister of New Plymouth, and one John Oldham, stirred up a faction there, and were banished that colony. They began a settlement at Nantasket. The same year, some persons belonging to Dorchester in England, sent over fishermen, and made necessary provision for a fishery at cape Ann; and Roger Conant, (several of whose descendants are remaining, some of distinction, in the colony of Connecticut), who with John Oldham had left Plymouth, and removed with the rest to Nantasket, was appointed]

[their overseer. A grant was made by one of the Gorges, it is not said which, to Oldham and others of part of Massachusetts bay, which occasioned some dispute between them and the Massachusetts grantees.

In 1625, one Captain Wollaston, with about 30 persons, began a plantation near Weston's. They gave it the name of Mount Wollaston. It was known by that name some years after, but at length the name was lost in that of Braintree, of which town it is a part. No mention is made of a patent to Wollaston. One Morton, of Eurnival's inn, was of this company. He was not left in command, but contrived to make himself chief, changed the name of Mount Wollaston to Merry Mount, set all the servants free, erected a Maypole, and lived a life of dissipation, until all the stock, intended for trade, was consumed. He was charged with furnishing the Indians with guns and ammunition, and teaching them the use of them. At length he made himself so obnoxious to the planters in all parts, that at their general desire, the people of New Plymouth seized him by an armed force, and confined him until they had an opportunity of sending him to England. In the fall of 1626, Roger Conant and some, if not all, of his company removed from cape Ann to a neck of land upon Naumkeak river. We find mention made of planters at Winsimet about the same time, who probably removed there from some of the other plantations. This is all the account we have of any settlements, or attempts for settlements, in the Massachusetts bay, until the year 1627. Mr. White, the minister of Dorchester, had encouraged Conant and his company to remain in New England, and promised them men, provisions, &c.

In 1627, March 19, the council of Plymouth sold to Sir Henry Roswell, Sir John Young, Thomas Southcoat, John Humphry, John Endicot, and Simon Whetcomb, who lived about Dorchester in England, their heirs and associates, all that part of New England, three miles to the *s.* of Charles river, and three miles to the *n.* of Merrimack river, from the Atlantic to the S. sea. All the lesser grants which have been mentioned within those limits (the settlement of the country being entirely neglected by the grantees) were, without doubt, looked upon to be forfeited or void. The conditions or tenor of none of them appear at this day. It is very likely the three persons first named in this grant, had nothing more in view by the purchase than a settlement for trade with the natives, or for fishery, or other advantageous purposes. As soon as the colony for religion was projected, we hear no more of them. The other three remained. Mr. White managed a treaty between Sir Richard Saltonstall, Matthew Cradock, and John Venn, Esquires, and divers others in and about London, and the original patentees. A purchase was made, and the same summer Mr. Endicot, (whose instructions were dated London, May 30, 1628), one of the original patentees, was sent over to Naumkeak with planters and servants, and all the affairs of the colony committed to his care. The patent from the council of Plymouth gave a good right to the soil, but no powers of government. A royal charter was necessary. This passed the seals March 4, 1628. Matthew Cradock was appointed the first governor, and Thomas Goffe deputy governor. Two days before, March 2d, some affairs of the colony requiring it, there had been a meeting of the company, at which both governor and deputy are named as such. The day for the annual election of officers by charter, being the last Wednesday in Easter term; on the 13th of May 1628, Mr. Cradock was chosen governor by the company, and Mr. Goffe deputy governor, and Sir Richard Saltonstall, Isaac Johnson, Samuel Aldersey, John Venn, John Humfrey, Simon Whetcomb, Increase Nowell, Richard Perry, Nathaniel Wright, Samuel Vassal, Theophilus Eaton, Thomas Adams, Thomas Hutchins, George Foxcroft, William Vassal, William Pincheon, John Pocock, and Christopher Coulson, assistants. William Burgis was chosen secretary in the room of John Washburne. At this court it was determined, that every one of the company, who had subscribed 50*l.* should have 200 acres of land assigned, and in proportion for a greater or lesser sum as the first dividend. The names of all the adventurers and the sums subscribed were sent over to Mr. Endicot, who was appointed their governor in the plantation. A second embarkation of planters and servants had been determined at a meeting, April 30, to be made with all speed. Four ministers were provided: three of them, Francis Higginson, Samuel Skelton, and Francis Bright, were readily accepted by the company, and had all due encouragement promised them; the fourth, Ralph Smith, was required to give under his hand, that he would not exercise his ministry within the limits of the patent, without the express leave of the governor upon the spot. Five ships were provided for this embarkation. Mr. Higginson says in his journal, that he sailed from the isle of Wight the 11th of May, and arrived at cape Ann the 27th of June, and at Naumkeag the 29th. They found at Naumkeag]

[about 100 planters, eight houses, besides a fair house built for Mr. Endicot. The old and new planters together were about 300, of which 100 removed to Charlestown, where there was a house built; the rest remained at Salem. Mr. Endicot had corresponded with the settlers at Plymouth, who satisfied him that they were right in their judgments of the outward form of worship, being much like to that of the reformed churches in France, &c. On the 20th of July, Mr. Higginson and Mr. Skelton, after fasting and prayer, were first elected by the company for their ministers, the first, teacher, the other, pastor; each of them, together with three or four grave members, laying their hands on the other, with solemn prayer. Nothing is said of any church being then formed; but on the 6th of August, the day appointed for the choice and ordination of elders and deacons, 30 persons entered into a covenant in writing, which is said to be the beginning of the church, and that the ministers were ordained or instituted anew. The repetition of this form they probably thought necessary, because the people were not in a church state before. It is difficult to assign any other reason. Messengers or delegates, from the church of Plymouth, were expected to join with them, but contrary winds hindered them in their passage, so that they did not arrive until the afternoon, but time enough to give the right hand of fellowship. Two of the company, John Brown, and Samuel Brown, one a lawyer, the other a merchant, both men of good estates, and of the first patentees and of the council, were dissatisfied. They did not like that the common prayer and service of the church of England should be wholly laid aside, and therefore drew off, with as many as were of their sentiments, from the rest, and set up a separate society. This offended the governor, who caused the two members of his council to be brought before him; and judging that this practice, together with some speeches they had uttered, tended to sedition, he sent them back to England. The heads of the party being removed, the opposition ceased.

Whilst these things were doing in the colony, the company in England were projecting a much larger embarkation, and the transfer of the corporation itself from Old England to New. Several gentlemen of figure and estate, Isaac Johnson, John Winthrop, Thomas Dudley, and divers others, who were dissatisfied with the arbitrary proceedings both in church and state, pleased themselves with the prospect of liberty in both, to be enjoyed in America, and proposed to the company at London to remove with their families; but upon this condition only, that the patent and charter should remove with them. This proposal was first communicated July the 28th, 1629. A committee was appointed to consider of it, and to advise with counsel learned in the law, and to make report. The adventurers had been at great expence, without any returns made to them, and had no rational prospect of any profit from the plantations in the way they were in. The principal objection seems to have arisen from a doubt whether such a transfer was legal. The report of the committee is not recorded. Mr. White, a counseller at law, was one of the company, and great stress was laid upon his opinion; and, on the 29th of August, it was determined, by the general consent of the company, "that the government and patent should be settled in New England." It is evident from the charter, that the original design of it was to constitute a corporation in England, like to that of the East India and other great companies, with powers to settle plantations within the limits of the territory, under such forms of government and magistracy as should be fit and necessary. The first step, in sending out Mr. Endicot, appointing him a council, giving him commission, instructions, &c. was agreeable to this construction of the charter.

In consequence of this new resolution, the members of the corporation, which remained in England, were to retain a share in the trading stock and the profits of it, for the term of seven years. The management of it was committed to five persons, who were going over, viz. J. Winthrop, Sir Richard Saltonstall, I. Johnson, T. Dudley, and J. Revel, and to five who were to remain, M. Cradock, N. Wright, T. Eaton, T. Goffe, and J. Young; and, at the expiration of the term, the stock, with the profits, was to be divided to each man, in proportion to his adventure. All other powers and privileges were to remain with the planters upon the spot. We have no account of any dividend ever made, nor indeed of any trade ever carried on for the company. There was another article, "that one half the charge of fortifications and support of the ministers should be paid out of the joint stock," but no notice was taken of it in the colony.

The 20th of October, at a general court of governor, deputy, and assistants, and the generality, a new choice was made of governor, &c. consisting of such persons as had determined to go over with the patent. John Winthrop was elected governor, John Humfrey deputy-governor, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Isaac Johnson, Thomas Dudley, John Endicot, Increase Nowell, William Vas-]

[sall, William Pynchon, Samuel Sharp, Edward Rossiter, Thomas Sharp, John Revell, Mathew Cradock, Thomas Goffe, Samuel Aldersey, John Venn, Nathaniel Wright, Theophilus Eaton, and Thomas Adams, assistants. They did not all go over. From time to time, until the general embarkation, as any one declined, some other person was chosen in his stead. First, Roger Ludlow was chosen, instead of Samuel Sharp. Whilst they were at Southampton, (March 18, 1630), Sir Bryan Jansen, William Coddington, and Simon Bradstreet, were chosen in the room of Mr. Wright, Eaton, and Goffe, and yet Sir Bryan never came to New England. Even after they had embarked, at a court on board the Arabella, Mr. Dudley was chosen deputy-governor, in the room of Mr. Humfrey who staid behind. It is not matter of wonder that they discovered so great want of resolution: It is strange that so many persevered. It shews some little fortitude, in a man in health and vigour, who goes through the fatigues of a long voyage, and spends even a few months in a wilderness, among savages, and in a climate more severe than he had ever experienced. What must we think, then, of persons of rank and good circumstances in life, bidding a final adieu to all the conveniencies and delights of England, their native country, and exposing themselves, their wives and children, to inevitable hardships and sufferings, in a long voyage across the Atlantic, to land upon a most inhospitable shore, destitute of any kind of building to secure them from the inclemency of the weather, and of most sorts of food to which they had been always used at their former home? The sickness and mortality which prevailed the first winter, they did not foresee. It is an observation, since made, that most parts of America have proved unhealthy (except where the country is cleared) until persons have had a seasoning in it.

Eleven ships, which sailed from different ports in England, arrived in New England before the end of July. Six more arrived before the end of the year; they brought above 1500 passengers. The Arabella, on board which was the governor and several of the assistants, left Yarmouth between the 7th and 10th of April. On the 7th the governor, and divers others on board, signed a paper directed to their brethren of the church of England, to remove suspicions or misconstructions, and to ask their prayers. This paper has occasioned a dispute, whether the first settlers of the Massachusetts were of the church of England or not. However problematical it may be, what they were while they remained in England, they left no room for doubt after they arrived in America. The Arabella arrived at Salem the 12th of June. The common people immediately went ashore, and regaled themselves with strawberries, which are very fine in America, and were then in perfection. This might give them a favourable idea of the produce of the country, but the gentlemen met with enough to fill them with concern. The first news they had, was of a general conspiracy, a few months before, of all the Indians as far as Naraganset, to extirpate the English. Eighty persons, out of about 300, had died in the colony the winter before, and many of those that remained were in a weak sickly condition. There was not corn enough to have lasted above a fortnight, and all other provisions were very scant. They were obliged to give all the servants they had sent over, to the number of 180, their liberty, that they might shift for themselves, although they had cost from 16*l.* to 20*l.* a head. They had not above three or four months to look out proper places for settlements, and to provide shelter against the severity of the winter. With this prospect of difficulties, great enough for them to encounter, sickness began among them. Being destitute of necessary accommodations, they dropped away one after another; and, among others, the lady Arabella, who, to use Mr. Hubbard's words, "came from a paradise of plenty and pleasure, in the family of a noble earl, into a wilderness of wants, and who although celebrated for her many virtues, yet was not able to encounter the adversity with which she was surrounded, and, in about a month after her arrival, ended her days at Salem, where she first landed." Mr. Johnson, her husband, highly esteemed for his piety and wisdom, overcome with grief, survived her a short time only, and died at Boston the 30th September, to the great loss of the colony. Mr. Rossiter, another of the assistants, died soon after. Before December they had lost 200 of their number, including a few who died upon their passage.

The governor and some of the principal persons left Salem the 17th of June, and travelled through the woods to Charlestown, about 20 miles, to look out for a convenient place for their chief town, which they had determined should be in some part of the bay or harbour between Nantasket and Cambridge. At first, they pitched upon the *n.* side of Charles river, or rather *n. w.* by the major voice; but a number of the principal gentlemen having fixed their cottages (shelters intended for one winter only) upon the opposite side of the river, the governor and most of the assistants removed to them in November. They were, however, undetermined where to build in the spring.]

[A fortified town, at least palisadoed, was thought necessary to defend them against the natives, and they could not agree upon the most convenient place for that purpose.

They found, when they arrived, a few families scattered about in several parts of the bay. Mr. Maverick, who will often appear in the course of this history, lived upon Noddle's island, a grant or confirmation of which he afterwards obtained from the court. He had built a small fort, and had four cannon mounted there. At a point upon Shawmut or Trimontaine, since Boston, lived Mr. Blaxton, who had left England, being dissatisfied there, and not a thorough conformist; but he was more dissatisfied with the nonconformity of the newcomers. He told them, he came from England because he did not like the lords bishops, but he could not join with them because he did not like the lords brethren. He claimed the whole peninsula upon which Boston is built, because he was the first that slept upon it. He had a grant of a very handsome lot there at the *w.* part of the town, but he chose to quit all, and removed to the *s.* at or near what is since called Providence, where he lived to old age. There were also several families at Mattapan, since called Dorchester, or rather Dorchester Neck: here Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Rossiter pitched their abodes, with two ministers, Mr. Warham and Mr. Maverick. On the *n.* of Charles river (Charlestown) were the remains of those who had moved the last year from Salem; here Mr. Nowell and some of his friends made their pitch, but considered themselves and Boston, at first, as but one settlement and one church, with Mr. Wilson for their minister. When he went to England in the spring, Charlestown became a distinct church and town, and took Mr. James for their minister. Sir Richard Saltonstall chose a place some miles up Charles river, which has taken the name of Watertown; his company took Mr. Phillips for their minister. Mr. Pynchon was at the head of another company, who settled between Dorchester and Boston. Their town took the name of Roxbury. They had Mr. Elliot for their minister. Medford and Mistick were then distinct places, though not so at present. At Medford, which we take to have been a small village at the lower part of Mistick river, now called Neck-of-Land, where a creek also ran into Charles river, it was intended a settlement should be made for Mr. Cradock and the people he was sending and had sent over. Here, by his agents, he built several vessels of burden. At these several places, together with Salem, the whole company were settled for the first winter. They had little time enough to provide their huts. As soon as December came, their out-door work was over. On the 6th of December, the governor and assistants met, and agreed to fortify the neck between Boston and Roxbury, and orders were given for preparing the materials; but at another meeting, on the 21st, they laid that design aside, and agreed on a place, (first called Newtown, since Cambridge), about three miles above Charlestown, and most of them engaged to build houses there the next year. The weather held tolerable until the 24th of December, but the cold then came on with violence. Such a Christmas eve they had never seen before. From that time to the 10th of February, their chief care was to keep themselves warm, and as comfortable in other respects as their scant provisions would permit. The poorer sort were much exposed, lying in tents and miserable hovels, and many died of the scurvy and other distempers. They were so short of provisions, that many were obliged to live upon clams, mussels, and other shell-fish, with ground-nuts and acorns instead of bread. One, coming to the governor's house to complain of his sufferings, was prevented, being informed that, even there, the last batch was in the oven. Some instances are mentioned of great calmness and resignation in this distress. A good man, who had asked his neighbour to a dish of clams, after dinner returned thanks to God who had given them to suck of the abundance of the seas, and of treasure hid in the sands. They had appointed the 22d of February for a fast, but on the 5th, to their great joy, the ship Lyon, Captain Pierce, one of the last year's fleet, returned laden with provisions from England, which were distributed according to the necessities of the people. They turned their fast into a thanksgiving.

In the spring of 1631, they pursued their design of a fortified town at Newtown. The governor set up the frame of a house; the deputy governor finished his house and removed his family. About this time, Chicketawbut, the chief of the Indians near Boston, came to visit the governor, and made high professions of friendship. The apprehensions of danger lessened by degrees, the design of a fortified town went off in the same proportion, until it was wholly laid aside. The governor took down his frame and carried it to Boston. Mr. Dudley the deputy was offended, and persisted for some time in his first determination of residing at Newtown, but at length removed to Roxbury.

This scheme of a fortified town was well enough while they were uncertain what the temper of the natives would be. Their design was to make improvements, and to extend their settlements in]

[the several parts of the country. Unless they were upon such terms with the Indians, that they could do this with safety, the colony could not long subsist. If they were upon such terms, fortified towns were unnecessary.

The high price of provisions this year in England impoverished the colony. Every bushel of wheat meal cost, including the freight, 14*s.* sterling; every bushel of peas 10*s.*; and Indian corn, imported from Virginia, sold at 10*s.* Some were discouraged and returned to England, viz. Sir Richard Saltonstall, Thomas Sharpe, &c. and never came back; but others, in hopes of better times, went over to fetch their families and returned with them, viz. Mr. Wilson, Coddington, &c. They went in the Lyon, which brought their supply. In the same ship, Sir Christopher Gardiner was sent home under confinement. He was a knight of the sepulchre, but concealed his true character, and came over last year under pretence of separating himself from the world, and living a life of retirement and devotion. He offered to join to several of the churches, but he was suspected to be an immoral man, and not received. He had a comely young woman, who travelled with him. He called her his cousin. For some miscarriages in the Massachusetts, he fled to the Indians. They carried him to Plymouth, having first used him pretty roughly. From thence he was sent to Boston. He joined afterwards with Gorges, Mason, and others, in complaints against the colony.

Mr. Wilson left the church on the *s.* side of the river without a minister. At his parting he recommended them to the care of the governor, deputy governor, and other godly and able Christians, to carry on the worship of God, on the Lord's day, by prophesying until his return.

So much of their attention was necessary in order to provide for their support, that little business was done by the assistants or by the general court. The removal of the charter made many new regulations necessary, which were settled by degrees. The first court of assistants was at Charlestown, August 23d, about two months after their arrival. A beadle, a corporation officer, was appointed. It was then ordered, that the governor and deputy for the time being should be justices of the peace; four of the then assistants were also appointed justices. All justices whatsoever were to have the same power, for reformation of abuses and punishing offenders, which justices have in England, but no corporal punishment to be inflicted, except by an assistant. In high offences, the governor and assistants sat as a court, as well as in civil matters. There was a trial by a jury this year for murder, and the person charged was acquitted. The first general court was held the 19th of October, not by a representative, but by every one that was free of the corporation, in person. None had been admitted freemen since they left England. The governor and assistants had a great influence over the court. It was ordered that for the future, the freemen should choose the assistants, and the assistants, from among themselves, choose the governor and deputy governor. The court of assistants were to have the power of making laws and appointing officers. This was a departure from their charter. One hundred and nine freemen were admitted at this court. Maverick, Blackstone, and many more who were not of any of the churches, were of this number. This was all that was transacted, that was any thing material, the first year. The next general court was the court of election for 1631. The scale was now turned, and the freemen resolved to choose both governor, deputy, and assistants, notwithstanding the former vote, and made an order, that, for the time to come, none should be admitted to the freedom of the body politic but such as were church members.

This was a most extraordinary order or law, and yet it continued in force until the dissolution of the government, it being repealed in appearance only, after the restoration of King Charles II. Had they been deprived of their civil privileges in England by an act of parliament, unless they would join in communion with the churches there, it might very well have been the first in the roll of grievances. But such were the requisites to qualify for church membership here, that the grievance was abundantly greater.

The scarcity of the former year excited the inhabitants to make the greater improvements, by tillage, as soon as the spring advanced, and it pleased God to give them such favourable seasons, that they had a very plentiful harvest; and Indian corn, which could not be purchased with money the year before, at the end of this year was made a tender in discharge of all debts, except money or beaver had been specially agreed for. Cattle were extremely dear, a great part of what had been shipped from England being dead, and a milk cow was valued at 25*l.* to 30*l.* sterling.

The same governor and deputy governor, and such of the assistants of 1630 as were living and in the colony, were re-elected for the year 1631. They continued to make the same choice for 1632, with the addition of Mr. John Humfrey, who had been deputy governor in England, but was prevented coming the first year, and John Winthrop, jun.]

[the governor's eldest son, who, with his wife, mother, and some others of the family, arrived in October the year before. They were frequently alarmed this year by the Indians, which put them into confusion; happy for them, that in this their feeble infant state they were only alarmed. A company of *e.* Indians, called Tarretines, about 100 in number, assaulted the wigwams of the sagamore of Agawam. They came by water in 30 canoes, slew seven Indians, and wounded two sagamores who lived near Boston, and carried away captives one of their wives with divers other Indians. The governor likewise received advice from the governor of Plymouth of a broil between some English of that colony and some of the Naraganset Indians, who set upon the English house at Sowam; also of motions made by the Pequods, which caused the Dutch governor of Manhadoes to give notice to the English to be upon their guard. A shallop belonging to Dorchester having been missing all the winter, it appeared this summer, that the crew, consisting of five men, had been secretly murdered by the *e.* Indians. However, the sagamores near Boston made professions of friendship; and on the 5th of August this year, Miantinomo, one of the great sachems of the Naragansets, the most numerous of all the Indians between Boston and Hudson's river, came down to Boston, whether out of fear or love they could not tell, to enter into a league of friendship with the colony. He and his followers were invited to attend the public worship, but three of them withdrew in sermon time, and to satify their hunger, broke into an English house to get victuals. The sagamore, who was a very high-spirited fellow, could hardly be persuaded to order them any corporal punishment; but he was so ashamed of his attendants, that he ordered them out of town, and followed them himself soon after.

The French also occasioned some uneasy apprehensions. They had been driven from Accady by Sir Samuel Argall in 1613. The people of New Plymouth had set up a trading house at Penobscot about the year 1627. Intelligence was brought this year to the Massachusets, that in 1630 or 1631 Sir William Alexander had sold the country of Nova Scotia to the French, and that the fort, with all the ammunition and stores, was delivered to them; that Cardinal Richlieu had ordered some companies there, and that more were expected the next year with priests, Jesuits, &c. This news alarmed the governor and council, and put them upon consultations for their defence. They determined to finish a fort which was begun at Boston, to build another at Nantasket, and to hasten the settlement of Agawam, (Ipswich), it being one of the best places both for pasture and tillage, lest an enemy should take possession and prevent them. Mr. Winthrop, the governor's son, was accordingly sent to begin a plantation there.

It appears that their apprehensions of the French designs, to take possession of some part or other of the coast, were not ill founded; for they sent a ship this year to Penobscot, as a pelude to what was to come after. Governor Bradford of Plymouth gives this account of it. "This year the house at Penobscot is robbed by the French in this manner: while the master of the house, and part of the company with him, is come with one vessel to the westward to fetch a supply of goods brought over for us, a small French vessel, having a false Scot aboard, goes into the harbour, pretends they are newly come from sea, knows not where they are, that the vessel is very leaky, and desires they may haul her ashore, and stop her leaks, making many French compliments and congées: and seeing but three or four simple men who are servants, and by the Scotchman understanding the master and the rest of the company are gone from home, fall to commending the guns and muskets which lie on the racks by the wall-side, take them down to look on them, asking if they were charged, and when possessed of them, one presents a loaded piece against the servants, another a pistol; they bid them not to stir but deliver the goods, and made them help in carrying them all aboard, to the value of 400 or 500 pounds sterling, prime cost, 300 weight of beaver, the rest in trading goods, as coats, rugs, blankets, &c. then set the servants at liberty, and go away with this taunting message, "Tell your master when he returns, that some of the isle of Rhée gentlemen have been here."

It appears that the Massachusetts people took possession of the country at a very critical time. Richlieu, in all probability, would have planted his colony nearer the sun, if he could have found any place vacant. De Monts and company had acquired a thorough knowledge of all the coast from cape Sables beyond cape Cod in 1604; indeed it does not appear that they then went round or to the bottom of Massachusetts bay. Had they once gained footing there, they would have prevented the English. The Frenchified court of King Charles I. would, at the treaty of St. Germains, have given up any claim to Massachusetts bay as readily as they did to Acadia; for the French could make out no better title to Penobscot, and the other parts of Acadia, than they could to Massachusetts. The little plantation at New]

[Plymouth would have been no greater bar to the French in one place than in the other. The Dutch the next year would have quietly possessed themselves of Connecticut river, unless the French, instead of the English, had prevented them. Whether the people of either nation would have persevered is uncertain. If they had done it, the late contest for the dominion of N. America would have been between France and Holland, and the commerce of England would have borne a very different proportion to that of the rest of Europe from what it did.

The new settlers were in perils also from their own countrymen. Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and Captain Mason, two of the council of Plymouth, who with a view to the advancement of their fortunes had expended large sums to little purpose in attempts to settle colonies in New England, beheld the Massachusetts with an envious eye. They intended for themselves all that part of the colony which lies to the *e.* of Naumkeag. Gardiner and Morton, to revenge the affronts they had received, joined with them in a complaint to the king in council against the colony. At this time they failed of success, and an order was made in council, 19th of January 1632, "declaring the fair appearances and great hopes which there then were, that the country would prove beneficial to the kingdom, as well as profitable to the particular persons concerned; and that the adventurers might be assured, that if things should be carried on as was pretended when the patents were granted, and according as by the patent is appointed, his Majesty would not only maintain the liberties and privileges heretofore granted, but supply any thing further which might tend to the good government, prosperity, and comfort of the people there."

In the year 1633, the people still continued the administration of government in the same hands. Fresh supplies of inhabitants had been brought from England, from time to time, in the course of the two former years, but there were many who were willing to see the success of the first adventurers before they embarked themselves. The reports carried over were very encouraging, so that this year there was a very great addition made, ships arriving all summer, in some months twelve or fourteen in a month; an exportation so great and of such sort of persons, that it produced the following order of the king in council, Feb. 21st, 1633.

"Whereas the board is given to understand of the frequent transportation of great numbers of his Majesty's subjects out of this kingdom, to the plantation of New England, among whom divers persons known to be ill affected, discontented not only with civil but ecclesiastical government here, are observed to resort thither, whereby such confusion and distraction is already grown there, especially in point of religion, as, beside the ruin of the said plantation, cannot but highly tend to the scandal both of church and state here. And whereas it was informed in particular, that there are at this present divers ships in the river of Thames ready to set sail thither, freighted with passengers and provisions; it is thought fit and ordered, that stay should be forthwith made of the said ships until further order from this board: And the several masters and freighters of the same should attend the board, on Wednesday next in the afternoon, with a list of the passengers and provisions in each ship: And that Mr. Cradock, a chief adventurer in that plantation, now present before the board, should be required to cause the letters patent for the said plantation to be brought to this board." *(Hubbard.)*

Mr. Hubbard says, that this order was the effect of a new complaint preferred by Gardiner, Morton, and others, of their hardships and sufferings from the severity of the government, and that such of the company as were in England were called before the committee of council, and delivered an answer in writing, and that upon reading thereof, it pleased God so to work with the Lords of the council and afterwards with the king's Majesty, that when the whole matter was reported to him by Sir Thomas Jermayne (one of the council who had been present at the three days of hearing, and spake much in commendation of the governor, both to the Lords and after to his Majesty), the king said, he would have such severely punished as should abuse his governor and the plantation, and the defendants were dismissed, with a favourable order for their encouragement; being assured, from some of the council, that his Majesty did not intend to impose the ceremonies of the church of England upon them, for that it was considered, it was for the sake of freedom from those things that people went over thither. It is certain, a stop was not put to the emigration. There came over, amongst many others in this year, 1633, Mr. Haynes of the civil order, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Hooker, and Mr. Stone, three of the most famous men of the religious order. Mr. Cotton is supposed to have been more instrumental in the settlement of their civil as well as ecclesiastical polity, than any other person. The church of Boston, by advice of the governor and council and of the elders in the colony, received him for their teacher; to which office he was ordained the 17th of October. Mr.]

[Thomas Leverett, an ancient member of Mr. Cotton's church in England, was at the same time ordained a ruling elder. The circumstances and order of proceeding, in Mr. Cotton's ordination, were intended as a precedent, and the Congregational churches in New England have generally conformed thereto ever since. Mr. Hooker and Mr. Stone, with their friends, settled at Newtown (Cambridge).

In the year 1634, they thought proper to give their governor some respite, Mr. Dudley being chosen in his stead, and Roger Ludlow deputy governor.

Mr. Haynes, who had lately come over, was chosen to the place of assistant. The governor and assistants kept the powers of government, both legislative and executive, very much in their hands the three first years. The people began to grow uneasy, and the number of freemen being greatly multiplied, an alteration of the constitution seems to have been agreed upon or fallen into by a general consent of the towns; for at a general court for elections in 1634, 24 of the principal inhabitants appeared as the representatives of the body of freemen, and before they proceeded to the election of magistrates, the people asserted their right to a greater share in the government than had hitherto been allowed them, and resolved, "That none but the general court had power to make and establish laws, or to elect and appoint officers, as governor, deputy governor, assistants, treasurer, secretary, captains, lieutenants, ensigns, or any of like moment, or to remove such upon misdemeanour, or to set out the duties and powers of these officers: That none but the general court hath power to raise moneys and taxes, and to dispose of lands, viz. to give and confirm proprieties." After these resolutions, they proceeded to the election of magistrates. Then they further determined, "That there shall be four general courts held yearly, to be summoned by the governor for the time being, and not to be dissolved without the consent of the major part of the court: That it shall be lawful for the freemen of each plantation to choose two or three before every general court, to confer of and prepare such business as by them shall be thought fit to consider of at the next court; and that such persons as shall be hereafter so deputed by the freemen of the several plantations to deal in their behalf in the affairs of the commonwealth, shall have the full power and voices of all the said freemen derived to them for the making and establishing of laws, granting of lands, &c. and to deal in all other affairs of the commonwealth, wherein the freemen have to do, the matter of election of magistrates and other officers only excepted, wherein every freeman is to give his own voice." And to shew their resentment, they imposed a fine upon the court of assistants for going contrary to an order of the general court. (*Massachusetts Records.*)

The freemen were so increased, that it was impracticable to debate and determine matters in a body; it was besides unsafe, on account of the Indians, and prejudicial to their private affairs, to be so long absent from their families and business; so that this representative body was a thing of necessity, but no provision had been made for it in their charter.

Thus they settled the legislative body, which, except an alteration of the number of general courts, which were soon reduced to two only in a year, and other not very material circumstances, continued the same as long as the charter lasted. This we suppose was the second house of representatives in any of the colonies. There was, as has been observed, no express provision for it in the charter; they supposed the natural rights of Englishmen, reserved to them, implied it. In Virginia, a house of burgesses met first in May 1620. The government in every colony, like that of the colonies of old Rome, may be considered as the *effigies parva* of the mother state.

There was great disturbance in the colony this year, occasioned by Roger Williams, minister of Salem. He had been three or four years at Plymouth, and for some time was well esteemed, but at length advanced divers singular opinions, in which he did not meet with a concurrence, whereupon he desired a dismission to the church of Salem, which was granted him. That church had invited him, upon his first coming to New England; but the governor and council interposed with their advice, and prevented his settlement at that time. He had refused to join in communion with the church at Boston, because they would not make a public declaration of their repentance for holding communion with the church of England whilst they lived there. He was charged with divers exceptionable tenets, as "that it is not lawful for a godly man to have communion in family prayer, or in an oath, with such as they judge unregenerate, and therefore he refused the oath of fidelity and taught others so to do; that it is not lawful for an unregenerate man to pray; that the magistrate has nothing to do in matters of the first table:" another tenet is added, which ought not to have been ranked with the former, viz. "that to punish a man for any matters of his conscience is persecution." The magistrates sent a second time]

[to the church of Salem to desire them to forbear calling him to office, but they refused to hearken to their advice, and proceeded to ordain him, Mr. Skelton, their former minister, dying a little before. Mr. Williams caused the church of Salem to send their letters of admonition to the church at Boston, and to several other churches, accusing the magistrates which were members of them, of divers heinous offences, would admit no church to be pure but the church of Salem; but at length, because the members of that church would not separate not only from all the churches in Old England, but from all in New England also, he separated from them; and to make complete work of it, he separated from his own wife, and would neither ask a blessing nor give thanks at his meals if his wife was present, because she attended the public worship in the church of Salem. *(Hubbard.)* But what gave just occasion to the civil power to interpose, was his influencing Mr. Endicot, one of the magistrates and a member of his church, to cut the cross out of the king's colours, as being a relic of antichristian superstition. A writer of the history of those times questions whether his zeal would have carried him so far, as to refuse to receive the king's coin because of the cross upon it. Endeavours were used to reclaim him, but to no purpose, and at length he was banished the jurisdiction. He removed to the *s.* to look out for a new settlement among the Indians, and fixed upon a place called by them Moshawsick, but by him Providence. After all that has been said of the actions or tenets of this person while he was in the Massachusetts, it ought for ever to be remembered to his honour, that for forty years after, instead of shewing any revengeful resentment against the colony from which he had been banished, he seems to have been continually employed in acts of kindness and benevolence, giving them notice from time to time, not only of every motion of the Indians, over whom he had very great influence, but also of the unjust designs of the English within the new colony, of which he himself had been the founder and governor, and continued the patron.

Mr. Endicot was sentenced by the court, "for his rashness, uncharitableness, indiscretion, and exceeding the limits of his commission, to be sadly admonished, and also disabled for bearing any office in the commonwealth for the space of a year next ensuing." He protested against the proceeding of the court, and an order passed for his commitment, but upon his submission he was dismissed.

Mr. Winthrop's conduct had been such, from his first associating with the company in England until his being dropped this year from his place of governor, that unless the ostracism of the ancient Greeks had been revived in this new commonwealth, it was reasonable to expect that he should be out of all danger of so much as the least thought to his prejudice, and yet he had a little taste of what, in many other popular governments, their greatest benefactors have taken a large portion. After he was out of the chair, he was questioned in such a manner, as appears to have been disagreeable to him, concerning his receipts and disbursements for the public during his administration. Having discharged himself with great honour, he concludes his declaration and account in these words.

"In all these things which I offer, I refer myself to the wisdom and justice of the court, with this protestation, that it repenteth me not of my cost or labour bestowed in the service of this commonwealth, but do heartily bless the Lord our God, that he hath pleased to honour me so far, as to call for any thing he hath bestowed upon me for the service of his church and people here, the prosperity whereof and his gracious acceptance shall be an abundant recompence to me.

"I conclude with this one request (which in justice may not be denied me) that as it stands upon record, that upon the discharge of my office I was called to account, so this my declaration may be recorded also, lest hereafter, when I shall be forgotten, some blemish may lie upon my posterity, when there shall be nothing to clear it.

Sept. 4, 1634. JOHN WINTHROP."

In the year 1635, there was a great addition made to the numbers of inhabitants; among others Mr. Vane, afterwards Sir Henry Vane, was admitted to the freedom of the colony on the 3d of March; and at the same time Mr. Harlakenden, a gentleman of good family and estate. There were many others, as Mr. Bellingham, Mr. Dummer, of the magistrates; Mr. R. Mather, Mr. Norton, Mr. Shepard, and Mr. Peters, of the ministers, who came over in this and the last year, determined to take up their abode; and many other persons of figure and distinction were expected to come over, some of which are said to have been prevented by express order of the king, as Mr. Pym, Mr. Hampden, Sir Arthur Haslerigg, Oliver Cromwell, &c. We know this is questioned by some authors, but it appears plainly by a letter from Lord Say and Seal to Mr. Vane, and a letter from Mr. Cotton to the same nobleman, as we take it, though his name is not mentioned, and an answer to certain demands made by him, that his Lordship himself]

[and Lord Brooke and others were not without thoughts of removing to New England, and that several other persons of quality were in treaty about their removal also, but undetermined whether to join the Massachusetts or to settle a new colony. By the charter, the number of assistants might be 18, but hitherto they had chosen a less number, from six to nine, which left room, as any gentleman of distinction came over, to admit him to a share in the government without leaving out any of the former assistants.

It appears by the demands just mentioned, that some of the nobility and principal commoners of that day had, what appears at this day to be very strange, apprehensions of the relation they should stand in to Great Britain, after their removal to America. Many of the proposals were such, as imply that they thought themselves at full liberty, without any charter from the crown, to establish such sort of government as they thought proper, and to form a new state as fully to all intents and purposes as if they had been in a state of nature, and were making their first entrance into civil society. The importance of the colonies to the nation was not fully understood and considered. Perhaps the party which then prevailed in England, would have been content to have been rid of the heads of what was deemed a faction in the government, and to have had no further connection with them. Be that as it may, this sentiment, in persons of such figure and distinction, will in a great measure excuse the same mistake which will appear to have been made by our first settlers, in many instances in the course of our history. The answer made to the demands seems not to have been satisfactory, for these lords and gentlemen, soon after, again turned their thoughts to Connecticut, where they were expected to arrive every year, until after 1640.

Mr. Haynes was chosen governor for this year, and Mr. Bellingham deputy governor; Mr. Dummer and Mr. Haugh were added to the assistants. The inhabitants of the plantation being so much increased, found it difficult to pitch upon convenient places for settlements. Mr. Hooker and Mr. Cotton were deservedly in high esteem; some of the principal persons were strongly attached to the one of them, and some to the other. The great influence which Mr. Cotton had in the colony, inclined Mr. Hooker and his friends to remove to some place more remote from Boston than Newtown. Besides, they alleged as a reason for their removal, that they were straitened for room, and thereupon viewed divers places on the sea-coast, but were not satisfied with them. Three or four persons had some time before travelled w. into the country an hundred miles upon discovery, until they struck a great river, which afterwards they found to be Connecticut or the Fresh river, where there were many spots of intervale land, and land in other respects to be desired for settlement. The Dutch at the Manhados had some knowledge of this place, and had given intimations of it to the people of New Plymouth with whom they had commerce, but the Plymouth government kept their intelligence secret. A letter from Mr. Winslow of New Plymouth, Sept. 26, 1633, mentions their having been up the river. They forbade the Dutch making any settlements there, and set up a trading house themselves.

The governor of the Massachusetts also this year, 1635, sent a bark round the cape to the Dutch governor, to acquaint him that the king had granted the river and country of Connecticut to his own subjects, and desired him to forbear building any where thereabouts. This river Mr. Hooker and his friends pitched upon as the most likely place to accommodate them. The latter end of the last year (1634) they intended to remove, and applied to the court for leave. Of 21 members of the lower house, 15 were for their removal; but of the magistrates, the governor and two assistants only were for it, the deputy-governor Mr. Winthrop and the rest of the assistants against it; but still, as the lower house was so much more numerous than the upper, the major part of the whole court was for it. This division was the occasion of first starting the question about the negative voice. The deputies or representatives insisted that the voice of a major part of the assistants was not necessary. The assistants refused to give up their right, and the business was at a stand. The whole court agreed to keep a day of humiliation and prayer, to seek the divine direction, in all the congregations in the colony, and to meet again the next week after. At the opening of the court Mr. Cotton preached from Hag. ii. 4, "Yet now be strong, O Zerubbabel, saith the Lord, and be strong, O Joshua, the son of Josedech the high priest, and be strong all ye people of the land, saith the Lord, and work, for I am with you, saith the Lord of hosts." His sermon was as pertinent to the occasion as his text, and prevailed upon the deputies to give up the point at that time. Here was a crisis, when the patricians, if we may so style them, were in danger of losing great part of their weight in the government. It may seem a matter of less consequence than it would have been, if the office of assistant had by charter been hereditary or even for life; but the assistants, aided]

[by the elders, who had great influence with the people, were in a good measure secure of their places. It was by the same aid that they now carried the point against the plebeians. There was no occasion for prodigies or miracles to secure their instalment. A judicious discourse from a well chosen text was more rational, and had a more lasting effect.

There were some circumstances very discouraging: particularly the neighbourhood of the Dutch on the one side, and some intelligence received of the designs of the Pequod Indians on the other, and of their having killed Capt. Stone and his company as he was going up the river; but they could not be satisfied until they had accomplished their intentions and obtained the leave of the court.

They met with a new company which arrived this year, who purchased their estates and settled at Newtown in their stead, with Mr. Shepard for their minister. They did not take their departure until June the next year, and then about 100 persons in the first company, some of whom had lived in splendour and delicacy in England, set out on foot to travel 120 or 130 miles with their wives and children, near a fortnight's journey, having no canopy but the heavens, and a wilderness to go through without the least cultivation, in most places no path nor any marks to guide them, but depending upon the compass to steer by, many hideous swamps and very high mountains to traverse, beside five or six rivers or different parts of the same winding river, (the Chickapi), not every where fordable, and which they could not avoid to pass over. The greatest part of the lands they were going to were evidently without the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts; nevertheless they took a commission from the authority of that colony to govern in Connecticut. There are other instances which shew that they supposed they retained some authority over their inhabitants, even when out of the limits of the colony.

The Plymouth people, notwithstanding the French piracy in 1632, kept possession of their house at Penobscot, and carried on trade with the Indians; but in 1635, Rousillon, commander of a French fort at La Have upon the Nova Scotia shore, sent a French man of war to Penobscot, which took possession of the trading house and all the goods. The French gave their bills for the goods, and sent away all the men. The commander wrote to the governor of Plymouth, that he had orders to displace all the English as far as Pemaquid, but to those w. he would shew all courtesy. The Plymouth government, who supposed they had good right to the place, were not willing to put up with the injury quietly, and hired a large ship of some force, the Hope of Ipswich, in England, —— Girling commander, to displace the French. Girling was to have 200*l.* if he effected it. A bark with 20 men was sent with him as a tender. But the French having notice of the design fortified the place, and Girling having nearly spent his ammunition, sent the bark to the Massachusetts for aid. Two persons came from Plymouth also to treat about it, and the court agreed to assist their neighbours by a subscription among themselves; but provision was so scarce that there could not sufficient be had suddenly to fit out an expedition of 100 men only; so the matter was deferred to a further time, and Girling returned, leaving the French in possession, which they continued until 1654.

The situation the colony was in at this time must have given them a threatening prospect. They were utterly defenceless, whilst the French were on their borders on one side, the Dutch on the other, and the Indians in the midst, restrained only by want of union among themselves from manifesting their mutual ill-will to all the settlers.

This year Mr. Winthrop, jun. returned from England, whither he had gone the year before, and brought a commission from the Lord Say and Seal, and Lord Brook and others, to be the governor of their plantation at Connecticut. A fort was built at the mouth of the river, known by the name of Saybrook fort. He brought also a number of men, with arms, ammunition, and stores, and 2000*l.* in money, to bring forward a settlement. This commission interfered with the intended settlements by the Massachusetts; notwithstanding that, as a number of the inhabitants of Watertown had possessed themselves of a fine piece of meadow at Weathersfield below Hartford, where Mr. Hooker and his company settled; the agents for the lords being well disposed to promote the general good, permitted these settlers quietly to enjoy their possessions. The fortress below struck terror into the Indians, and quieted the minds of the English. Plymouth was dissatisfied with being thus supplanted by the Massachusetts, (the Dorchester men, as we suppose, having pitched upon the spot where Plymouth had built a trading house, and, as they alleged, had purchased the lands of the Indians), and demanded 100*l.* or part of the land. There was great danger of a warm contention between the two colonies, but at length the Dorchester men made such offers of satisfaction that Plymouth accepted them. The Dutch]

[also sent home to Holland for instructions, intending to maintain their claim to the river, or the place where they had possession; but upon a treaty afterwards with the commissioners of the united colonies, they quitted all claim to all parts of the river, resigning it up to the English.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain Mason having been at more expence, and taken more pains than any other members of the grand council of Plymouth, and perceiving no prospect of any equivalent return, and fearing from the great clamour in the nation against monopolies that they should ere long be forced to resign up their grand charter, they entered this year upon a new project, viz. to procure a general governor for the whole country of New England to be forthwith sent over; and because the Massachusetts charter stood in their way they endeavoured a revocation of it, that so the whole from St. Croix to Maryland might be brought under the same form of government; we do not find they succeeded in their object.

In the year 1636, Mr. Vane was chosen governor, Mr. Winthrop deputy governor, and Mr. Harlakenden, who came in the same ship with Mr. Vane, was added to the assistants. The people of the colony very early discovered that they were not without disposition to novelty and change. It was not merely out of policy to encourage others that they took early notice of such as came over from year to year. Besides this motive, they were easily captivated with the appearance only of wisdom and piety, professions of a regard to liberty and of a strong attachment to the public interest. Mr. Haynes, who seemed to stand most in the way of Mr. Winthrop, had left the colony and was settled at Connecticut, and Mr. Winthrop would have had a good prospect of recovering his former share of the people's favour, if Mr. Vane's grave solemn deportment, although he was not then above 24 or 25 years of age, had not engaged almost the whole colony in his favour. There was a great friendship between Mr. Cotton and him, which seems to have continued to the last. He had great respect shewn him at first. He took more state upon him than any governor had ever done before. When he went either to court or to church, four serjeants walked before him with their halberds. His administration, for several months, met with great applause. Towards the end of the year the people grew discontented. He perceived it, and grew weary of the government. Receiving letters from London in December, urging his return home, he first communicated them to the council, and then called the general court together to ask their consent to his quitting the administration. He declared to them the necessity of his departure, and such of the council as had seen the letters affirmed that the reasons were very urgent, but not fit to be imparted to the whole court. The court took time until the morning to consider, when one of the assistants lamenting the loss of such a governor in a time of such danger, both from French and Indians, the governor burst into tears, and professed that howsoever the causes propounded for his departure did concern the utter ruin of his outward estate, yet he would rather have hazarded all than gone from them at such a time, if something else had not pressed him more, viz. the inevitable danger of God's judgments, which he feared were coming upon them, for the differences and dissensions which he saw amongst them, and the scandalous imputation brought upon himself, as if he should be the cause of all, and therefore he thought it was best for him to give place for a time. The court did not think fit to consent to his going for such reasons. He found he had gone too far, and recalled himself, professing that the reasons which concerned his own estate were sufficient to satisfy him, and therefore desired he might have leave; the other passage slipped from him out of passion, not judgment. Whereupon the court agreed that it was necessary to give way to his departure, and ordered another meeting of the general court to make choice of a governor and deputy governor; and as it was in the midst of winter (15th Dec.) the freemen had liberty to send their votes in writing, if they did not come in person. Some of the church of Boston, loth to part with the governor, met together and agreed that it was not necessary, for the reasons alleged, that the governor should depart, and sent some of their number to signify as much to the court. The governor pretended to be overpowered, and expressed himself to be such an obedient son of the church, that notwithstanding the licence of the court, yet, without the consent of the church, he durst not go away. A great part of the people who were informed of this transaction declared their purpose still to continue him; and it was thought advisable, when the day appointed for election came, to adjourn the court to May, the time of the annual choice. Mr. Vane has been charged with as dark dissimulation, a few years after, in affairs of vastly greater importance; particularly in the manner of giving his testimony in the case of the Earl of Strafford.

There came over with Mr. Cotton, or about the same time, Mr. Hutchinson and his family, who had lived at Alford in the neighbourhood of Bos-]

[ton. Mr. Hutchinson had a good estate and was of good reputation. His wife, as Mr. Cotton says, "was well beloved, and all the faithful embraced her conference, and blessed God for her fruitful discourses." (*Answer to Bailey.*) After she came to New England, she was treated with respect, and much notice was taken of her by Mr. Cotton and other principal persons, and particularly by Mr. Vane, the governor. Her husband served in the general court several elections as representative for Boston, until he was excused at the desire of the church. So much respect seems to have increased her natural vanity. Countenanced and encouraged by Mr. Vane and Mr. Cotton, she advanced doctrines and opinions which involved the colony in disputes and contentions; and being improved, to civil as well as religious purposes, had like to have produced ruin both to church and state. The vigilance of some, of whom Mr. Winthrop was the chief, prevented and turned the ruin from the country upon herself and many of her family and particular friends. Mr. Wheelwright, a zealous minister, of character for learning and piety, was her brother-in-law, and firmly attached to her, and finally suffered with her. Besides the meetings for public worship on the Lord's day, the stated lecture every Thursday in Boston, and other occasional lectures in other towns, there were frequent private meetings of the brethren of the churches for religious exercises. Mrs. Hutchinson thought fit to set up a meeting of the sisters also, where she repeated the sermons preached the Lord's day before, adding her remarks and expositions. Her lectures made much noise, and 60 or 80 principal women attended them. At first they were generally approved of. After some time, it appeared she had distinguished the ministers and members of churches through the country; a small part of them under a covenant of grace, the rest under a covenant of works. The whole colony was soon divided into two parties; and however distant one party was from the other in principle, they were still more so in affection. The two capital errors with which she was charged were these, "That the Holy Ghost dwells personally in a justified person; and that nothing of sanctification can help to evidence to believers their justification." From these two a great number of others were said to flow, which were enumerated and condemned at a synod held the next year. The ministers of the several parts of the country, alarmed with these things, came to Boston while the general court was sitting, and some time before the governor, Mr. Vane, asked his dismission. They conferred with Mr. Cotton and Mr. Wheelwright upon these two points. The last they both disclaimed, so far as to acknowledge that sanctification did help to evidence justification; the other they qualified at least by other words; they held the indwelling of the person of the Holy Ghost, but not strictly a personal union, or as they express it, not a communicating of personal properties. The governor not only held with Mr. Cotton, but went further, or was more express, and maintained a personal union. Mr. Winthrop, the deputy governor, denied both, and Mr. Wilson, the other minister of Boston, and many of the ministers in the country, joined with him. A conference or disputation was determined on, which they agreed should be managed in writing, as most likely to tend to the peace of the church. When they could not find that the scriptures nor the primitive church, for the first 300 years, ever used the term προσωπος, or person of the Holy Ghost, they generally thought it was best it should be forborne, as being of human invention. Upon the other question, Mr. Cotton, in a sermon the day the court met, had acknowledged that evident sanctification is a ground of justification, and went on to say, that in cases of spiritual desertion true desire of sanctification was found to be sanctification, as divines usually held; and further, if a man was laid so flat upon the ground, as that he could see no desires, but only as a bruised reed did wait at the foot of Christ, yet here was matter of comfort, for this was found to be true sanctification in the root and principle of it. Mr. Vane and he both denied that any of these, or any degree of sanctification, could be evident without a concurrent sight of justification. (*Hubbard.*) The town and country were distracted with these subtleties, and every man and woman who had brains enough to form some imperfect conceptions of them, inferred and maintained some other point, such as these, "a man is justified before he believes; faith is no cause of justification; and if faith be before justification, it is only a passive faith, an empty vessel, &c. and assurance is by immediate revelation only." The fear of God and love of our neighbour seemed to be laid by and out of the question. All the church of Boston, except four or five, joined with Mr. Cotton. Mr. Wilson, the other minister, and most of the ministers in the country, opposed him.

To increase the flame, Mr. Wheelwright preached a sermon (Jan. 19) in which, besides carrying antinomianism to the height, he made use of some expressions which were laid hold of by the court as tending to sedition; for which he was sent for and examined whilst Mr. Vane was]

[in office, but a full inquiry and determination was suspended until a more convenient time.

Whilst these contentions were thus increasing within, the Pequods, the most warlike of all the Indians were plotting destruction from without. After Stone and his company were murdered, they sent messengers to Boston to make peace, pretending that the murder was committed by a few bad fellows who had fled to the Dutch. Their ambassadors were courteously treated, and the terms of peace were agreed on. In confidence of their fidelity, John Oldham, of whom mention has been made before, went in a small bark to trade with the Indians at Block island. They murdered him, but spared two boys and two Naraganset Indians who were of his company. The murderers were discovered by the crew of a small vessel, one Gallop master, from Connecticut, which happened to come upon them soon after the fact. Gallop had with him only one man and two boys, and no arms except two muskets and two pistols. Although the deck was full of Indians who had guns, swords, &c.; yet, as they were then not much used to them, they made but little resistance, and when he boarded the vessel they jumped into the sea, and many of them were drowned. He found Oldham's body not cold, his brains beat out and his limbs hacked off. Block island was under the Naraganset Indians, but they denied their having any concern in the murder. The murderers were sheltered and protected by the Pequods, who at the same time surprised divers English in Connecticut river. These proceedings caused the Massachusetts to send fourscore men by water, under Captain Endicot, who had instructions to offer peace to the Indians upon their delivering up the murderers; if they refused to do it, then to attack them. A great number of them entered into some sort of parley by a messenger and interpreter, keeping at a great distance themselves; but, as soon as they knew the terms, they fled into the woods. Winter was approaching, and Mr. Endicot thought it advisable to return home in order to prepare for a more general attack the next summer. There were some severe reflections cast upon him for not pursuing the enemy at that time. The Pequods, in the winter, attempted an union with the Naragansets. There had been a fixed inveterate enmity between the two tribes, but on this occasion the Pequods were willing to smother it, their enmity against the English being the strongest of the two; and artfully urged that the English were come to dispossess them of their country, and that all the Naragansets could hope for from their friendship, was the favour of being the last devoured; whereas, if the Indians would unite, they might easily destroy the English, or force them to leave the country, without being exposed themselves to any hazard. They need not come to open battles: firing their houses, killing their cattle, and lying in wait for them as they went about their ordinary business, would soon deprive them of all means of subsisting. But the Naragansets preferred the present pleasure of revenge upon their mortal enemies, to the future happiness of themselves and their posterity. They are said to have wavered at first, but at length Myantinomo, their chief sachem, with 20 attendants went to Boston, where all the magistrates and ministers were called together to receive them, and a guard of 20 musketeers set to Roxbury to attend them. They proposed to join in war against the Pequods, and that neither English nor Indians should make peace with them, but utterly destroy them. The governor, for form-sake, took time until the next morning to give an answer, and then the following articles were agreed to.

1. A firm and perpetual peace betwixt them and the English.

2. Neither party to make peace with the Pequods without the consent of the other.

3. That the Naragansets should not harbour any Pequods.

4. That they should put to death or deliver up any murderers of the English.

5. That they should return fugitive servants.

6. The English to give them notice when to go out against the Pequods, and the Naragansets to furnish guides.

7. Free trade to be carried on between the parties.

8. None of the Naragansets to come near the English plantation during the war with the Pequods, without some Englishman or Indian known to the English.

Cushamaquin, a sachem of the Massachusetts Indians, also became a party to the treaty.

The Naragansets are said to have kept to this treaty until the Pequods were destroyed, and then they grew insolent and treacherous.

Towards the end of the year, religious heats became more violent, and the civil affairs more sensibly affected by them. The people of Boston, in general, were in favour of Mr. Vane the governor; the rest of the towns, in general, for Mr. Winthrop the deputy governor. At a sessions of the court in March, it was moved that the court of elections for 1637 should not be held in Boston, but in Newtown (Cambridge). Nothing could be more mortifying to the governor, and as he]

[could not hinder the vote by a negative, he refused to put the question. Mr. Winthrop the deputy governor, as he lived in Boston, excused himself, and the court required Mr. Endicot, one of the assistants, to do it. It was carried for the removal.

The more immediate occasion of the court's resentment against Boston, was a petition signed by a great number of the principal inhabitants of that town, together with some belonging to other towns, judging and condemning the court for their proceedings against Mr. Wheelwright. At this session, Mr. Vane the governor could not prevent a censure upon one Stephen Greensmith, for saying that all the ministers except Mr. Cotton, Mr. Wheelwright, and he thought Mr. Hooker, preached a covenant of works. He was required to make an acknowledgment to the satisfaction of the magistrates and ministers, and was fined 40*l.* &c. (Mass. Records.)

(*Anno* 1637.)—At the opening the court of election for 1637, which was not done until one o'clock, (May 17), a petition was again offered from many of the town of Boston, which the governor, Mr. Vane, would have had read, but Mr. Winthrop the deputy governor opposed it as being out of order; this being the day, by charter, for elections, and the inhabitants all convened for that purpose, if other business was allowed to take up the time the elections would be prevented; after the elections were over, the petition might be read. The governor and those of his party would not proceed unless the petition was read. The time being far spent, and many persons calling for election, the deputy governor called to the people to divide, and the greater number should carry it; which was done, and the majority was for proceeding. Still the governor refused, until the deputy governor told him they would go on without him. This caused him to submit. Mr. Winthrop was chosen governor, Mr. Dudley deputy governor, Mr. Saltonstall, son of Sir Richard, and Mr Stoughton, new assistants; and Mr. Vane and his friends of the same persuasion, Dummer, Haugh, and Coddington, left out of the magistracy. There was great danger of a violent tumult that day. The speeches on both sides were fierce, and they began to lay hands on one another, but the manifest majority on one side was a restraint to the other. Boston waited the event of this election of magistrates before they would choose their representatives for the other business of the general court, and the next morning they chose Mr. Vane, the late governor, Mr. Coddington, and Mr. Haugh. This election of Boston was immediately determined by the court to be undue. The reason is not assigned in the record, but it is said this reason was given, that all the freemen were not notified. A warrant issued for a new choice, and Boston returned the same men again, and then they were not rejected. The serjeants who used to attend Mr. Vane, laid down their halberts and went home as soon as the new governor was elected, and they refused to attend him to and from the meetings on the Lord's days, as had been usual. They pretended this extraordinary respect was shewn to Mr. Vane as a person of quality. The court would have appointed others, but Mr. Winthrop took two of his own servants to attend him. Mr. Vane professed himself ready to serve the cause of God in the meanest capacity. He was, notwithstanding, much mortified, and discovered his resentment. Although he had sat at church among the magistrates from his first arrival, yet he and those who had been left out with him, placed themselves with the deacons, and when he was invited by the governor to return to his place he refused it.

An extraordinary act, made by the general court this session, very much heightened the discontent. Many persons of the favourite opinions in Boston were expected from England; a penalty therefore was laid on all persons who should entertain in their houses any stranger who came with intent to reside, or should allow the use of any lot or habitation above three weeks, without liberty from one of the standing council or two other assistants. The penalty on private persons was 40*l.* and 20*l.* besides for every month they continued in the offence; and any town, which gave or sold a lot to such stranger, was subject to 100*l.* penalty, but if any inhabitant of such town should enter his dissent with a magistrate, he was to be excused his part of the fine. This was a very severe order, and was so disliked by the people of Boston, that upon the governor's return from court they all refused to go out to meet him or shew him any respect. Mr. Winthrop, however firm and resolute in the execution of his office and steady to his principles, yet in private life behaved with much moderation. He was obliging and condescending to all, and by this means, in a short time, recovered their affections, and was in greater esteem than ever. Indeed, while Boston thus slighted him, the other towns increased their respect; and in travelling, the same summer, to Ipswich, he was guarded from town to town with more ceremony than he desired.

Mr. Vane, in company with Lord Leigh, son of the Earl of Marlborough, who came to see the]

[country, sailed for England the beginning of August, where he had a much larger field opened. The nation at that time was disposed to receive very favourably men of his genius and cast of mind. The share he had in the revolution there, and his unhappy fate upon the restoration of King Charles the Second, are too well known to need any notice here. He came into New England under peculiar advantages. His father was one of the privy council. He himself had the friendship of the Lord Say and Seal, who was in the highest esteem in the colony. He made great professions of religion, and conformed to the peculiar scruples of that day. A long letter had been written to him while he was on ship-board, by one of the passengers in the same ship, applauding him for honouring God so far as to shorten his hair upon his arrival in England from France, and urging a complete reformation by bringing it to the primitive length and form. It was with much difficulty he could obtain his father's consent to pass over, but his inclination was so strong, that at length he had leave of absence for three years. It is said, that the king being acquainted with Mr. Vane's disposition, commanded the father, who had no great affection for the religion of New England, to gratify him. However this may have been, it was believed in New England to be true, and with the other circumstances mentioned, strongly recommended him. Part of his business was the settlement of Connecticut, in conjunction with Mr. Winthrop the governor's son, as agents for Lord Say and Seal and Lord Brooke, &c. The most valuable places for townships had been taken up before, by people from the Massachusetts, as we have already observed; and the agents, not being willing to disturb them, contented themselves at present with the possession of the mouth of the river, and Mr. Vane was stopped by the general desire of the colony, in order to his being elected governor. The administration of a young and unexperienced, but obstinate and self-sufficient governor, could not but be disliked by the major part of the people; and at the next election, they not only would not so much as choose him an assistant, but made an order that no man for the time to come should be qualified for the place of governor until he had been at least one whole year in the country. Some letters written at this time from New England shewed the bad opinion they had of him after they had made trial.

The party in New England had now lost their head: Mrs. Hutchinson, notwithstanding, continued her lectures; but the confusion occasioned in the colony by these religious disputes had been every day gaining ground, and were at last, only with great difficulty, suppressed.

In this year Mr. Wheelwright went to New Hampshire, and laid the foundation of the town and church of Exeter; and afterwards removed to Hampton, and from thence to Salisbury. He was restored in 1644, upon a slight acknowledgment. He was in England in 1658, and in favour with Cromwell, as appears by a letter to the church at Hampton. He lived to be the oldest minister in the colony, which would have been taken notice of, if his persecutors had not remained in power.

In June of the same year, two large ships arrived from England with passengers. Mr. Eaton and Mr. Hopkins, two London Merchants, Mr. Davenport, a minister of great character for learning and piety, and many others of good note and condition, were of this company. Great pains were taken to persuade them to stay in the jurisdiction. The court offered them any place they would pitch upon. The town of Newbury offered to give up their settlement to them. Quinnipiack, and the country between that and the Dutch, was represented as a very fruitful place and well situated for trade and navigation. They flattered themselves, but upon what grounds does not appear, that there they should be out of the reach of a general governor, with which the country was from time to time threatened. These were the reasons publicly given for removing there. Besides, the principal men of the new company would be at the head of the government there; here it was natural to expect the old standers would be considered as their superiors. They laid the foundation of a flourishing colony, of which Quinnipiack or New Haven was the chief town. They agreed among themselves upon a model of government in church and state, very like to that of the Massachusetts, and continued a distinct colony and government until the year 1665, when Connecticut and New Haven having three years before been incorporated by a charter from King Charles the Second, united under one governor. The people in the Massachusetts soon after reflected upon the favour of Providence, in not gratifying them with the continuance of this company among them. It appeared that the Dutch were designing to take possession of this country, and they opposed the English in the settlement even of New Haven itself, threatening hostilities against them. Mr. Eaton, being a man of good abilities, was a fit person to resist them; and finally, in the year 1650, the other colonies uniting in the cause with New Haven, they were by treaty limited to Green-]

[wich, said to be 10 or 12 miles on a straight line distant from Hudson's river. Indeed the suffering them to extend thus far was mere favour and indulgence, but there had been a good correspondence always kept up between the English colonies and these intruders. They had mutual trade and commerce, and although the Dutch at that day did not esteem godliness to be the greatest gain, yet their form of worship, their principles as to discipline and ceremonies, were more agreeable to the New Englanders than those of the high party in England. New Haven was a barrier to the colony of Connecticut, and caused its increase. To which we may add, that the Massachusetts, by the removal of this company, were enabled to provide the better for the immediate accomodation of the great number of passengers which unexpectedly came over the next year.

For in 1638, notwithstanding the clamour against the plantation was revived in England, and a design was on foot to revoke and annul the charter, there arrived about 20 ships and 3000 passengers. These ships were the more welcome to the colony, because they were afraid, that in consequence of the complaints against them, a stop would be put to any more passengers coming from England. In 1635, a commission had been granted to several of the nobility and great officers of the crown for the regulation of the colonies. The same governor, deputy governor, and assistants were chosen for 1638, as had been for 1637. The settlements were extended this year beyond Merrimack river. Salisbury and Hampton had a great quantity of salt meadows. They were an inducement to people to sit down there, although the upland was a light sandy soil and not very inviting. Rowley and Sudbury were both settled this year also.

The inhabitants of Lynn being desirous of larger accommodations, many of them removed to Long island, near the *w.* end, Lord Stirling, by his agent there, having sold or quit-claimed to them a tract for a plantation; but they were soon disturbed by the Dutch, and some of them were imprisoned, under a pretence of an affront offered to the Prince of Orange's arms, which they had taken down from a tree where the Dutch had hung them up. Not being able to keep their ground, they removed to the *e.* end, and settled a church and town, (Southampton), and entered into a civil combination, intending to be independent of any of the colonies. Another distinct government was forming at the mouth of Connecticut river by the agent of Lord Say and Seal and Lord Brooke, who with other persons of distinction were still expected in New England, and other companies who were intending to remove, intended likewise to form into separate governments. But this humour did not last long. In a few years, all the colonies found an union or confederacy necessary for their defence, not only against the Indians, but against the French and Dutch; and there could be no encouragement for small bodies of men to sit down any where, independent or unconnected. All that had begun any settlements between the Massachusetts and the Dutch, (the Rhode islanders excepted, who were covered, except on the sea, by the other colonies), joined with Connecticut or New Haven, and all to the *e.* whether in New Hampshire, province of Maine, or the country further *e.* applied to the Massachusetts that they might incorporate with them.

The year 1638 was memorable for a very great earthquake throughout New England. The shock, by the printed accounts of it, and from manuscript letters, appears to have been equal to that in 1727; the pewter in many places being thrown off the shelves, and the tops of chimneys in some places shook down, but the noise, though great, not so surprising as that of the last mentioned. The course of it was from *w.* to *e.* This was a remarkable era. "So long after the earthquake," was as common an expression with the people of New England, for many years, as it seems to have been heretofore with the children of Israel.

Harvard college takes its date from the year 1638. Two years before, the general court gave 400*l.* towards a public school at Newtown, but Mr. John Harvard, a worthy minister of Charlestown, dying this year, and having given a great part of his estate, between seven and eight hundred pounds to the same use, the school took the name of Harvard college by an order of court.

In 1639, the former governor and deputy governor were continued, and the same assistants, except Mr. Harlakenden, who died in the colony, and we suppose the last year.

Straits and difficulties, at the beginning of the colony, had produced industry and good husbandry, and then they soon raised provisions enough for their own support, and an overplus for exportation. We hear but little of trade for the first seven years, except a small traffic with the natives by barter of toys, and the few utensils, tools, and clothing they at first thought necessary, in exchange for furs and skins. What the planters brought with them consisted, principally, of materials for their buildings, necessary tools for their husbandry, stock for their farms, and cloth.]

[ing for themselves and families; and those who had more estate than was sufficient for these purposes, were country gentlemen and unacquainted with commerce, as Winthrop, Dudley, Bellingham, Bradstreet, &c. and never employed themselves in it. Mr. Winthrop built a small bark, called the Blessing, which was employed to import corn from the *s.* Indians when the colony was in want, but she was soon cast away. Indeed, people in general turned their minds to provide comfortable lodgings, and to bring under improvement so much land as would afford them necessary support, and this was enough to employ them. After a few years, by hard labour and hard fare, the land produced more than was consumed by the inhabitants; the overplus was sent abroad to the West Indies, the Wine Islands, &c. Returns were made in the produce of the respective countries and in bullion, the most of which, together with the furs procured from the natives, went to England to pay for the manufactures continually necessary from thence. As hands could be spared from husbandry and labour in providing their houses, they were taken off, and some employed in sawing boards, splitting staves, shingles, and hoops; others in the fishery, and as many as were capable of it in building small vessels for the fishery and for coasting and foreign trade. Thus gradually and insensibly they seem to have fallen into that trade most natural to the country and adapted to their peculiar circumstances, without any premeditated scheme or projection for that purpose. The primary views, in their removal, were the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. Merchants and others, for the sake of gain, when they saw a prospect of it afterwards, came over and incorporated with them, and caused a great increase of commerce, and led the legislators to measures for the further improvement of it. For encouraging the fishery, an act was made, this year, to free all estates, employed in catching, making, or transporting fish, from all duties and public taxes; and all persons were restrained, by penalty, from using any cod or bass fish for manuring the ground; and all fishermen during the season for business, and all ship-builders, were by the same act excused from trainings. Sumptuary laws were made for restraining excess in apparel and other expences; a spirit of industry and frugality prevailed; and those who lived in the next age speak of this as the *aurea ætas*, in which religion and virtue flourished: but it was not long before many became discontented, and encouraged projects for their removal.

In the year 1640, Mr. Dudley was governor and Mr. Bellingham deputy governor; Mr. Winthrop, the former governor, one of the assistants; the rest the same as the last year. The importation of settlers now ceased. The motive to transportation to America was over, by the change in the affairs of England. They who then professed to be able to give the best account, say, that in 298 ships, which were the whole number from the beginning of the colony, there arrived 21,200 passengers, men, women, and children, perhaps about 4000 families. Since which, more persons have removed out of New England to other parts of the world than have come from other parts to it; and the number of families, in 1740, in the four governments, was supposed to be less rather than more than the natural increase of 4000. This sudden stop had a surprising effect upon the price of cattle. They had lost the greatest part of what they intended for the first supply, in the passage from Europe. As the inhabitants multiplied, the demand for the cattle increased, and the price of a milch cow had kept from 25*l.* to 30*l.* but fell at once this year to 5*l.* or 6*l.* A farmer, who could spare but one cow in a year out of his stock, used to clothe his family with the price of it at the expence of the new-comers; when this failed they were put to difficulties. Although they judged they had 12,000 neat cattle, yet they had but about 3000 sheep in the colony.

The year 1641 afforded not so pleasing a prospect. As soon as the country ceased to be necessary, as an asylum for oppressed people in England, some of those who had been the greatest benefactors there not only discouraged any further transportation, but endeavoured to induce such as had gone over to remove. Had the same changes happened in England six or eight years sooner, the continent of North America would in all probability have been at this day in a far less flourishing state than it is. Some of the principal men wavered, but others were more resolute, and determined not to forsake their undertaking.

Lord Say and Seal had turned his thoughts to a more *s.* settlement in the Bahama islands. He had engaged Mr. Humfries, one of the assistants of the Massachusetts colony, in the design, with a promise of being the governor of the new settlement. A new plan of government was framed, wholly aristocratical, and the magistracy to be hereditary; but exceptions being taken to this form by the people, it was altered and brought nearer to that of the Massachusetts.

It is certain that a great part of the colony was at this time under great doubts as to their subsistence. All could not be traders. Much labour]

[was necessary to the clearing a new country for pasture or tillage; after three or four years improvement of a piece of ground, they found they had exhausted the goodness of the soil, and were obliged to go upon new improvements. They never used such manure as would keep it in heart. The common practice of manuring with fish, left the land in a worse state than it would have been in if they had used no manure at all, or than any other manure, even lime, would have left it. This caused many of them to have an unfavourable opinion of the country, and to despair of obtaining a livelihood in it, and great numbers had determined to remove. Some were persuaded to alter their resolution, but others persisted. A church had been gathered at Providence, and news came, that Mr. Sherwood the pastor, with another minister, had been sent home prisoners by Carter the deputy governor, and that the magistrates were inclined to persecution. This is not incredible, even in the year 1641, when they could not have expected that these measures would be approved in England, for Virginia persisted in opposition to the parliament many years after. Whilst some in New England were discouraged by this advice, others were the more confirmed, looking upon it their duty to go over and strengthen their brethren. Mr. Humfries had met with great losses by fire the year before, and was detained in New England by his private affairs for this year; but a company embarked with Captain William Pierce, who was of the first fleet which came over with the charter, and a very noted commander. Upon their arrival at Providence, they found the island in the possession of the Spaniards. They had shot in under the command of the fort before they discovered their danger; and in coming about, Pierce was slain from the fort, but the vessel got clear and returned to New England, and the designs of the rest, of course, were at an end. The lords, and others concerned in this attempt to settle the Bahama islands, spent 60,000*l.* sterling, which was entirely lost by the island's being taken.

The difficulties particular persons were under, and the difference of sentiment upon private affairs, had an influence upon the public affairs. The election this year, (1641), notwithstanding the great number of voters, was determined in favour of Mr. Bellingham for governor, Mr. Winthrop being his competitor, by a majority of six votes only. Mr. Endicot was chosen deputy governor. The court, this year, expecting great revolutions were at hand in England, sent over, as their agents, two of the ministers, Mr. Thomas Weld and Mr. Hugh Peters, and one of the representatives, Mr. William Hibbins, in order to establish the interest of the colony. Their particular instructions have not been preserved.

This year also, the plantation at Springfield, upon Connecticut river, returned to the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts. In the year 1636, as has been observed, the towns or settlement on Connecticut river began. A more particular account of the settlement of that colony will perhaps be expected. The inhabitants of the towns of Roxbury, Dorchester, Cambridge, and Watertown, in the Massachusetts, laid the foundation of the colony of Connecticut. Mr. William Pynchon, being the principal person among those from Roxbury, who had pitched upon a place higher up the river than the rest, called by the Indians Agawam, he changed the name to Springfield. His mansion-house was at a town of that name in England, near to Chelmsford in Essex. Those from Dorchester pitched upon a place below, called by the Indians Mattaneaug or Cushankamaug. Mr. Ludlow was the principal person who removed with them. Mr. Warham their minister and the whole church followed the next year. They called their settlement Windsor. The Cambridge people, with Mr. Hooker and Mr. Stone their ministers, and Mr. Haynes, who the year before had been governor at their head, were seated next below, at a place called Suckiang, which they changed into Hartford, the place of Mr. Stone's nativity in England. A few miles below, there was another tract of intervale land, called by the Indians Pauquiang, which those of Hartford intended to have included in their settlement; but a few of the Wartertown people were too quick for them. They gave it the name of Weathersfield. The commission, which they took from the Massachusetts, was of a pretty extraordinary nature. The preamble to it acknowledges, that the lands, which they intended to take possession of, were without the commonwealth and body of the Massachusetts, and that certain noble personages in England, by virtue of a patent, challenged the jurisdiction there; but their minds not being known as to a form of government, and there being a necessity that some authority should be established, they therefore appointed Roger Ludlow, Esq. &c. with full power and authority to hear and determine, in a judicial way, all matters in difference between party and party, to inflict corporal punishment, imprisonment, and fines, and to make and decree such orders for the present as shall be necessary for the plantation, relative to trading, planting, building, military discipline and defensive war, if need require, and to convene the inhabitants in general court if it shall be thought]

[meet. The commission to continue no longer than one year, and to be recalled if a form of government could be agreed upon between the noble personages, the inhabitants, and the commonwealth of the Massachusetts, &c.

There would be no accounting for this stretch of power were it not for a principle at that time generally received, and which upon a question was determined some years after by the general court, some of the members dissenting, that the oath of fidelity to the commonwealth was binding even though the person should no longer reside within the limits.

Notwithstanding this commission, they soon after entered into an agrement or combination, by virtue of which they called themselves a body politic formed and established by mutual consent, and framed such laws and constitutions as they thought necessary. The most material point in which they differed from the Massachusetts, was the not making membership of their churches necessary to freedom in the civil government or to the holding any offices therein. Upon the petition of Mr. Pynchon and others to the court to receive them again, an order passed asserting the court's right, and a commission was granted to Mr. Pynchon to hold courts there, from whose judgments an appeal lay to the court of assistants.

The settlers at Piscataqua, about the same time, submitted themselves to the Massachusetts government. The river of Newichewannock or Piscataqua is said to have been first discovered by Captain Smith, or some employed by him, in 1614 or 1615. De Monts, ten years before, had been at Kennebeck and Saco, and some leagues further westward along shore; but struck over from some part of Welles, by the description he gives of the coast, to cape Ann, which he calls cape Louis, and from thence to cape Blanc, which must be cape Cod. In the year 1623, several gentlemen, merchants and others in the *w.* of England, belonging to Bristol, Exeter, Dorchester, Shrewsbury, Plymouth, &c. having obtained patents from the council of Plymouth for several parts of New England, and being encouraged by the plantation of New Plymouth, and the reports of fishermen who had made voyages upon the coast, projected and attempted a fishery about Piscataqua, and sent over David Thompson, together with Edward Hilton and William Hilton, who had been fishmongers in London, and some others, with all necessaries for their purpose. The Hiltons set up their stages some distance above the mouth of the river, at a place since called Dover. Some others of the company, about the same time, seized on a place below, at the mouth of the river called Little Harbour, where they built the first house. Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason were of this company, and the place where this house was built, with three or four thousand acres of land for a manor or lordship, by consent of the rest of the undertakers, was assigned to Captain Mason, and the house took the name of Mason Hall.

These settlements went on very slowly for seven years after; and in 1631, when Edward Colcott first came over, there were but three houses in all that side of the country adjoining to Piscataqua river. There had been some expence besides about salt works. The affairs of the great council of Plymouth, from first to last, were carried on in a confused manner. There have been six or seven several grants of the lands between Merrimack and Kennebeck. Whether any of them, besides those to Gorges and the Massachusetts, are at this day of any validity, I will not determine. In 1629, Gorges and Mason are said to have taken a patent together for all the lands between the two rivers; and by mutual agreement, and by a distinct patent, all the lands from Piscataqua to Merrimack were assigned to Mason. Gorges seems to have laid no great stress upon his titles, for in 1639, he obtained a patent under the great seal from King Charles the First. The Lords Say and Brooke, who were very general adventurers, they purchased the Bristol men's share, which was two thirds of the first company's interest. Some persons of Shrewsbury held the other third. Captain Wiggan was made the agent for the Shrewsbury men. In the year 1630, Captain Neale, with three others, came over to Piscataqua to superintend the affairs of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Mason, and the rest, but principally to discover a new country, to which they gave the name of Laconia, and which in Gorges's history is very pompously described. Champlain, many years before this, had given his own name to lake Iroquois, and the English, it may be, were informed by the Indians something of the geography of the country, and of other lakes on the back of New England, and no doubt the rumour was carried over to England. Neale spent three years in searching out his new country, but could not find it, and so returned. Nothing else memorable is mentioned of Neale, except that he forbad Wiggan settling a point of land betwixt Dover and Exeter. Wiggan went on, and determined to defend his right by the sword. The other threatened as high, and from what might have happened, the disputed lands took the name of Bloody Point, which it retains to]

[this day. The Lords Say and Brooke also made Wiggan their agent for the term of seven years; during which time the interest was not greatly advanced, the whole being sold to him, at the expiration of the term, for 600*l*.

Soon after the year 1631, one Mr. Williams came over from England, sent also by Gorges and Mason to take care of their salt works. Mr. Chadburne, with several other planters and traders, came over with him. These began the settlement of Strawberry bank (Portsmouth), and after Neale went away they are supposed either to have entered into an agreement and to have chosen Williams for their governor, who is said to have been a discreet sensible man and a gentleman, or else he was appointed by the company in England. There was a grant of a sum of money for building a parsonage house and a chapel, and for a glebe of 50 acres of land to be annexed, made by the inhabitants of Strawberry bank to Thomas Walford and Henry Sherburn, church-wardens, and their successors, &c. and this was signed by Francis Williams governor, Ambrose Gibbons assistant, and 18 inhabitants, dated May 25, 1640. Williams soon after removed to Barbadoes. The first who enterprised the settlement of Piscataqua had some religious as well as civil views, and a Puritan minister, Mr. Leveridge, a worthy man, came over with Captain Wiggan in 1633, but not being supported he removed to the southward, and was succeeded by Mr. Burdet, who has not left so good a character. Not contented with his sacred function, he invaded the civil government, and thrust out Captain Wiggan, and assumed the place of governor himself.

In the mean time, the Lords and others concerned had prevailed upon several persons of good estates, and who made profession of religion, to transplant themselves and families to Piscataqua, so as to be able to make inhabitants enough for a considerable township; and having no charter, commission, or power of government from the crown, they were under necessity of entering into a combination or agreement among themselves. Thus we see three distinct colonies and independent governments formed upon Piscataqua river.

During these transactions, the Massachusetts people were inquiring into the bounds of their patent. In 1639, they sent persons to find out the northernmost part of Merrimack river. A line to run *e.* from three miles *n.* of the head of the river, will take in the whole of New Hampshire. They determined therefore that it came within their jurisdiction, and from that time they allowed plantations to be settled, particularly at Hampton, as readily as in any other part of the colony, and exercised jurisdiction over them; but they left those upon the river to their liberty; and it was their inability to preserve order among themselves which occasioned the application and submission which has already been mentioned. At their session in October the court passed the following order.

"Whereas it appeareth that, by the extent of the line according to our patent, the river of Piscataqua is within the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts, and conference being had at several times with the said people and some deputed by the general court for the settling and establishing of order in the administration of justice there; it is now ordered by the general court, holden at Boston this 9th day of the 8th month 1641, and with the consent of the inhabitants of the said river, as followeth. Imprimis, That from henceforth the said people, inhabiting there, are and shall be accepted and reputed under the government of the Massachusetts, as the rest of the inhabitants within the said jurisdiction are. Also that they shall have the same order and way of administration of justice, and way of keeping courts, as is established at Ipswich and Salem. Also they shall be exempted from all public charges, other than those that shall arise for or from among themselves, or from any action or course that may be taken to procure their own good or benefit. Also they shall enjoy all such lawful liberties of fishing, planting and selling timber, as formerly they have enjoyed in the same river. Mr. Simon Bradstreet, Mr. Israel Stoughton, Mr. Samuel Simonds, Mr. William Tyng, Mr. Francis Williams, and Mr. Edward Hilton, or any four of them, whereof Mr. Bradstreet or Mr. Stoughton to be one, these shall have the same power that the quarter courts at Salem and Ipswich have. Also the inhabitants there are allowed to send two deputies from the whole river to the court at Boston. Also Mr. Bradstreet, Mr. Stoughton, and the rest of the commissioners, shall have power at the court at Piscataqua to appoint two or three to join with Mr. Williams and Mr. Hilton to govern the people as the magistrates do here, till the next general court, or till the court take further order. It is further ordered, that until our commissioners shall arrive at Piscataqua, those men who already have authority, by the late combination, to govern the people there, shall continue in the same authority and power, to be determined at the coming of the said commissioners, and not before." Although nothing is said of Strawberry bank in]

[the submission, yet all the settlements seem to have concurred, and Williams, the governor, was made one of the magistrates.

The Massachusetts, by thus extending its wing over the inhabitants of New Hampshire, nourished and cherished them for near 40 years; and to this must be attributed the growth and the present flourishing state of that colony. The principal inhabitants, when the benefit was recent, in 1680, made a public and grateful acknowledgment of it. Upon this construction of the charter, the whole province of Maine is taken into the Massachusetts as well as New Hampshire; but no application being made by the people there, nothing was done concerning them. Mr. Wheelwright and others, who had been banished from the Massachusets, soon after removed to the province of Maine from New Hampshire.

(*Anno* 1642.) — Mr. Winthrop was elected governor in 1642, and Mr. Endicot deputy governor, and Mr. Thomas Flint added to the assistants, together with Mr. Pynchon, who, upon his removal to Springfield, had been left out whilst the jurisdiction was doubtful.

The college at Cambridge was this year put upon a more respectable footing than it had been. The governor, deputy governor and magistrates, and the ministers of the six next adjacent towns, with the president, were made a corporation for ordering and managing the affairs of the college, and nine young gentlemen, at a public commencement this year, received the degree of bachelor of arts. The thesis, with a particular account of the whole proceeding, was published in England.

There was a general design this year, among the Indians, against the English. Miantinomo, the sachem of the Naragansets, was supposed to be the author and chief promoter, and to have drawn many other sachems to join with him. The Indians began to make use of fire-arms, and had procured a great number, together with powder and shot, from English traders in the *e.* parts, as well as from the Dutch. A constant watch was ordered to be kept from sun-set to sun-rising, and a place of retreat to be provided, in each plantation, for the women and children and for the security of ammunition. Beacons were erected, and ordered to be fired upon an alarm, and all smiths were required to lay aside all other business, until all the arms in the colony were put into good order; for which payment was promised by the government. Mr. John Leveret and Mr. Edward Hutchinson were sent to Miantinomo with articles of complaint, and to require him to come himself, or to send two of his chief counsellors, to the governor, in order to give satisfaction. Connecticut proposed to fall upon the Indians immediately, and offered, if the Massachusetts would send 120 men to Saybrook, to join a proportionable number. But the Massachusetts court doubted whether they had sufficient proofs of the designs of the Indians to justify a war. However, the governor with the magistrates, before the court met, thought it necessary to disarm the Indians within the colony, which they readily submitted to. Miantinomo came in person to the court, and demanded that his accusers should be brought face to face; and if they failed in their proof, that they should suffer the same punishment he would have deserved himself if he had been guilty, viz. death. His behaviour was grave, and he gave his answers with great deliberation and seeming ingenuity. He would never speak but in the presence of two of his counsellors, that they might be witnesses of every thing which passed. Two days were spent in treaty. He denied all he was charged with, and pretended the reports to his disadvantage were raised by Uncas, sachem of the Mohegins, or some of his people. He was willing to renew his former engagements, that if any of the Indians, even the Nianticks, who he said were as his own flesh and blood, should do any wrong to the English, so as neither he nor they could satisfy without blood, he would deliver them up and leave them to mercy. The people of Connecticut put little confidence in him, and could hardly be kept from falling upon him, but were at last prevailed upon, by the Massachusetts, to desist for the present. The minds of men were filled with fear from these rumours of a general conspiracy, and every noise in the night was alarming. A poor man, in a swamp at Watertown, hearing the howling of a kennel of wolves, and expecting to be devoured by them, cried out for help, which occasioned a general alarm through all the towns near Boston. The Indians, being thus prevented from surprising the English, remained quiet.

In the year 1642, letters came to Mr. Cotton of Boston, Mr. Hooker of Hartford, and Mr. Davenport of New Haven, signed by several of the nobility, divers members of the house of commons, and some ministers, to call them or some of them, if all could not come, to assist in the assembly of divines at Westminster. Such of the magistrates and ministers as were near Boston met together, and most of them were of opinion that it was a call of God, but Mr. Hooker did not like the business, and thought it was not a sufficient call to go 1000 leagues to confer about matters of church govern-]

[ment. Mr. Davenport thought otherwise, but his church, having but one minister, would not spare him. Mr. Cotton thought it a clear call, and would have undertaken the voyage if others would have gone with him. Soon after, other letters were received, which diverted them from any thoughts of proceeding. Mr. Hooker was about that time preparing for the press a vindication of Congregational churches, or rather framing a system or plan of church government, which he designed for the New England churches, let the determination at Westminster be what it would. Had the churches of New England appeared there by their representatives, or any of the principal divines appeared as members of the assembly, greater exception might have been taken to their building after a model of their own framing. Several persons who came from England in 1643, made a muster to set up presbyterian government, under the authority of the assembly at Westminster; but a New England assembly, the general court, soon put them to the rout.

(*Anno* 1643.) — The governor and deputy governor for the last year were re-elected in 1643. Samuel Symons and William Hibbins were added to the assistants. The colony had so increased, that it was divided this year into four counties or shires, Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, and Norfolk.

In this year the united colonies of New England, viz. Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven, enter into a firm and perpetual league, offensive and defensive. This confederacy had been in agitation for several years. In 1638, articles were drawn up which were referred until 1639.

(*Anno* 1644.) — About this time, much division and disturbance in the colony were occasioned by the French of Acadia and Nova Scotia, but were soon settled to the approbation of all parties. In this year Mr. Endicot was chosen governor, and Mr. Winthrop deputy governor. Mr. Pynchon, who, living very remote at Springfield, had been left out of the number of assistants, was again restored.

The Indians, this year, were at war among themselves. They were daily acquiring the use of fire-arms, and the commissioners, this year, passed an act, that no person within any of the united colonies should, directly or indirectly, sell any kind of arms or ammunition to an Indian, under penalty of twenty for one; nor any smith or other person mend any gun or other weapon for an Indian, under the like penalty. There was a proposal likewise made, among the commissioners, for an exclusive trade with the Indians, to be carried on by a company, to consist of subscribers from the several governments; each government to have a distinct committee to receive subscriptions, take in stock, &c.; the whole to be under the regulation of the commissioners. This proposal was recommended to the several general courts, but never agreed to. The Massachusetts was more considerable than all the other colonies together, and this alone was enough to have prevented them from approving of such a motion.

The next year, 1645, a meeting extraordinary of the commissioners was held at Boston; when it was thought necessary to send messengers to the sachems of Naraganset and Mohegin to require their appearance at Boston; and a conference ensued, which ended in a treaty of conciliation.

About this time there was another struggle for power between the assistants or magistrates and the deputies. The latter could not bear their votes should lose their effect by the non-concurrence of the former, who were so much fewer in number; but by the firmness of Mr. Winthrop, the assistants maintained their right at this time, and (March 25, 1644) the deputies, not being able to prevail, moved that the two houses might sit apart, and from that time votes were sent in a parliamentary way from one house to the other, and the consent of both was necessary to an act of the court. Other differences also arose, but were amicably adjusted in the next sessions.

Mr. Dudley had the place of governor for 1645, and Mr. Winthrop deputy governor. Herbert Pelham, Esq. who arrived not long before, was added to the assistants in the room of Mr. Stoughton, who we suppose died this year. Mr. Pelham being a gentleman distinguished by his family, estate, and the qualities of his mind, was also, this first year of his arrival, chosen commissioner for the united colonies, Mr. Winthrop being the other.

In 1646, Mr. Winthrop was chosen governor, and Mr. Dudley deputy governor; Mr. Endicot and Mr. Pelham commissioners. Nothing worthy of recording took place in this year.

In 1647 and 1648, the same governor and deputy governor were continued; and the first of these years, Robert Bridges was added to the assistants. The number of males, in each of the four colonies, being carried in to the commissioners in the year 1647, in order to proportion the sum of 1043*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* expended for the general service, it appeared that the Massachusetts part or proportion of the sum was 670*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; Plymouth's 128*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Connecticut's 140*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; and New Haven's 104*l.* 11*s.*

(*Anno* 1649.) — In the beginning of 1649,]

[(March), died Mr. Winthrop, the father of the country, in the 63d year of his age. His death caused a general grief through the colony. He spent his estate and his bodily strength in the public service, although he was remarkable for his temperance, frugality, and economy. His virtues were many, his errors few, and yet he could not escape calumny and detraction, which would sometimes make too great an impression upon him. Mr. Endicot succeeded him in the place of governor, and Mr. Dudley took the place of deputy governor.

A dispute between the colonies of the Massachusetts and Connecticut, which began several years before, was this year brought to an end; and in the following year, 1650, a controversy which had long subsisted between the colony of New Haven and the Dutch at the Manhados, was settled by the commissioners of the united colonies. The same governor and deputy governor were re-elected for the year 1650. A corporation in England, constituted for propagating the gospel among the Indians, began this year their correspondence with the commissioners of the united colonies, who were employed as agents for the corporation, as long as the union of the colonies continued. One professed design of the colony charter was the gospelizing the natives.

Proposals had been made in the year 1648 to Monsieur D'Aillebout, the governor of Canada, for a free commerce between the Massachusetts and that colony. The French professed to be greatly pleased, and a correspondence was kept up upon the subject until the year 1650, when the French governor sent an agent to Boston in order to settle, not merely trade, but a league or alliance, defensive and offensive, between the government of Canada and the colonies of Massachusetts and Plymouth; but being informed that all matters of that nature were left to the commissioners of the united colonies, he returned to Canada, and the next year two gentlemen were sent with letters to the commissioners, praying in behalf of the French of Canada, and of the christianized Indians in Acadia, the aid of the English against the Indians of the Six Nations, but nothing essential was effected on this score.

Mr. Endicot was chosen governor in the years 1651, 1652, and 1653, Mr. Dudley deputy governor.

The Massachusetts, who, as hath been observed, claimed the province of Maine as within the bounds of their charter, took the opportunity of the confusions existing there, in this year, and encouraged the disposition which prevailed in many of the inhabitants to submit to their jurisdiction, and in 1651 they appointed Mr. Bradstreet, Major Dennison, and Captain Hawthorn, to treat with the gentlemen of that province about the surrender thereof, as in their best judgment and discretion should seem meet. The next year, 1652, Mr. Bradstreet and others were sent commissioners to summon the inhabitants of Kittery to come in and own their subjection to the Massachusetts, as of right belonging to them. The inhabitants accordingly assembled Nov. 16, and agreed to submit, and about 40 inhabitants subscribed an instrument of submission. The like was done at Acamenticus the 22d of the same month, and soon after at Wells, Saco, and Cape Porpoise. To the inhabitants of all these plantations larger privileges were granted than to those of the other parts of the Massachusetts government, for they were all freemen upon taking the oath, whereas every where else none could be made free unless he was a church member. The province was made a county, by the name of Yorkshire. The towns from that time sent their deputies to the general court at Boston.

The trade of the province increasing, especially with the West Indies, where the bucaneers or pirates at this time were numerous; and part of the wealth which they took from the Spaniards, as well as what was produced by the trade, being brought to New England in bullion, it was thought necessary for preventing fraud in money to erect a mint for coining shillings, sixpences, and threepences, with no other impression at first than N E on the one side, and XII. VI. or III. on the other; but in October 1651, the court ordered that all pieces of money should have a double ring with this inscription, Massachusetts, and a tree in the centre, on one side, and New England, and the year of our Lord, on the other side. At the same sessions, a committee or council of trade was appointed, after the example, as expressed in the order, of the parliament of Great Britain, who were to meet at Boston or Charlestown to receive proposals for promoting trade, but nothing came from this attempt.

In October 1651, hostilities began between the English and Dutch in Europe. The Dutch colony at Manhados was in too feeble a state, openly to annoy the English colonies their neighbours, and therefore desired to preserve peace in America. The English colonies carried on an advantageous trade with the Dutch, and were for that reason willing to continue in friendship, and a correspondence was kept up between the subjects of the two nations. In an address from the general court to]

[Cromwell, they consider themselves as at liberty to continue in peace with the Dutch, and suppose their own act to be necessary to bring them into a state of war, notwithstanding the two nations were at war in Europe. But in 1653, information was given by the Indians from several quarters that the Dutch governor was privately soliciting them to a general confederacy, in order totally to extirpate the English. The massacre at Amboyna was then but a late affair. A general alarm was spread through the colonies. An extraordinary meeting of the commissioners was called at Boston, April 19, "to consider of several rumours and reports gathered from the Indians and others, that the Dutch had plotted with the Indians, and stirred them up to cut off the English." The result of this first meeting was, that although the evidence was so strong, as that some of the commissioners looked upon it to be full proof, yet they thought it most expedient the Dutch governor should have opportunity of making answer; but before any message could be sent, letters were received from him, denying all which the Indians or any others had charged him with, wondering the English would give credit to Indian testimonies, and offering to come or send, or to make answer to any deputies which might be sent thither. It was thought proper to send agents to him; and after some conferences, a treaty of peace was signed on the 5th of April.

(*Anno* 1654.)—This peace with the Dutch, together with "the hopeful establishment of government in England," occasioned a public thanksgiving in the Massachusetts, Sept. 20; and an order, passed the last year, prohibiting trade with the Dutch, was repealed.

Mr. Endicot was governor in 1655, and was annually chosen until 1660, and Mr. Bellingham deputy governor each year. During this period the trade of the colony was in a flourishing state, free admission being allowed to all nations, and the vessels of the colony trading to and from France, Holland, and other parts of Europe; the importation of no commodities whatsoever being prohibited, or under any clog or restraint. Notwithstanding the great variety of sectaries in England, there had been no divisions of any consequence in the Massachusetts; but from 1637 to 1656, they enjoyed, in general, great quietness in their ecclesiastical affairs, discords in particular churches being healed and made up by a submission to the arbitrament of neighbouring churches, and sometimes the interposition of the civil power. The reputation, not only of the constitution of the churches, but also of the New England clergy, had been for some time very great in England, and the opinions of Mr. Cotton, Hooker, Davenport, and others, are cited as authorities by many English divines. The persecution of the Episcopalians by the prevailing powers in England, was evidently from revenge for the persecution they had suffered themselves, and from political considerations and the prevalence of a party, seeing all other opinions and professions, however absurd, were tolerated; but in New England, it must be confessed, that bigotry and cruel zeal prevailed, and to that degree that no opinions but their own could be tolerated. They were sincere, but mistaken in their principles; and absurd as it is, it is too evident, they believed it to be for the glory of God to take away the lives of his creatures for maintaining tenets contrary to what they professed themselves. This occasioned complaints against the colony to the parliament and to Cromwell, but without success.

Mr. Winslow, the agent for the colony in England, being dead, Mr. Leveret, one of Cromwell's commissioners in the expedition to Acadia, was appointed in his stead. Cromwell had been very desirous of drawing off the New Englanders to people Ireland after his successes there, and the inhabitants of New Haven had serious thoughts of removing, but did not carry their design into execution. Jamaica being conquered, Cromwell renewed his invitation to the colony of the Massachusetts to remove, and to go and people that island; and it appears, by Mr. Leveret's letters and a letter from the general court to Cromwell, that he had it much at heart. Cromwell foresaw that the W. India planters would raise estates far superior to those of the inhabitants of the *n.* colonies; but all he could do was insufficient to induce the people of New England to quit a country where they could live tolerably, and were indulged with all the privileges they desired, and we have no account of many families having removed. A few accepted the invitation. Complaints were carried to Cromwell from Rhode island against the Massachusetts, by Clark, Holmes, and others; but Mr. Leveret, who was a captain of horse under Cromwell during some part of the war, had much of his favour, and though he could not prevent the Rhode islanders from being favourably received, for no sect could fail of an advocate in Cromwell's court, yet he prevented so much as an inquiry into the conduct of the Massachusetts. Nay, Cromwell applauded the colony for banishing the evil seducers which had risen up among]

[them, of which Mr. Wheelwright and Mrs. Hutchinson were the chief, and probably he had a view to them in particular.

Cromwell seems to have been the first who had a true sense of the importance of the colonies to their mother country. The expedition to Hispaniola was by him well intended, though by his servants badly executed, and his plan for enlarging the national interest in America no doubt extended further than the conquest of that island. Let us take a view of the state of the colonies at that time. Barbadoes and the Caribees were at that time under the same government. These with Virginia, Maryland, and Bermudas, refused to acknowledge the parliament whilst the king lived, and it occasioned some trouble to reduce them after his death. They were all the colonies, except New England, which were settled when Cromwell took the government upon him. There were no less than three different governors over Virginia during his short rule; Digby, Bennet, and Matthews. Barbadoes surrendered to Sir George Ayscough, upon condition that the government should be by governor, council, and assembly; and Daniel Searl being appointed their governor, continued until the restoration. It was a rash thing to resist the supreme authority in England, and gave great offence. Until then all the colonies had been indulged in a free open trade to and from all parts of the world, unless the privileges granted to the East India company made an exception; but Cromwell obtained an act or ordinance of the parliament, prohibiting the plantations from receiving or exporting any European commodities, except in English-built ships navigated by Englishmen, and all correspondence was forbidden with any nation or colony not subject to England, and no alien was allowed to set up a factory or carry on a trade in the plantations. Virginia made heavy complaints that they were not allowed to send off their produce to, nor to import necessaries from, any foreign countries, whilst England alone, they said, could not take off their produce, nor could they at that time be supplied from thence with all things necessary for them. But, however grievous this act might prove to the other colonies, it is certain that those of New England, whether it was designed to extend there or not, suffered nothing by it. In a letter to Cromwell, in 1654, the Massachusetts seem to be under fears lest they should be deprived of the privileges which had been indulged to them by his predecessors, and hope his highness will be no less propitious, and will not be displeased with them for asserting their just privileges, to the prejudice whereof some attempts had been made by the commanders of ships, especially by some armed with commission, which through for fear of offending they had patiently endured, yet they thought it not safe to approve of such actings, &c. If this letter had respect to any attempts to regulate the trade, they were attempts which were soon given over, and caused little or no interruption; and they were not only indulged in their trade to all parts, but that extraordinary privilege of having their goods imported into England, free from all custom which other subjects were liable to pay, seems to have been continued until the restoration. No wonder if they were envied by the other colonies, and if the merchants in England were dissatisfied also with the continuance of the last-mentioned extraordinary favour.

(*Anno* 1656 to 1660.)—In the year 1656 began what has been generally, and not improperly, called the persecution of the Quakers. Two years before, an order had been made that every inhabitant who had in their custody any of the books of John Reeves and Lodowick Muggleton, "who pretend to be the two last witnesses and prophets of Jesus Christ," which books were said to be full of blasphemies, should bring or send them in to the next magistrate, within one month, on pain of 10*l.* for each book remaining in any person's hands after that time. No person appeared professing the opinions of the Quakers until July 1656, when Mary Fisher and Ann Austin arrived from Barbadoes. A few weeks after arrived in the ship Speedwell of London, Robert Lock master, nine more of these itinerants, whose names "after the flesh," the language they used to the officers sent to make inquiry, were William Brend, Thomas Thurston, Christopher Holder, John Copeland, Richard Smith, Mary Prince, Dorothy Waugh, Sarah Gibbons, and Mary Witherhead. On the 8th of September they were brought before the court of assistants, and being examined, and each of them questioned how they could make it appear that God sent them, after a pause they answered, that they had the same call which Abraham had to go out of his country; to other questions they gave rude and contemptuous answers, which is the reason assigned for committing them to prison. A great number of their books, which they had brought over with intent to scatter them about the country, were seized and reserved for the fire. Soon after this, as the governor was going from the public worship on the Lord's day to his own house, several gentlemen accompanying him,]

[Mary Prince called to him from a window of the prison, railing at and reviling him, saying, woe unto thee, thou art an oppressor; and denouncing the judgments of God upon him. Not content with this, she wrote a letter to the governor and magistrates, filled with opprobrious stuff. The governor sent for her twice from the prison to his house, and took much pains to persuade her to desist from such extravagancies. Two of the ministers were present, and with much moderation and tenderness endeavoured to convince her of her errors, to which she returned the grossest railings, reproaching them as hirelings, deceivers of the people, Baal's priests, the seed of the serpent, of the brood of Ishmael, and the like.

The court passed sentence of banishment against them all, and required the master of the ship in which they came, to become bound with sureties to the value of 500*l.* to carry them all away, and caused them to be committed to prison until the ship should be ready to sail. At this time there was no special provision by law for the punishment of Quakers; they came within a colony law against heretics in general. At the next sessions of the general court, the 14th of October following, an act passed, laying a penalty of 100*l.* upon the master of any vessel who should bring a known Quaker into any part of the colony, and requiring him to give security to carry him back again; that the Quaker should be immediately sent to the house of correction and whipped twenty stripes, and afterwards kept to hard labour until transportation. They also laid a penalty of five pounds for importing, and the like for dispersing, Quakers books, and several penalties for defending their heretical opinions. And the next year, an additonal law was made, by which all persons were subjected to the penalty of forty shillings for every hour's entertainment given to any known Quaker, and any Quaker, after the first conviction, if a man was to lose one ear, and a second time the other; a woman, each time to be severely whipped; and the third time, man or woman, to have their tongues bored through with a red-hot iron; and every Quaker, who should become such in the colony, was subjected to the like punishments. In May 1658, a penalty of ten shillings was laid on every person present at a Quakers meeting, and five pounds upon every one speaking at such meeting. Notwithstanding all this severity, the number of Quakers, as might well have been expected, increasing rather than diminishing, in October following, a further law was made for punishing with death all Quakers who should return into the jurisdiction after banishment. That some provision was necessary against these people, so far as they were disturbers of civil peace and order, every one will allow; but such sanguinary laws against particular doctrines or tenets in religion are not to be defended. The most that can be said for the people of Massachusetts is, that they tried gentler means at first, which they found utterly ineffectual, and that they followed the example of the authorities in most other states, and in most ages of the world, who, with the like absurdity, have supposed every person could and ought to think as they did, and with the like cruelty have punished such as appeared to differ from them. We may add, that it was with reluctance that these unnatural laws were carried into execution.

That we may finish what relates to the Quakers, it must be further observed, that their friends in England solicited and at length obtained an order from the king, Sept. 9th, 1661, requiring that a stop should be put to all capital or corporal punishment of those of his subjects called Quakers, and that such as were obnoxious should be sent to England. Whatever opinion they might have of the force of orders from the crown controuling the laws of the colony, they prudently complied with this instruction, and suspended the execution of the laws against Quakers, so far as respected corporal punishment, until further order.

From 1656 to 1660, we find but very few facts relative to the public affairs of the colony worth transmitting to posterity. After the peace with the Dutch in Europe, the trade between the English and Dutch colonies was revived, and Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor in 1657, wrote to the commissioners of the English colonies, that the limits agreed and settled in 1650, both upon the main and upon Long island, were ratified and confirmed by the states general of the United Provinces, and desired that the confirmation of the Lord Protector being ready, time and place might be appointed for the exchange. The commissioners, in their answer, let him know that they had ever conformed to that settlement, although he had not; but they said nothing of the Protector's confirmation. It does not appear that ever they sought for it. Towards the end of this period the changes in England were so frequent, that it was prudence in the colonies to take as little notice of them as might be, until there appeared a prospect of a lasting establishment. An express acknowledgement of Richard Cromwell was expected from the Massachusetts, but they declined it. An original letter from him to the governor, recommending the case of Mr. Sewall, a minister, is all that appears upon the records relative to him.]

[The rapid increase of the Massachusetts colony, together with the figure which many of the first settlers made in England before their removal, and the correspondence which they maintained with their friends of great distinction there, many years after, eclipsed the colony of New Plymouth, whose growth and progress would otherwise have been thought considerable. The *s.* part of the colony in general, being of a light sandy soil, would have been incapable of supporting its inhabitants, were it not for the large bodies of salt meadow, the hay of which serves for fodder for their cattle in the winter, and the dung from it, being an excellent manure, produces good crops of grain, with little labour, in the summer, light land being easily tilled. The *n.* parts, bordering upon the Massachusetts, afforded many good farms, particularly the town of Bridgewater, which has been famous for the quality of the land and for good husbandry. They were few at first, and but little additions were made after the Massachusetts was planted, except from their natural increase; and yet before the year 1643, besides the town of Plymouth, they had settled Duxbury, Scituate, Taunton, Rehoboth, Sandwich, Barnstable, Yarmouth, and Eastham. Upon the death of Mr. Carver, their first governor, soon after their arrival, they chose in his stead Mr. Bradford, being a grave discreet man. They were so well satisfied with his administration, that they continued to choose him annually, until his death in 1657, except two years, when they chose Mr. Winslow, and one year Mr. Prince.

Their ecclesiastical affairs were for divers years in discouraging circumstances. They had expectations that Mr. Robinson their pastor, whom they had left with one half his church in Holland, would follow them, but his death, in 1624, put an end to their hopes. They were unsuccessful in their attempts to settle a minister; the principles of one and the manners of another were exceptionable, and having several brethren among themselves well gifted, they chose to continue without a minister for some time, rather than to settle one who was not exemplary in his life, or who differed from them in points of doctrine or church government; but in 1643, they had a set of pious learned ministers; one of whom, Mr. Chauncey, some years after, was chosen to the presidentship of the college in the Massachusetts, and removed to Cambridge.

Chap. II.

Historical occurrences from the restoration of King Charles II. to the year 1686, *when the charter was vacated.*

(*Anno* 1660.)—Since the year 1640, the people had been without any apprehensions of danger to their religious or civil privileges. They prudently acknowledged subjection to the parliament, and afterwards to Cromwell, so far as was necessary to keep upon terms and avoid exception, and no farther. It was not till the 30th of November in this year, that a ship arrived from Bristol, which brought advices of the proceedings of parliament, and that all matters were fully settled in England. They were also informed by letters from Mr. Leveret their agent, and others, that petitions and complaints were preferred against the colony to the king in council, and to the parliament, (a citation being posted upon the Exchange in London), by Mason, Gorges, and others. The governor and assistants met forthwith; called the general court to convene the 19th of December; a very loyal address to the king was presently agreed upon, and another to the two houses of parliament. A most gracious answer was given to the address by the king's letter dated Feb. 15, 1660, which was the first public act or order concerning them after the restoration, except a few lines the 23d of January before, from secretary Morice, to inclose an order for the apprehending two of the late king's judges.

A day of public thanksgiving was appointed by authority, to aknowledge the favour of heaven, in inclining the king graciously to accept and answer the address made to him. They were notwithstanding under no small degree of fear, lest the revolution of government in England should produce as great a change in the form of their government, both in church and state. They were alarmed from all quarters. Reports were spread, that Virginia and the islands were forbid trading with them, that three frigates would soon be sent from England, and that a general governor over all the colonies was to come in one of them.

The proclaiming the king having been deferred until August 1661, the governor, upon intelligence from England of what was doing there to the prejudice of the colony, did not think proper to delay it any longer, and called the general court together the 7th of August, when, after a great variety of forms for a proclamation had been proposed, the following was agreed to.

"Forasmuch as Charles II. is undoubted king of Great Britain, and all other his Majesty's territories and dominions thereunto belonging, and hath been some time since lawfully proclaimed and crowned accordingly: We therefore do, as in duty we are bound, own and acknowledge him to be our sovereign lord and king, and do therefore hereby proclaim and declare his sacred Majesty Charles II. to be lawful king of Great Britain,]

[France, and Ireland, and all other the territories thereunto belonging. God save the king."

An order passed the court the same day, and was posted up in Boston, forbidding all disorderly behaviour on the occasion; declaring that no person might expect indulgence for the breach of any law, and "in a particular manner, that no man should presume to drink his Majesty's health," which the order says, "he hath in an especial manner forbid." An address to the king was likewise agreed to, and ordered to be sent to England.

The year 1662 was remarkable for a synod or general council of all the churches, held at Boston in the month of September, by order of the general court.

The two questions referred to their decision, and concerning which the country was much divided in sentiment, were these,

1st, Who are the subjects of baptism?

2d, Whether, according to the word of God, there ought to be a consociation of churches, and what should be the manner of it?

The result of this synod was printed by order of the general court, and is particularly mentioned by Dr. Mather, Mr. Neale, and other writers.

John Touton, a French doctor and inhabitant of Rochelle in France, made application to the court, in behalf of himself and other protestants expelled from their habitations, on account of their religion, that they might have liberty to inhabit here, which was readily granted to them.

The inhabitants upon Connecticut river being increased to three townships, Springfield, Northampton, and Hadley, at the sessions of the general court in May 1662, they were made a county by the name of Hampshire.

(*Anno* 1663.)—A letter was sent signed by the governor, in the name of the general court, dated Oct. 20, 1663, to Dr. John Owen, desiring him to come over and to accept the call or invitation which the first church in Boston had given him, to become their teacher in the room of Mr. Norton; but he could not be prevailed upon.

(*Anno* 1664.)—In 1664, the people of New England were surprised with the appearance of a very large comet, which continued from the 17th of November until the 4th of February following. At first it appeared in the *e.* bearded, afterwards in the *w.* with a tail. They were not alone in their opinion, that comets were omens of great evils. So judicious a writer as Sleidan observes, that a comet was seen all the month of August preceding the October when Zuinglius was slain; he adds, that the queen-mother of France died about the same time. One had appeared just before Mr. Cotton's death. The death of their aged governor, and the troubles the colony met with the next year, from the king's commissioners, tended to confirm the people in their opinion.

(*Anno* 1665.)—The first prosecution, we find upon record, of any of the people called Anabaptists, was in the year 1665. William Turner, Thomas Gold, Edward Drinker, John George, and Thomas Osborne, were charged before the governor and other magistrates, with "gathering themselves into a pretended church state, in opposition to the order of the churches in Christ in the colony, and intermeddling with those holy appointments of the Lord Jesus, which are proper only to office trust." They confessed they had joined in a church society, that they had been rebaptized, and that one of them administered the Lord's supper. They were admonished, and threatened that if they continued to meet and practise contrary to the order of the gospel, the court would proceed against them according to their demerits. They persevered notwithstanding, and were sentenced by the court to be disfranchised, if they were freemen; and if they still continued their practice, to be committed to prison, upon conviction before one magistrate, until the general court should take further order; and some time after, they were imprisoned and banished. *Nitimur in vetitum* was verified in this proceeding, as it usually is in the like cases. Severity made converts, and then it was thought advisable to cease from further prosecutions.

In the year 1664, the line between the Massachusetts and Plymouth was fully and amicably settled, and ran by a committee from each colony, their return being accepted by the general court of the Massachusetts, and ordered to be recorded; and there is no doubt the general court of Plymouth colony accepted it likewise.

From the restoration until the vacating the charter, the colony never stood well in England; the principal persons, both in church and state, were never without fearful expectations of being deprived of their privileges. The years 1664 and 1665 afforded them greater occasion for fears than they had met with at any time before. In the spring of 1664, intelligence was brought that several men of war were coming from England, and several gentlemen of distinction aboard them. As soon as the general court met in May, they ordered the captain of the castle to give the speediest notice, upon sight of the ships, to the governor and]

[deputy governor; appointed a committee to repair on board to present the respects of the court to the gentlemen, and to acquaint them that it was the desire of the authority of the place, that strict orders should be given to the under-officers and soldiers, in their coming ashore to refresh themselves, but at no time to exceed a convenient number, and those without arms, and to behave themselves orderly, and to give no offence to the people and laws of the place. This was no more than a prudent precaution, considering how strict the laws were against all immoralities, the sense the magistrates had of their obligations to execute them upon all offenders without distinction, the certainty that the crews of men of war would offend, and the danger of tumults, quarrels, and bloodshed, when they should be brought to punishment. Preparation was likewise made for receiving and entertaining the gentlemen in the best manner.

A day of fasting and prayer was appointed to be observed throughout the jurisdiction, to implore the mercy of God to them under their many distractions and troubles, according as they should stand in need. And apprehending it to be of great concernment, that the patent or charter should be kept safe and secret, they ordered the secretary to bring it into court and to deliver it, together with a duplicate, to four of the court, who were directed to dispose of them as might be most safe for the country.

The ships arrived Saturday the 23d of July, with Colonel Richard Nichols and George Cartwright, Esq.; who, together with Sir Robert Carr and Samuel Maverick, Esq. had received a commission from the king for reducing the Dutch at the Manhados, visiting the colonies in New England, hearing and determining all matters of complaint, and settling the peace and security of the country, any three or two of them to be a quorum, Colonel Nichols during his life being one. At their desire the governor ordered a meeting of the council on Tuesday the 26th. The commissioners laid their commission before the council, with the king's letter of the 23d of April, and part of an instruction referring to the reducing the Manhados, and proposed the raising such a number of men as the country could spare, to begin their march on the 20th of August, promising that if in the mean time they could prevail by treaty or any nearer assistance, they would stop the progress of raising or marching the men.

The court resolved to raise a number not exceeding two hundred men, at the charge of the colony, for his Majesty's service against the Dutch. The men were raised, but the place surrendering upon articles, no orders were given for them to march.

The Dutch being reduced, Nichols remained at New York, the other commissioners returned to Boston the 15th of February, and departed the next day for Plymouth, to deliver the king's letter to that government. And having dispatched their business there, they went to the Naraganset country, and at Warwick held their court, made inquiry into the titles of lands there, and made divers determinations which had no long effect, and then came privately and separately to Boston the latter end of April, and so prevented, designedly as was supposed, that respect which was intended to have been shewn them at their arrival. Mr. Endicot the governor died the 15th of March 1665, and was succeeded in his office by Mr. Bellingham the deputy governor.

(1666 *to* 1670.)—This gentleman was afterwards duly elected, and continued to be annually chosen governor, and Mr. Willoughby deputy governor. Nova Scotia and the rest of Acadia, which had been rescued from the French by Cromwell, were restored by the treaty of Breda. The French made little progress in settling this country. The only inconvenience the Massachusetts complained of, until after the revolution, was the encouragement given to the Indians to make their inroads upon the frontiers. Sir Thomas Temple, who with others had a grant of the country first from Cromwell, and afterwards from King Charles, thought he had reason to complain, and the king's order was repeated to him, to give up his forts to the French, some pretence being made for not complying with the first order.

After 40 years, the greatest part of the first emigrants had finished their pilgrimage, and were arrived at the place of their everlasting abode. Some of them lamented their being born too soon to see New England in its most flourishing state.

The people of New Hampshire had continued in a quiet and orderly state ever since the year 1641. There was no person who had any pretence to the powers of government, Mason having only a grant of the soil from the council of Plymouth. Sir Ferdinando Gorges received a royal charter, granting the same royalties, privileges, and franchises as are of right or ought to be enjoyed by the bishop of Durham, in the county palatine of Durham, with power to constitute a deputy governor, a chancellor, a treasurer, a marshal, a]

[judge of admiralty, officers of admiralty for ordering maritime affairs, master of ordnance, a secretary, &c.; and by repeatedly nominating some such officers, and attempting to establish a form of government consisting of different persons from those appointed by the Massachusetts, there were always two different parties and interests kept alive in that province, but New Hampshire had been so long united to the Massachusetts that the people of both colonies were of one heart and mind in civil and religious affairs. The town of Portsmouth shewed an instance of their great regard to the public interest, and in 1669 made a collection, as it is termed in the instrument presented to the general court, more probably a subscription, of 60*l.* per annum, for the term of seven years, for the use of Harvard college, to be paid into the hands of the overseers, and they say they hoped to make it more.

The colony, about this time, made a greater figure than it ever did at any other time. The report made by the commissioners to the king had produced no further troubles from England. The plague, the fire of London, the discontents among the people of England, caused by their jealousies of a design to subvert the constitution there, may well enough be supposed to have been the cause of a respite in favour of the people here. The Massachusetts governed, without opposition, the province of New Hampshire and province of Maine, and were beginning settlements even further *e*. The French were removed from their neighbourhood on the one side, and the Dutch and Swedes on the other. Their trade was as extensive as they could wish. No custom-house was established. The acts of parliament of the 12th and 15th of King Charles the Second, for regulating the plantation trade, were in force; but the governor, whose business it was to carry them into execution, was annually to be elected by the people, whose interest it was that they should not be observed. Some of the magistrates and principal merchants grew very rich, and a spirit of industry and economy prevailed through the colony. But a change of affairs came on soon after.

(1671 *to* 1673.)—Mr. Bellingham continued governor in 1671 and 1672. Mr. Leveret was chosen deputy governor both those years; and in 1673, he succeeded Mr. Bellingham in the place of governor, when Mr. Samuel Symonds was chosen deputy governor.

In 1670, the Pokanoket or Philip's Indians were again suspected, by their frequent assembling together, by fixing up their guns, grinding their hatchets, and other preparations, and by insults offered to the English in different places, to be meditating a general war. The government of Plymouth, in March, sent messengers to them to inquire into the reason of this behaviour, and at the same time wrote to the Massachusetts, acquainting them therewith. The governor and magistrates, always averse to an open breach, immediately dispatched their own messengers to Taunton, to prevent a war if possible, which Plymouth had intimated that they should be obliged to begin, if they could not otherwise bring the Indians to reason. This object was however effected; and amongst the articles of capitulation on the part of Philip, we find the two following, which, on account of their importance, as compared to the capitulations of the present day, we shall insert,

"2dly, (States Philip), I am willing, and do promise, to pay unto the government of Plymouth 100*l.* in such things as I have, but I would entreat the favour that I might have three years to pay it in, for as much as I cannot do it at present.

"3dly, I do promise to send unto the governor, or whom he shall appoint, five wolves heads, if I can get them, or as many as I can procure until they come to five wolves yearly."

From 1671 to 1677, we meet with no transaction of moment relating to the Indians, but it is affirmed that Philip was all this time using measures to engage the Indians in all parts of New England to unite against the English. Things soon broke out into an open rupture, and continued with various success till 1676, when in the height of the distress of the war, and whilst the authority of the colony was contending with the natives for the possession of the soil, complaints were making in England, which struck at the powers of government, and an inquiry was set on foot which was continued from time to time, until it finally issued in a *quo warranto*, and judgment thereupon against the charter. In the summer of 1676, Edward Randolph was sent to the Massachusetts with his Majesty's letter of March 10th, 1675-6, and copies of the petitions and complaints of Mason and Gorges. The king commanded that agents should be sent over, to appear before him in six months after the receipt of the letter, fully instructed and empowered to answer. The governor summoned a special court, to meet the 9th of August. The elders which were then in town were desired to attend, and to consider of this question proposed to them by the court, viz.

"Whether the most expedient manner of making answer to the complaints of Mr. Gorges]

and Mr. Mason, about the extent of the patent line, be by sending agents or attorneys to answer the same, or to answer by writing only?"

They soon agreed upon the following answer.

"It seems unto us the most expedient way of making answer unto the complaints of Mr. Gorges and Mr. Mason, about the extent of our patent line, to do it by appointment of agents, to appear and make answer for us, by way of information at this time and in this case, provided they be, with utmost care and caution, qualified as to their instructions, by and according to which they may negociate that affair with safety unto the country, and with all duty and loyalty unto his Majesty, in the preservation of our patent liberties." The reasons for their opinion were subjoined. The court determined according to this advice. William Stoughton and Peter Bulkeley were chosen for the purpose. Soon after their arrival in England, a hearing was had before the lords of the committee of the council, upon the principal points of their agency, the claims of Gorges and Mason, in both which they were unsuccessful. The province of Maine was confirmed to Gorges and his heirs, both as to soil and government. To put an end to all future disputes, as well as to gratify many of the inhabitants of that province, John Usher was employed by the Massachusetts to purchase the right and interest of Gorges's heirs, which he did for 1200*l.* sterling, and assigned it over to the governor and company. This, instead of conciliating matters, gave further offence to the crown. With respect to Mason's claim, it was determined, that the Massachusetts had a right to three miles *n.* of Merrimack river, to follow the course of the river, so far as it extended, and that the expressions in the charter do not warrant the over-reaching those bounds by imaginary lines or bounds.

(*1679 to* 1686.)—A commission was issued, in 1679, by the crown, for the government of New Hampshire. The Massachusetts, thereupon, forbore any further exercise of jurisdiction. The towns of Salisbury, Amesbury, and Haverhill, by their original grants from the Massachusetts colony, extending more than three miles from Merrimack, the Massachusetts continued to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of those towns, although, according to the determination, part of them lay without the patent.

Mr. Leveret continued governor, by annual election, from his being first chosen in 1673, until his death, March 16th, 1678. The weighty affairs of the war and the agency, during his administration, conducted with prudence and steadiness, caused him to be greatly respected. He was succeeded by Simon Bradstreet, (May 1679), who was one of the first assistants, and had continued to be annually chosen an assistant 50 years together, being about 76 years of age when he first entered upon the office of governor. A few months before, upon the death of Mr. Symonds, Mr. Bradstreet succeeded him as deputy governor. Upon Mr. Bradstreet's being chosen governor, Thomas Danforth came into the deputy governor's place, and they were continued in their respective places, from year to year, until the dissolution of the government.

The complaint of Gorges and Mason, and the uncertainty of the event, restrained the general court from any attempt to hold possession of the country *e.* of Maine. Upon the exchange of Surinam for New York, that country, and the islands and countries contained in the former grant to the Duke of York, were granted anew, and Major Andros, governor under the Duke, erected a fort, and established a custom-house at Pemaquid, part of the territory between Kennebeck and St. Croix. Whilst the Dutch were in possession of New York, this territory had been neglected, and the inhabitants being without any powers of government, the Massachusetts (in 1672) had sent their commissioners, who appointed and held courts, and established civil and military officers from Pemaquid to Gorges, the sea-coast being well inhabited, and the fishery in a flourishing state; but upon the Duke's taking possession, by his governor, they laid aside their pretences to jurisdiction.

The province of Maine continued to be protected by the Massachusetts. After the purchase from Gorges, of his interest in the province of Maine, which had been made in 1679, the major part of the court were of opinion that it should be sold again to the best bidder, towards reimbursing the expence of defending it, which they computed at 8000*l.* and a committee was appointed for this purpose, but this vote was reconsidered. However, there was a necessity of a different administration from what there had been formerly. Whilst the province was supposed to be included in the bounds of the Massachusetts charter, the towns were represented in the general court, and it was to all intents and purposes considered as a county, but the determination of 1667 had confined the Massachusetts to three miles *n.* or *n. e.* of Merrimack river. The colony considered itself, therefore, in the place of Gorges, invested with the powers granted to him by charter or patent. Accordingly they appointed their deputy]

[governor Thomas Danforth, president of the province of Maine, to govern under the Massachusetts, the lords proprietaries, and to be accountable to them, and thither he repaired towards the end of 1679, together with Mr. Nowell, &c. and there appointed officers, held courts, and made provision for administering government in the form prescribed by the patent to Sir Ferdinando Gorges.

Randolph kept a continual watch upon the colony, and went divers times to England with complaints, and returned with fresh orders and powers. In 1676, he brought over the complaint of Mason and Gorges. In 1678, he came over with power from the commissioners of the customs as an inspector, and to make seizures and bring informations for breaches of the acts of trade, but he was generally, if not always, condemned in costs; and it appears by a representation he afterwards made to the commissioners, that he had been a great sufferer. He brought with him also a commission to divers persons, himself at the head of them, to administer an oath to the governor faithfully to execute the oath required by the act of trade. The governor, Mr. Leverett, did not take the oath in consequence of that commission. Randolph was in England again in 1679, and returned the latter part of the same year.

In 1680, a letter had been received under the king's sign manual, charging the colony with neglecting to send over other agents in the room of those who had obtained leave to return, and requiring that they be sent in three months after the receipt of the letter, and that they come prepared to answer the claim which Mason had made to the lands between Naumkeag and Merrimack. Immediately upon the receipt of this letter, the court chose two agents, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Nowell, and instructions were drawn up, but both of them peremptorily refused to engage in the affair; Mr. Stoughton, notwithstanding the exceptions some had taken to his former conduct, being strongly urged to it. As for Mason's claim, it was looked upon as groundless and extravagant, and the court gave themselves but little concern about it, further than to observe, that if he had any pretence to the lands, his title would be fairly tried upon the spot, where by law, and according to the opinion of the attorney and solicitor-general in 1677, it ought to be tried. After this, Randolph brought to Boston the king's letter of October the 21st, 1681, complaining "that the collector had not been able to execute his office to any effect, that attachments had been brought against him and his officers for doing their duty, that he had been obliged to deposit money before he could bring an action against offenders, that appeals, in matters relating to the revenue, had been refused, and that they had seized into their hands the moiety of forfeitures belonging to his Majesty by law." It was therefore required, "that fit persons be sent over, without delay, to answer these complaints, with powers to submit to such regulations of government as his Majesty should think fit, that restitution be made of all moneys levied from the officers, that they be encouraged in putting the acts of trade in execution, without charge, as in England, that an account be given of forfeitures received, and that appeals be allowed." The court denied the charge, and said in their answer, "that Mr. Randolph was acknowledged collector, and his commission enrolled, that no suits had been countenanced against any officers, except where the subject had been unjustly vexed, that they knew of no forfeitures, except a fine upon a master of a ship for abusing the government, that they would encourage his officers, and require no deposit for the future; but as to admitting appeals, they hoped it would be further considered." However, the sending over agents could be no longer delayed. At a court called in February 1681, when his Majesty's letter by Randolph was read, they determined to come to the choice of agents. Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Dudley were chosen, the court being much divided. Mr. Stoughton again utterly refused, and Mr. Richards was chosen in his stead. The design of taking away the charter became every day more and more evident. Agents empowered to submit to regulations of government were, in other words, agents empowered to surrender their charter. However, the general court would have been glad to put a more favourable construction upon it, it being inconsistent with his Majesty's repeated declarations, and therefore they directed their agents not to do, or consent to any thing that should violate or infringe the liberties and privileges granted by charter, or the government established thereby. A new matter of charge had been brought against them in England, viz. the coining money. This they excused, "it having began in the times of the late confusions, to prevent frauds in the pieces of eight current among them; and if they had trespassed upon his Majesty's prerogative, it was through ignorance, and they humbly begged his pardon." The other points of exception were answered as before mentioned. The agents sailed May 31st, 1682. A public fast was appointed to be observed June 22d, through the colony, to pray for the preservation of their chater and success to the agency. Randolph was in England not long]

[after them, ready to disclose every thing the agents desired to conceal. The governor had desired him to do nothing to the prejudice of the colony. He promised, in his answer, that if they would make a full submission to his Majesty, he would endeavour to procure his Majesty's royal pardon, and the continuance of their privileges, so far as that they should have liberty of conscience and the free exercise of their religion, and that no money should be raised without the consent of the people: for other matters, their agents were most proper to solicit. The agents, in their first letters to the general court, acquainted them, "that his Majesty was greatly provoked by their so long neglecting to send agents, and they desired the court to consider whether it was best to hazard all, rather than satisfy his Majesty as to the mode of submission to the laws for regulating trade, since they seriously intended to submit to the substance." They had not then been heard before the council, but soon after, upon presenting the court's address, they were commanded to shew their powers and all their instructions, not publicly, but to Sir Lionel Jenkins, secretary of state; and it appearing, upon perusal, that they did not contain such powers as had been required, they were informed by Lord Radnor, that the council, *nem. con.* had agreed to report to his Majesty, that unless the agents speedily obtained such powers as might make them capable to satisfy in all points, a *quo warranto* should proceed. The agents represented the case of the colony as desperate, and left it to the court to determine, whether it was most advisable to submit to his Majesty's pleasure, or to suffer a *quo warranto* to issue? Many cities had submitted. Bermudas in the plantations, and the city of London, had refused, and *quo warrantos* had gone out, the determination of which might enable the Massachusetts to judge what would be prudent for them to do.

Upon receipt of these advices, it was made a question, not in the general court only, but amongst all the inhabitants, whether to surrender or not? The opinions of many of the ministers, and their arguments in support of them, were given in writing, and, in general, it was thought better to die by the hands of others, than by their own. An address was agreed upon by the general court, another was prepared and sent through the colony to be signed by the several inhabitants, which the agents were to present or not, as they thought proper, and they were instructed to deliver up the deeds for the province of Maine, if required, and it would tend to preserve their charter, otherwise not; and they were to make no concessions of any privileges conferred upon the colony by the charter.

Cranfield, governor of New Hampshire, being on a visit at Boston, sent advices to the agents waiting upon Lord Hide, tendered him an acknowledgment of 2000 guineas for his Majesty's private service, and at the same time promised to represent the colony in a favourable light. The court agreed to the proposal, and shewed him the letter they wrote to the agents thereupon, but he, infamously, represented the colony as rogues and rebels, and made his game of them for making such an offer, and the agents complained of their being ridiculed for the sham put upon the country. Upon the agents receiving this final resolution of the court, their business was at an end. It was immediately determined a *quo warranto* should go against the charter, and that Randolph should be the messenger of death. The agents arrived at Boston the 23d of October 1683, and the same week Randolph arrived with the *quo warranto*, and a declaration from the king, that if the colony, before prosecution, would make full submission and entire resignation to his pleasure, he would regulate their charter for his service and their good, and with no further alterations than should be necessary for the support of his government there. Two hundred copies of the proceedings against the charter of London were sent at the same time, by advice of the privy-council, to be dispersed through the province. The governor and major part of the assistants, despairing of any success from a defence, passed the following vote: "The magistrates have voted, that an humble address be sent to his Majesty by this ship, declaring, that upon a serious consideration of his Majesty's gracious intimations, in his former letters, and more particularly in his late declaration, that his pleasure and purpose is only to regulate our charter, in such a manner as shall be for his service and the good of this his colony, and without any other alteration than what is necessary for the support of his government here, we will not presume to contend with his Majesty in a course of law, but humbly lay ourselves at his Majesty's feet, in a submission to his pleasure so declared; and that we have resolved, by the next opportunity, to send our agents, empowered to receive his Majesty's commands accordingly. And, for saving a default for non-appearance upon the return of the writ of *quo warranto*, that some meet person or persons be appointed and empowered, by letter of attorney, to appear and make defence, until our agents may make their appearance and submission, as above. The magistrates have passed this with]

[reference to the consent of their brethren the deputies hereto.

"15*th Nov.* 1683. EDW. RAWSON, Sec."

This lay in the house, under consideration, a fortnight, and was then passed upon as follows:

"November 30, 1683. The deputies consent not, but adhere to their former bills.

"WM. TORREY, Cler."

Had this been made an act of the general court, it is doubtful whether the consequent administration of government would have been less arbitrary than it was upon the judgment against the charter; but upon the revolution they might have resumed their charter, as Rhode island and Connecticut did their respective charters, there having been no judgment against them.

A letter of attorney was sent to Mr. Humphrys, to appear and answer for the province. Addresses were sent, one after another, but to no purpose. In September, a *scire facias* was received by Mr. Dudley, and communicated to the governor, who called a special court. The time for their appearance at Westminster was past before it was received in Boston.

Affairs continued in this colony in a very disturbed, unsettled state, when the death of King Charles occurred in 1684. Mr. Blaithwait immediately wrote to the governor, (though he said he did not write as to a government, the charter being vacated), and recommended the proclaiming King James without delay. This was done, with great ceremony, in the high street in Boston, April 20th.

There were all the symptoms, notwithstanding, of an expiring constitution. Several of the towns neglected to send their deputies in the year 1684, and, indeed, there seems to have been as much indifference in the legislature about public affairs in 1645.

The election for 1686 was the 12th of May. Mr. Dudley being left out, Mr. Stoughton, from complaisance to him, refused to serve.

The 15th, the Rose frigate arrived from England, with a commission to Mr. Dudley, as president, and divers others, gentlemen of the council, to take upon them the administration. Upon the accession of King James, this sovereign paid a distinguishing honour to this colony by transmitting to it a letter under his sign manual, acquainting them with his accession to the throne, the great things the parliament had done, the defeat of Argyle, and the landing of Monmouth, and the care taken to prevent his success, all to prevent any false and malicious rumours that might be spread among his Majesty's subjects at that distance. An address was sent to the king, upon his accession, taking notice of the assurances they had received from his royal brother, and praying that his Majesty would fulfil them. This was the last effort. Connecticut kept more silent, inactive, and reserved, submitting when compelled to it, and reasumming their rights as soon as they had opportunity for it.

To avoid any interruption in relating the several steps taken for vacating the charter, we have passed over some events, the remenbrance of which should be preserved.

The Indians, at the *e.* continued their hostilities, after those at the *w.* were subdued and dispersed. In August 1676, they surprised the house of Mr. Hammond, an ancient trader at Kennebeck, and from thence crossed over to Arowsick island, where there was a large house, with, what was there esteemed, a strong fort, built round it, belonging to Major Clark and Captain Lake, two merchants of Boston, who owned the island and great part of the mainland near to it. The Indians hid themselves in the night under the walls of the fort. When the centinel left his station at day-light, some of the Indians followed him in at the fort gate, whilst the rest ran to the port holes, and shot down every person they saw. Captain Lake, finding the Indians had possessed themselves of the fort, escaped with Captain Davis and two others, at a back-door, to the water-side, intending to pass to another island near to Arowsick. Captain Lake was killed just as he landed. His bones were, after some time, found and brought to Boston. Davis was wounded, but made his escape, as did the other two. At these two houses, fifty-three English were killed and taken. The news of this stroke broke up all the plantations at and near Kennebeck, the inhabitants transporting themselves to Piscataqua and Boston, or some other place of security. This brought the Indians further *w.* to Casco, Spurwinck, Black point, Wells, and cape Nidduck, within the bounds of York, at all which places they did more or less mischief. Mugg, a noted Indian, well known to the English, was at the head of the enemy. The prisoners, by his means, were treated with more humanity and courtesy than had been known, and he sent one or two of them to Piscataqua, in order to ransom their friends; but the goods sent for their ransom were seized by other Indians. Mugg himself came to Piscataqua, and afterwards to Boston, where, in behalf of Madockawando and Cheberrina, sachems of Penobscot, he entered into treaty with the governor and council, November 13th, 1676. This was the first treaty with any of the Tarrateens, or *e.* Indians. "They promised to cease all acts of hostility, to return the captives, to do their utmost to repair the damage sustained by the English, to buy no powder or ammunition of any]

[other than persons deputed by the governor, provided they could have a supply in that way, and to account all other *e.* Indians in the number of their enemies, who did not assent to the same covenant and agreement." No mention is made of any subjection to the government of the colony, or to the king of England, but they are considered as a free independent people. The treaty is at large in Mr. Hubbard's history of the war. The Indians continued, notwithstanding, to do mischief on the *e.* frontier in 1677, when Major Andros, by virtue of his commission from the Duke of York, having placed forces at Pemaquid, the Indians made overtures of peace and friendship, and as a proof of their sincerity, brought in 15 English captives, and they continued for some time quiet. An attack was made upon the *w.* frontiers by 40 or 50 Indians, said to be River Indians, but whether Connecticut or Hudson's river is not mentioned. This was the 19th of September 1677. They surprised many of Hatfield, as they were raising a house and unarmed, and killed and carried away about twenty, and the next day took three or four more from Deerfield.

By the advice of the governor of New York, commissioners were sent, about this time, from the Massachusetts and Connecticut, to the Maquas, to secure their friendship to the English interest in general, and to engage them against the Tarrateens, or *e.* Indians, who had been their ancient enemies. This was the first treaty between the Mohawks, or Five Nations, and the Massachusetts colony.

Chap. III.

From the dissolution of the charter in 1686, until the arrival of the province charter in 1691.

(*Anno* 1686.)—Mr. Dudley's short administration was not very grievous. The house of deputies, indeed, was entirely laid aside; but the people, the time being short, felt little or no effect from the change.

Mr. Dudley, having made Randolph trumpeter of his attachment to the prerogative and answered his ends, soon after grew cool towards him. Randolph, in return, vilified Dudley, in a great number of letters he wrote to London about a month after his arrival; which letters, or the copies, are preserved. Mr. Stoughton was Mr. Dudley's chief confident. He was not suspected, by the body of the people, of being unfriendly, or of want of strong attachment to the religious principles and to the ecclesiastical constitution of the country, and his compliance, in taking a share in the administration, was charitably supposed to be, at least in part, for the sake of keeping out oppressors and tyrants. Mr. Dudley professed as great an attachment to the interest of the colony as Mr. Stoughton, and was very desirous of retaining their favour. A letter, the day he demanded the government, to Mr. Mather, then the minister of the greatest influence in the colony, is a proof of it. The people were not so charitable as to believe him sincere. However, there was no molestation to the churches of the colony, but they continued both worship and discipline as before. The affairs of the towns were likewise managed in the same manner as formerly.

Their courts of justice were continued upon the former plan, Mr. Stoughton being at the head of them. Trials were by juries as usual. Even in the court of admiralty, the trials were by juries; but, as the jurors were returned by the marshal, very different verdicts were given from what would have been given under the former administration. The president, as ordinary, took all matters of wills and administrations into his own hand. In general, the former laws and established customs, so far as related to judicial proceedings, seem to have been their rule, although the government which framed them was dissolved. Mr. Dudley considered himself as appointed to preserve the affairs of the colony from confusion until a governor arrived, and a rule of administration should be more fully settled.

Connecticut, Plymouth, and Rhode island continued their former administration. Mr. Dudley had some dispute with Plymouth governor concerning the admiralty jurisdiction, which he claimed as vice-admiral of New England; but it remained undetermined.

December 19, 1686, Sir Edmund Andros arrived at Nantasket, in the Kingfisher, a 50-gun ship, with commission from King James for the government of New England. He was less dreaded than Kirk, but he was known to be of an arbitrary disposition. He kept a correspondence with the colony whilst he was governor of New York. His letters, then, discovered much of the dictator; but the depressed state of the colony prevented a proper return. He landed at Boston the 20th, and his commission was published the same day.

The beginning of his administration gave great encouragement. He made high professions of regard to the public good and the welfare of the people, both of merchants and planters, directed the judges to administer justice according to the custom of the place, ordered the former established rules to be observed, as to rates and taxes, and that all the colony laws not inconsistent with his commission should be in force.

(*Anno* 1687.)—The major part of his council]

[were men, who, although they had been of the moderate party, yet wished the public interest, and would have been glad to have continued under the old form of government. With a good share of resolution they might have been serviceable so long as they were permitted to hold their places in council; but their behaviour under the old charter discovered they had little firmness in their constitutions. Perhaps, if they had been less pliable, they would have soon been displaced, and others more inclined to oppression appointed in their stead. Sir Edmund had no affection for them. Soon after his arrival there appears, by some loose minutes, to have been a pretty full meeting of the council. Many of them returned home, and a few only who lived at or near Boston attended constantly, and some of those complained, that the governor had always three or four of his creatures to say yes to every thing he proposed, after which no opposition was allowed. Nero concealed his tyrannical disposition more years than Sir Edmund and his creatures did months. It was not long before the case of some who apprehended themselves oppressed came under consideration: one of the council told them, that they must not think the privileges of Englishmen would follow them to the end of the world. This gave an alarm through the government, and it was never forgotten.

One of the first acts of power, after the change of government, was the restraint of the press. Randolph was the licenser. There was not so much room to complain of this proceeding as if the press had been at liberty before. It only changed its keeper, having been long under restraint during the former administration. A restraint upon marriages was more grievous. None were allowed to marry except they entered into bonds with sureties to the governor, to be forfeited in case there should afterwards appear to have been any lawful impediment. Magistrates still continued to join people in matrimony. Other provision could not immediately be made. There was but one Episcopal minister in the country; his name was Ratcliffe: Sir Edmund considered the Congregational ministers as mere laymen.

There had been very few instances of even occasional assemblies for religious worship according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England for more than 50 years. When the commissioners for King Charles were at Boston in 1665, they had a chaplain with them; but there was no house for public worship. Most of the inhabitants who were upon the stage in 1686, had never seen a church of England assembly. About that time, a small number of persons formed themselves into a society, which had increased, if we may give credit to Randolph, in 1686, to near 400 persons. The agents in England, and the general court, in their answers to the complaints against them in 1677, had declared that no persons should be hindered from performing divine service according to the church of England. This was enough to prevent any open discouragement, even whilst the charter government continued. When the governor and many of the council were members of the church of England, it might well be expected, that they would countenance and encourage the establishment and growth of that church. They did not stop there. The people were menaced, that their meeting-houses should be taken from them, and that public worship in the Congregational way should not be tolerated. Randolph had the insolence to reprove and threaten the governor of Plymouth for exacting taxes from the Quakers for the support of the ministry in that colony before the authority was superseded; but it was not long before the people were freed from their fears of persecution, by King James's proclamation for a general toleration. The design was seen by some, but the greater part swallowed the bait. Several churches had agreed to set apart days of thanksgiving for his Majestsy's gracious declaration for liberty of conscience. The governor forbade them, though the reason is not mentioned. It must be supposed to have been this, that he looked upon it to be the royal prerogative to appoint such days. He told them they should meet at their peril, and that he would send soldiers to guard their meeting-houses. Many congregations agreed to address the king. Some persons, who supposed popery to be at the bottom, strongly opposed the addresses: the late deputy governor Danforth was at the head of them.

Swearing by the book, which had never been practised, was now introduced, and such as scrupled it were fined and imprisoned.

The fees to all officers, under the charter, had been very low. They are generally so where they are established by the people. Under the new administration, they were exorbitant. Fifty shillings was the common fee for probate of a will. The governor was the supreme ordinary, and acted by himself, except a few months whilst he was at New York and in the *e.* country, when Mr. Dudley was his deputy. It was a great burden upon widows and children who lived remote, to be obliged to come to Boston for every part of business relative to the settlements of estates. The fees of all other officers were complained of as oppressive. The harpies themselves quarrelled about their share]

[of the prey. Randolph, who from his commission of secretary, expected all the clerkships in the country, complains that West, who seems at first to have been a deputy only, ran away with a thousand a year of his dues.

But the greatest profit arose from patents for lands. The charter being vacated, the people were told that their titles to their estates were of no value. The expression in vogue was, "that the calf died in the cow's belly." Besides, the general court had not made their grants under the seal of the colony. This was represented as a notable defect, which possession and improvement could not heal. However, it was made public, that all who would acknowledge the insufficiency of their title derived from the former government, by petitioning for new patents, should be quieted upon reasonable terms. The fees for the patents varied according to circumstances, both of persons and estates. In the complaint to King James it is alledged, that the fees of some amounted to 50*l.* Prudence was used. Men's titles were not questioned all at once. Had this been the case, according to the computation then made, all the personal estates in the colony would not have paid the charge of the new patents. Some that had been most attached to the old administration were among the first who were threatened. We find a petition of Samuel Sewall, who had been a magistrate, (afterwards chief justice), for confirmation of his title to a valuable island in Boston harbour (Hog island.) In a letter to a friend, a short time after, he laments his compliance. There are many hundred petitions of the same kind upon the files. Some favourites looked with an envious eye upon some of the best estates, especially where the property was in a town or company. A petition of Captain Hutchinson and others laboured, although their title was originally derived from the Indian sachems and proprietors, and the lands had been long possessed and improved. One of the best islands in New England, in Plymouth harbour, called Clark's Island, from the name of the person who first landed there, had been appropriated for the benefit of the poor of the town. This was granted to Nathaniel Clark, who had been secretary of that colony, and was afterwards of Sir Edmund's council, and one of his greatest tools. Randolph petitioned for half an acre of land, to be taken out of the common in Boston, for a house lot. The answer given to it does not appear. In the latter part of the administration, petitions multiplied greatly, and property became every day more and more precarious. This was not the only invasion of their property. The governor, with four or five of his council, laid what taxes they thought proper. This the people complained of as their greatest grievance. They thought themselves entitled to the liberties and immunities of free and natural-born English subjects, and that consequently no moneys ought to be raised from them but by their representatives. They had no hopes of a restitution of their charter privileges in general; but they hoped that, even under so arbitrary a prince, they should be allowed a house of representatives. This was among the first things they applied for. King James assured their agent, he would take as much care of New as of Old England, and, no doubt, he intended to bring his subjects in both under the same regulation. The charges of government, over and above the fees of the several officers, were not excessive. Under the charter, the salaries were below the dignity of the offices, the highest allowance to the governor not exceeding 100*l.* per annum. What salary Sir Edmund received does not appear. The second year of his administration, the public charge was greatly increased by a war with the Indians. There was a general submission to the taxes, and the assessments were proportioned upon the inhabitants of the towns by officers chosen by themselves. It is probable this was the reason of continuing to the towns some of their privileges. Every town was suffered to meet once a year to choose their officers; but all meetings at other times, or for other purposes, were strictly forbidden. An entire new model of government was intended, but there was not time to perfect it. There are minutes of a great number of bills, passed the council and approved by the governor, but the bills themselves are lost. The old laws of the colony seem to have continued the rule for the administration of justice, except where they were superseded by any new edicts. Mr. Dudley and Mr. Stoughton were two of the judges of the superior court, and neither of them disposed to go to the extremes which some others of the council wished for. The law proceedings were more formal than they had been.

The moneys applied for the propagation of the gospel among the Indians, amounted to 600*l.* or 700*l.* sterling per annum, which continued to be intrusted with some of the old magistrates and ministers. Mr. Boyle, who had been long governor of the corporation in England, was a very moderate churchman, and most of the members were dissenters, or favourers of the cause. The archbishop of Canterbury promised Randolph that a commission should be directed to some persons to audit and report the accounts of that money. The legality of such a commission, it being contrary to]

[the charter of the corporation, might have been questioned, perhaps with as good reason as the legality of the royal order, which his grace and the six bishops soon after very justly refused to obey. One would think, that merely a difference of place should not make the same measure towards English subjects appear reasonable in the one case, and arbitrary and oppressive in the other. The archbishop either altered his sentiments, or was diverted by greater affairs from pursuing his design.

(*Anno* 1688.)—The Indians upon the frontiers, in the summer of 1688, renewed their hostilities. A garrison had been kept at Pemaquid, but it was no security to the scattered settlements upon the frontiers. The governor, from a prejudice against the late administration, by whom, without sufficient grounds for it, he supposed the Indians had been treated with too great severity, if not injustice, resolved to try mild measures, and endeavour to win them by good words and small courtesies. Castine, a Frenchman, who lived among the Indians at Penobscot, made profession of friendship to the English; but was suspected to be a false friend, and to stir up the Indians against them. His trading-house was plundered this year, whilst he was absent from it, which he rightly charged upon the English. The Indians informed some of their captives that Castine furnished every Indian who engaged against the English with a pound of powder, two pounds of lead, and a quantity of tobacco. Some cattle, belonging to the inhabitants of N. Yarmouth, having been killed by the Indians, a justice of peace, —— Blackman, seized a party of 18 or 20 Indians at or near Saco. Reprisals were made the 5th of September, and one Henry Smith and his family taken at New Dartmouth; and the next day Edward Taylor and his family were taken from the same place, and all carried to Taconnett, up Kennebeck river, where they found nine captives taken from the lower parts of the river. The Indians killed divers of these captives in their frolics, as appears by Smith's examination, who made his escape from them. Sir Edmund was then at New York. Upon his return to Boston, he ordered the Indians, which Blackman had seized, to be released. The Indians returned several English captives in exchange. The 20th of October, he published a proclamation, commanding the Indians to set at liberty his Majesty's subjects lately taken by them, and that such Indians, as had been actually concerned in the murder of any of his Majesy's subjects, should surrender themselves by the 11th of November, to answer for their crimes, or otherwise be pursued and proceeded against with the utmost severity; and all that were innocent were allowed to live near the English towns if they desired it, and all persons were to take notice and conform themselves accordingly. The Indians treated the proclamation with contempt. The English, being laid under restraint, were more unsafe than if war had been publicly declared.

The people in general, as has been observed, were patient under the new government. There are a few instances of prosecution for contempt of, or opposition to, the authority. One John Gold, of Topsfield, was tried and convicted, by verdict of a jury, of treasonable words, what they were is not mentioned, and fined 50*l.* &c. Mr. Appleton, of Ipswich, who had been an assistant, and Mr. Wise, the minister of that town, were imprisoned. Mr. Wise, after the revolution, brought an action against Mr. Dudley, chief judge, for denying him the benefit of the *habeas corpus* act. Mr. Mather, one of the ministers of Boston, had been a very active person in dissuading from the surrender of the charter, and published reasons against it. Randolph frequently mentions him, in his letters, as a factious person. He behaved with so much prudence as to give no room to take hold of any part of his conduct. A forged letter was therefore forwarded, in his name, by way of Barbadoes, directed to a person in Amsterdam, but intercepted and shewn by Randolph to Sir Lionel Jenkins, who was reflected upon in the letter. There were many passages in favour of Ferguson, Lord Shaftsbury, Oates, &c. all which must have made the writer obnoxious to the king and his ministers, and raised a prejudice against the country. Sir Lionel either suspected the forgery, or treated the thing with contempt, asking whether it was that star-gazer wrote it, so that Randolph missed his aim. Mr. Mather, two or three years after, being informed of the danger he had been in, exculpated himself in a letter to a friend, and charged the forgery upon Randolph or his brother. This letter coming to Randolph's knowledge, he brought an action of defamation against Mr. Mather, and laid his damage at 500*l.* The jury gave the defendant costs. But Randolph, we know not how, was bringing a new action for the same defamation. Mr. Mather's friends advising him of it, he kept concealed to avoid the service of the writ. About this time some of the principal men of the colony flattered themselves that they might obtain a partial relief by a representation of their grievances to the king, and Mr. Mather was thought a proper person to be their agent or messenger,]

[and he embarked in the night in disguise. The service of Randolph's writ would have prevented his voyage.

There seems to have been but little room to hope for success. King James was making daily advances towards despotism in England. It was not likely that he should consent to any degree of liberty in the colonies. Sir Edmund knew too well the disposition of his master to give himself any concern about the complaints preferred against him. There were two persons in London at that time who had been assistants under the charter, Samuel Nowel and Elisha Hutchinson. They joined with Mr. Mather in a remonstrance to the king. One of the new council, Richard Wharton, sensible of the distresses of the country, concurred with the others also, as appears by his letters, but all was to no purpose. At first indeed a report was agreed upon by the committee for foreign plantations, in which an assembly was mentioned, but Lord Sunderland struck out that clause with his own hand before the report was presented. The inhabitants of Cambridge made a particular application, and Mr. Hinkley, the late governor of Plymouth, petitioned in behalf of that colony. No solicitations, however, in England, had the least influence upon measures in New England.

Writs of intrusion were brought against some of the principal persons in the colony who refused to petition for patents. Col. Shrimpton hired Deer island of the town of Boston; the rent was appropriated to the support of a school. An action was commenced for recovering possession. Besides the real oppressions from this arbitrary administration, many groundless jealousies were raised, which increased the terror of the people. Castine, it was intimated, was robbed with the privity of the authority, in order to incense the French and Indians. Upon the first insurrection of the Indians, the inhabitants began to fortify and garrison their houses. Sir Edmund ordered them to desist. An Indian who came in to Sudbury affirmed to the people there, that the Indians understood, from the governor, that the French and Irish would take possession of Boston in the spring. A Penicook Indian affirmed that the Maquas or Mohawks had sent a messenger to inform the Penicook tribe, that Sir Edmund had hired them to fight against the English. These idle stories were spread about the country. The Mohawks, it is true, made peace with the French under the influence of Sir Edmund. The close connection between the courts of England and France at this time well accounts for it.

The Indians neglected to comply with the governor's order to deliver up the murderers. They continued their hostilities; he thereupon raised a small army of 700 or 800 men, and in the beginning of November, marched at the head of them, through frost and snow, into the *e.* country. This measure was universally condemned; the men were exposed to extreme hardships, without any prospect of service, the Indians taking care to keep out of their reach. Some of his enemies charged him with a design to starve or freeze the men; but other persons, who were more candid, acknowledged that he readily took to himself his full share of the hardships of the campaign, and that he was a kind and good general to the men under his command. Notwithstanding his care many died with hardships, more, it was thought, than the whole number of Indians at that time in hostility. Not one Indian was killed. They all fled into their more remote dens, where they remained the whole winter. Besides the fort at Pemaquid, Sir Edmund built a fort at Pejypscot falls, and another at Sheepscote, and placed garrisons in them; and, upon his return to Boston, left the command of the country with Anthony Brockholt, one of his council and favourites.

In the summer of 1688, the governor received a new commission, which was published, with great parade, from the balcony of the town-house; and soon after he received the joyful news of the birth of a prince, and ordered a general thanksgiving through his government. The suspicions concerning this birth were transmitted with the news, and very easily received by the people in general.

(*Anno* 1689.)—During the winter of 88, there was no account received in New England of the landing of the Prince of Orange. Something transpired by way of Virginia, as the spring opened. The rumour brought the governor from Pemaquid to Boston. Soon after his arrival, viz. April 16th, he writes to Brockholt: "There is a general buzzing among the people, great with expectation of their old charter, or they know not what; hope, that all magistrates and officers will be careful not to be wanting in their duty, and particularly trust, that the soldiers be in good order, and diligent to avoid surprise, and see they have provisions fitting duly served out, and if occasion, more than the ordinary allowance," &c. A few days before, one Mr. Winslow came from Virginia, and brought a printed copy of the Prince of Orange's declaration. Upon his arrival he was imprisoned by Justice Foxcroft and others, "for bringing a]

[traitorous and treasonable libel into the country," as the mittimus expressed it. Winslow offered 2000*l.* bail, but it could not be accepted. A proclamation was issued, charging all officers and people to be in readiness to hinder the landing of any forces which the Prince of Orange might send into those parts of the world. The old magistrates and heads of the people silently wished, and secretly prayed, for success to the glorious undertaking, and determined quietly to wait the event. The body of the people were more impatient: the flame which had been long smothered in their breasts burst forth with violence, and on Thursday the 18th of April, the governor and such of the council as had been most active, and other obnoxious persons, about fifty in the whole, were seized and confined, and the old magistrates were reinstated. This was certainly a rash, precipitate proceeding: little or no inconvenience could have arisen from a few days delay. The revolution in England could not, at any time, have been effected without risk to all persons there who moved in it; their lives depended on the success of the attempt; but the fate of New England depended upon that of Old. If the prince suceeeded, they might have assumed the government without any hazard; if he failed, had they remained quiet, they would have been in no worse state than before; but the consequence of an insurrection would have been death to the principal actors, and a still harder slavery than before to all the rest of the inhabitants.

However exceptionable the first rising of the people might be, it is certain, as we before observed, they did not want for advocates and protectors in the newly raised magistracy; though, to give due credit to this body, we confess it is difficult to conceive in what other way the people could have been quieted, otherwise than through the influence they exerted upon the occasion. Had the people been left to themselves, the consequences must have been terrible. Some, however, who had been the most firm in support of the charter, began to be afraid of being called to account for the concern they had taken in the business.

A long declaration was read from the balcony or gallery of the town-house. This is printed at large in Neale and other writers. There would be room to doubt whether this declaration was not a work of time, and prepared beforehand, if it did not appear, by the style and language, to have been the performance of one of the ministers of the town of Boston, who had a remarkable talent for very quick and sudden composures; besides, it was not printed until several days after, and perhaps was corrected and enlarged. Indeed it fully appears from many private letters, still preserved, one of the best sorts of evidence of the truth of historical facts of this nature, that none of the magistrates were privy to the first rising of the people, and in the people themselves it seems to have been sudden, and without any previously concerted plan.

The next day, April 19th, an order was signed by many respectable persons, and also by William Johnson of Woburn, and James Russell of Charlestown, directed to John Pipon, commander of the castle, and accompanied with an order from the late governor, to deliver the fort and stores to Captain Fairweather, which was complied with. The 20th, the tumult being abated, the new council began to consider what form of government they should establish, in the room of that which was dissolved. They first invited divers other persons to join with them, who were required to sign an approbation of the advice given to Sir Edmund, and being thus strengthened, they took the title of "A council for the safety of the people, and conservation of the peace."

This council continued to pass orders from time to time, for the regulation of the inhabitants; but the authority was weak, and there was a necessity of a further settlement: they were careful to avoid reassuming their charter. Besides the exceptions that might be taken whilst the decree against it stood in full force, there were many who were desirous of a settlement from England, sensible of the defects in the charter; and when the governor and assembly afterwards addressed for the restitution of it, they desired such further privileges as were necessary. They had, no doubt, received advice of the convention called by the Prince of Orange, and in imitation of it, on the second of May, they recommended to the several towns in the colony to meet and depute persons, not exceeding two for each town, except Boston four, to form an assembly to sit the ninth of the same month. Sixty-six persons met, and presented a declaration to the president and former magistrates in particular, taking no notice of such as had associated with them; but upon receiving an answer in writing, they desired the whole council to continue in their station until the 22d instant, at which time it was agreed there should be a meeting of the representatives of all the towns in the colony at Boston, who were to be specially instructed by their towns. Letters had been sent to Plymouth and to Connecticut, to acquaint the principal gentlemen there with what had been done at Boston. Both those colonies were content the governor should be con-]

[fined at Boston, and both reassumed their old form of government. Nothing passed relative to New Hampshire or Rhode island. As soon as the news reached New York, Nicholson the lieutenant governor dispatched a messenger to Boston, expressing a hope that the new council would use all their influence to bring back things to their former footing: the answer was, as might be expected, such as to shew them pretty clearly that such views had no chance of being realized.

The representatives of 54 towns met at Boston on the 22d of May. They soon discovered a desire to reassume the charter. The major part of the council were against it. Two days were spent in disputes. The people without doors were also much divided in sentiments. On the 24th, the governor and magistrates chosen in 1686 signed a paper, declaring their acceptance of the care and government of the people, according to the rules of the charter, for the conservation of the peace and safety of the people, until by direction from England there be an orderly settlement of government, provided an addition should be made of fit persons to assist them, as was desired, and that what had been before done be allowed, and the stewards be reimbursed. This they did for the satisfaction of the people, and from the present necessity, but they did not intend, nor would be understood to intend, an assumption of the charter government. Their declaration was accepted by the representatives, notwithstanding its being qualified in the conclusion of it. The next day, Mr. Winthrop, and most of the other gentlemen who had acted as members of the council, and who had a strong party in favour of their continuing so to act, generously quitted all claim to it, in confidence, as they express it, that the people will be inviolably preserved in their obedience to the directions expected from England, and that the persons of all the gentlemen confined should be well treated; and promised to endeavour to pacify the people who were dissatisfied on their account, and to promote the public tranquillity as far as should be in their power.

The 26th (being Sunday) a ship arrived from England, with advice of the proclaiming King William and Queen Mary. This was the most joyful news ever received in New England. The fears of the people of any very bad consequences from their late actions were now over. On the 29th, the proclamation was published in Boston with greater ceremony than had been known, the governor and council, civil and military officers, merchants of the town, and principal gentlemen of the town and country being on horseback, the regiment of the town, and many companies of horse and foot from the country, appearing in arms; a grand entertainment was prepared in the town-house, and wine was served out to the soldiers.

The 5th of June, the representatives of the several towns, upon a new choice, assembled at Boston. The council immediately proposed to them to exhibit articles against the gentlemen seized by the people, or else to consent to their enlargement, upon security given; but this was not agreed to. The next day the representatives urged to the council, to take upon them the part they ought to bear in the government, according to the charter, until orders should be received from England, and declared "they could not proceed to act in any thing of public concerns until this was conceded." An acceptance was voted, this declaration being given as the reason of the vote. By these steps the change was made from the unlimited power of Sir Edmund and four of his council, to the old government, which had continued above fifty years; but the weight and authority did not return with the form. They were scrupulous of their power themselves, and made an apology, in an address to the crown, for causing certain pirates to be executed. They found it very difficult to raise men, and continue them in service, for the defence of the province. Several contemptuous pamphlets against them were published with impunity. Thirty years before, the authors of the like would have been guilty of a capital offence; and although the first advices received afterwards from England, gave them some grounds to expect a re-establishment of government in the old form, yet these advices were soon succeeded by others which caused them to despair of it. Mr. Mather, the agent in England, waited the event of the Prince of Orange's expedition. Soon after the withdraw of King James, Mr. Mather was introduced to the Prince of Orange by Lord Wharton, when, after humbly congratulating his Majesty's accession, Mr. Mather implored his Majesty's favour to New England. The king promised all the favour in his power; but hinted what had been irregular in their former government; whereupon Mr. Mather undertook that, upon the first word, they should reform any irregularities they should be advised of, and Lord Wharton offered to be their guarantee. The king then said, that he would give orders that Sir Edmund Andros should be removed, and called to account for his mal-administration, and that the king and queen should be proclaimed by the former magistrates. Mr. Mather was a faithful agent, and was unwearied in securing friends]

[for his country. Besides several of the nobility and principal commoners, he had engaged the whole body of the dissenting ministers, whose weight, at that time, was far from inconsiderable.

The family of Ashurst had always been friendly to New England. The first addresses after the restoration were sent to Mr. Ashurst, Mr. Leveret, and Mr. Richard Hutchinson, to be delivered to the king. Sir Henry Ashurst, a member of parliament, was more particularly engaged at this time by Mr. Mather, who desired that he might be empowered by the colony to appear as their agent. Mr. Hambden, another member, also shewed great friendship. The house of commons voted the taking away the charters of the plantations to be a grievance, and a bill passed the house for restoring charters, and the New England charters were expressly mentioned; but whilst the bill lay in the house of lords, the parliament, sooner than expected, was prorogued, the king going to Ireland. The king, from the beginning, discovered a design to reserve the appointment of the governor to himself. It was in vain, after losing this chance in parliament, to try for the restoration of the old charter. A new charter, with as many of the old privileges as could be obtained, was all that could be hoped for. In the mean time, application was made for express power and authority to be granted to the colony to exercise government according to the old charter, until a new could be settled. This was obtained. Letters arrived in England, shortly after the king's order to the old magistrates, from Sir Edmund Andros, Mr. Dudley, &c. complaining of their usage. Nicholson and Usher came to London also with their complaints, and the Indians falling upon Piscataqua about the same time, it was imputed to the revolution in the Massachusetts, and the friends of New England were afraid the powers would be recalled, and a governor sent over without delay.

The letters did not arrive in New England until very late in the year, but came very opportunely to calm the commotions, which had very much increased there. Sir Edmund, his servant having enticed the centinel to drink, and then to suffer him to be upon guard in his stead, escaped from the castle, and went to Rhode island, where Major Sanford stopped him, and sent him back to the castle again. The first opportunity after the arrival of the king's order, he with Mr. Dudley and several others embarked for England. The general court thought it advisable to send over two of their members to join with Sir Henry Ashhurst and Mr. Mather in maintaining their charges against their oppressors, as well as in soliciting the restoration of the charter, with such additional privileges as should be thought proper, viz. Elisha Cooke and Thomas Oakes, both of them assistants. Mr. Cooke was a gentleman of good understanding, and had been well educated, had always adhered stiffly to the old charter, and when all the rest of the assistants declined reassuming it, he alone was in favour it. Mr. Oakes was a man of no less consequence, but attached to the same side, having been some time a representative of the town of Boston, and not of the assistants when they refused to reassume. They were instructed, among other things, to solicit in parliament or elsewhere the confirmation of their ancient charter, and all its rights and privileges, civil and sacred, and if there should be opportunity, to endeavour the obtaining such farther privileges as might be of benefit to the colony. The agents disagreed, and by this means certain articles intended against Sir Edmund were never signed by them. He obtained some time after the government of Virginia, where he died. Mr. Dudley was appointed chief justice of New York, and the latter end of the year 1690, was at Boston in his way to his post. Nicholson endeavoured for the government of New York, but had not interest to carry it, and was appointed lieutenant-governor of Virginia, under Lord Howard of Effingham.

The war with the Indians, which began before the revolution of government, continued all the year after. Madockawando, sachem of the Penobscots, who came into Pemaquid, was sent to Boston, where he arrived just about the time the governor was confined. The authority treated him kindly and sent him home, and at the same time wrote to St. Castine, and desired him to use his influence over the Indians, and offered him safe conduct if he inclined to come to Boston. Madockawando had promised his interest for redemption of the captives which had been taken, and for putting an end to the war; but both he and Castine deceived the government. Madockawando proved a most virulent enemy.

The Indians of Penicook, upon Merrimack river, in the spring of the year 1689, professing great friendship to Major Waldron of Quochecho, were civilly treated by him, and one of their chiefs was lodged in his garrison. The Indian, in the night, opened the gate to a great number of Saco and Penicook Indians, who lay hovering round it. They killed the major and 22 others, and carried away 29 captives, and plundered and burnt the neighbouring houses. The authority at Boston were equally anxious for the protection and defence of the people, as if they had been]

[within the colony, and sent out forces for their relief. Intelligence arrived soon after, of mischief done in several parts of the county of York, or province of Maine, and on the 22d of August, the fort at Pemaquid, the command of which (being garrisoned by 14 men only) was given to one Weemes, an officer Sir Edmund had left there, was besieged by the Indians. It was so situated as to be overlooked from a rock near to it. From thence the Indians galled the garrison to such degree, that the next day they capitulated upon terms, which were kept with Indian faith, some of the men being butchered and the others carried captive. There were no hopes of security by sea or land, the French from Quebec instigating the Indians, and joining parties with them, and the French from Acadia, by their small privateers, infesting the coasts, and taking many vessels. In the winter, therefore, the general court were meditating an attempt both upon Port Royal and Quebec. Sir William Phips came to New England in the summer of 1689. He was thought the fittest person for the command of the forces. Eight small vessels, with 700 or 800 men, was thought a sufficient force for Port Royal.

(*Anno* 1690.) — The fleet sailed the 28th of April, and returned the 30th of May. The fort at Port Royal being in no capacity to stand a siege, surrendered with little or no resistance. Sir William took possession (as appears by his journal) of the whole sea-coast from Port Royal to Penobscot and the New England settlements. The plunder was thought equal to the whole expence. But this was conjecture. The acquisition was so easy that the court were confirmed in the prosecution of their design upon Canada. Besides, the ravages begun upon the frontiers by French and Indians, as soon as the spring opened, made it appear more necessary than ever. Casco fort, with above 100 persons, was besieged and taken, whilst the forces were gone to Port Royal. There was a still further inducement, they hoped to recommend themselves to the king's favour, and to obtain the establishment of their government. A small vessel had been sent to England express, the beginning of April, with a representation of the exposed state of the colony, and the necessity of the reduction of Canada, and praying for a supply of arms and ammunition, and a number of the king's frigates to attack the French by sea, whilst the colony forces should march by land and perform their parts. Now their hands were too full in England to give any attention to this proposal; but the Massachusetts determined to proceed, and Connecticut and New York engaged to furnish a body of men. Two thousand were expected to march by lake Champlain and attack Montreal, at the same time that the forces by sea should be before Quebec. It was late in the season to undertake this great affair, but they tarried longer than otherwise they would have done, in expectation of the stores they had sent for to England. None arriving, the 9th of August the fleet sailed from Nantasket. There were between 30 and 40 vessels, great and small, the largest of 44 guns and 200 men, perhaps not of superior strength to a sixth-rate man of war, the whole number of men about 2000. They did not arrive before Quebec until the 5th of October. Great dependence was had upon a division of the French force, but it happened most unfortunately, that the forces designed against Montreal had retreated, and the news of it had reached Montreal before the fleet arrived at Quebec, so that Count Frontenac, the French general, was able to employ the whole strength of Canada against this little army. This must have struck a damp upon the spirits of the English forces, and they could have but little hopes of succeeding. Le Hontan, a French writer, says, "the general was at Montreal when he heard the news of the fleet's being in the river, and that, if the English had made their descent before his arrival at Quebec, or two days after, they would have carried the place without striking a blow, there not being 200 French in the city, which lay open and exposed on all hands, but that they lost three days in consulting before they came to a resolution." Success is wisdom with mankind in general: from the ill success of this undertaking, both English and French writers have treated it with ridicule and peculiar contempt. The next morning after the fleet arrived, Sir William sent a summons ashore. If it was too pompous, the answer was too insolent. The English were called heretics and traitors, and told that if it had not been for the revolution, New England and Canada would have been all one. The French say the major who carried the summons was threatened with a gibbet, and had like to have swooned. No notice is taken of this in the English journals; and it is not likely to be true. An attempt was made to land the next day, (the 7th), but the violence of the wind prevented. The 8th they landed all the effective men, amounting to between 1200 and 1300. They were fired upon from the woods by French and Indians, and marched in disorder, and did not attempt to cross Charles river, which lay between them and the town. Night overtook them. Upon examining a deserter, he gave them such an account of the strength of the French, as discouraged them from]

[advancing any farther. The ships were drawn up the next evening before the town: they did little damage to the enemy, but were much shattered by the cannon from their batteries. The forces continued ashore until the 11th, rather upon the defensive, when they embarked with precipitation. A council of war was called the next day, and proposals were made for another attempt, after a few days refreshment for the men; but tempestuous weather came on, which drove some of the vessels from their anchors and scattered the whole fleet, and they made the best of their way back to Boston, where Sir William arrived the 19th of November. Some of the fleet were blown off to the West Indies, one was lost upon Anticosta, and two or three were wrecked or never heard of. It appears by manuscript letters, that about 200 men were lost by the enemy and sickness. The small-pox, which prevailed in Boston before they sailed, had got into the army: many died of the camp disease after their return, and spread the infection among the inhabitants of Boston. This was a humbling stroke to New England. The return of the New York and Connecticut forces was the most visible cause of the disappointment. Walley, who had the command of the land forces, gave in a journal of his proceedings to the general court. His conduct was censured by particular persons, but there was no public inquiry.

The government was utterly unprepared for the return of the forces. They seem to have presumed not only upon success, but upon the enemy's treasure to bear the charge of the expedition. The soldiers were upon the point of mutiny for want of their wages. It was utterly impracticable to raise, in a few days, such a sum of money as would be necessary. An act was passed for levying the sum, but the men could not stay until it should be brought into the treasury. The extreme difficulty to which the government was thus reduced, was the occasion of the first bills of credit ever issued in the colonies, as a substitute in the place of money. The debt was paid by paper notes from two shillings to ten pounds denomination, which notes were to be received for payment of the tax which was to be levied, and all other payments in the treasury. This was a new experiment. They had better credit than King James's leather money in Ireland, about the same time; but the notes would not command money, nor any commodities at money price. Sir William Phips, it is said, exchanged a large sum, at par, in order to give them credit. The soldiers in general were great sufferers, and could get no more than 12 or 14 shillings in the pound. As the time of payment of the tax approached, the credit of the notes was raised, and the government allowing five per cent. to those who paid their taxes in notes, they became better than money. This was gain to the possessor, but it did not restore to the poor soldier what he had lost by the discount. Sir William Phips, after a few weeks tarry in Boston, embarked for England, to solicit an expedition from thence against Canada, the government at the same time sending their humble address to their Majesties, shewing the necessity of it.

Whilst the forces were gone to Canada, and the event uncertain, the Indians pretended to be disposed to peace. Major Pike and Major Hutchinson, two of the assistants, were appointed to treat with them at Wells, but nothing was done. On the 29th of November, six of the chiefs, viz. Edgeremet, Toqualmot, Watombamet, Naictumbuit, Walombee, and John Hawkins, brought in 10 captives; and in behalf of the Penicook, Winnapissiaukee, Ossapy, Pigwacket, Amascoggin, Pejepscot, Kennebeck Indians, and all adjacent places, within the territories of those sagamores, agreed upon a truce until the 1st of May ensuing, upon which day they were to meet at the house of Lieutenant Storer, in Wells, and to bring in all the English captives, and to settle articles for a firm and lasting peace. This agreement was made at Sagadahoc, with Captain John Alden, appointed by the governor and council for that purpose. In consequence of this truce the land enjoyed rest for the winter.

(*Anno* 1691.) — At the day appointed, Mr. Danforth, the deputy governor, and several others, with a proper guard, repaired to Wells, but no Indians appeared. Captain Converse went out, and meeting with some of them, they came in, bringing two captives with them, and promised in 20 days to bring in all the rest. The deputy governor returned disappointed, and a fresh supply of 35 men were sent to Storer's house, where they were scarcely arrived when, on June 9th, an attack was made upon the garrison by 200 Indians, with Moxus, a noted sachem, at their head; but the fortunate arrival of these recruits prevented the enemy from succeeding. Divers were killed at Berwick, Exeter, and cape Nidduck. A small army was sent into the *e.* country by sea, which landed at Maquot, and marched to Pejepscot, but met with none of the enemy. As the English were re-embarking, they were attacked by a great body of Indians. Their vessels were aground. English and Indians kept firing all night. The Indians were, by this army, diverted from going over to the isles of Shoals,]

[which they intended to have done. The frontiers were unmolested after this, until the 28th of September, when seven people were killed and taken at Berwick, and the next day, between 20 and 30 at Sandy-beach; and in October, a family was destroyed at Rowley, and another at Haverhill. On the 25th of January, the town of York was destroyed. Most of the houses were unguarded. A gun, fired by the Indians, caused many of the inhabitants to run to their doors. They found themselves surrounded with Indians; about 50 of the English were killed upon the spot, and near 100 made captives. The minister, Shubael Dummer, who was in great esteem, was shot dead as he was mounting his horse at his door, and his wife and family made prisoners. They set fire to the houses, four fortified houses only holding out against them, viz. Alcock's, Prebles's, Harman's, and Norton's. A party of men were sent from Portsmouth, but too late to give relief.

Whilst the colony was thus distressed within themselves, their enemies in England took the advantage of their distresses, and used them as an argument against the restitution of the charter, imputing all to the bad administration of government. The difference between their agents also increased. Mr. Wiswall, a minister of Plymouth colony, a gentleman of piety and learning, was in Boston when Mr. Cooke and Oakes were about to embark, and he was desired to go with them. He had no credentials. He joined in politics with Mr. Cooke, rather than with Mr. Mather. The people of Plymouth were extremely desirous of continuing a separate government, but if that could not be obtained, they chose to be annexed to the Massachusetts rather than New York. When Mr. Slaughter was appointed governor of New York, Plymouth was put into his commission, but by the industry and discreet application of Mr. Mather, the commission was altered. An order after this was issued to the lords chief justices Holt and Pollexfen, and the attorney and solicitor-general, to draw up a new charter for the Massachusetts, and Plymouth was included in it. When Mr. Wiswall understood this, he opposed it, in hopes of obtaining a separate grant. This offended the solicitor-general, and he struck out Plymouth, and it was again intended they should be annexed to New York. When this news reached the colony of Plymouth, many people were alarmed, yet their general court persisted in desiring Sir Henry Ashurst, their agent, to apply for a separate charter, without signifying that they chose to be joined to the Massachusetts rather than to New York; nor could they raise any money, the people about Bristol, Dartmouth, &c. pretending that there were no hopes of any charter for them, nor the Massachusetts neither. The sentiments of many of the best men in the colony were known to Mr. Mather, otherwise, it is not improbable, Plymouth would finally have been included in New York commission, although near 300 miles distant.

When Mr. Mather found it impossible to obtain the restitution of the old charter, his next care was to preserve as many of the privileges contained in it as he could. Sir Henry Ashurst joined with him in all his measures. Mr. Cooke was for the old charter, or none at all. Mr. Oakes, the other agent, joined with Mr. Cooke. It was doubtful whether they had authority, by their instructions, to solicit for any other. In the first draught of a new charter, the governor only was reserved to the king, the deputy governor and council, and other officers, were to be chosen by the people, and the governor had no negative in any case. This draught was made by the attorney-general, according to what he took to be the king's mind, as expressed in council. It was presented at the council-board the 8th of June 1691, when it was objected, that, "by such a charter as this, the king's governor would be made a governor of clouts;" and an order passed for preparing the heads of another draught. When they were prepared, a copy was given to Mr. Mather, with an order from their lordships, that, "if the agents were not satisfied therewith, they should bring in their objections to the attorney-general." Mr. Mather was so dissatisfied, that he declared he would sooner part with his life than consent to them. He was told "the consent of the agents was not desired; the agents of New England were not plenipotentiaries from a sovereign state; if they declared they would not submit to the king's pleasure, his Majesty would settle the country, and they might take what would follow." Sir Henry Ashurst, with Mr. Mather, drew up notwithstanding their objections against the minutes, insisting upon the king's promise, and that charters might as well be refused to be restored to any of the corporations in England, where they had been taken away, as to New England. The objections were presented to the attorney-general and laid before the council, and a copy sent to the king in Flanders, but all had no effect. The king approved of the minutes, and disliked the objections made to them, and the charter was drawn up by Mr. Blaithwait according to them. The only question with the agents was, whether to submit to this new settlement, or to signify to]

[the ministers of state that they had rather have no charter at all. Mr. Cooke continued firm to his first principles, and as he would never take any one step towards obtaining the charter, so he utterly refused to accept of it when granted, and he endeavoured to prevent the colony from accepting it also. Mr. Wiswall's principles and conduct were the same with Mr. Cooke's, and he endeavoured to prejudice the colony of Plymouth against the charter. The nomination of the officers reserved to the crown was left, for the first time, to the agents, or rather to Mr. Mather, who was considered as *instar omnium*.

Sir William Phips was the person recommended for governor. He had been chosen by the colony an assistant the year before, and was acceptable to the people in general. Mr. Stoughton had been appointed deputy president by King James, and although he had not recovered his interest so far, with the people, as to obtain a vote for an assistant, yet he stood well with many persons of influence, particularly with Mr. Mather the son, who wrote to his father in favour of him. Mr. Addington the secretary was at that time secretary to the colony. The emoluments of that office were small, compared with the duty, and so he was in less danger of a competitor. The 28 counsellors were persons of the best characters in the several parts of the colonies, of which, by the charter, they were to be inhabitants or proprietors. Several who had been of the assistants chosen by the people, were left out of the number, Mr. Cooke in particular, also Thomas Danforth, William Browne, William Johnson, John Smith, Thomas Oakes, and Jeremiah Swayne. All these, except Mr. Browne, who was supposed to have been too compliant with Sir Edmund, were rigidly attached to the old charter, and Mr. Mather, no doubt, expected they would appear in opposition to the acceptance of the new; for however extraordinary it may appear, the people of the country were far from being unanimous in submitting to it, expecting that if it should be refused, they might maintain their right to their old privileges. They thought it would be a singular hard case, that the effects of the late despotism must be felt by them alone of all their Majesties subjects; all other charters, whether there had been judgments against them, or whether there had been a surrender only, being by one means or other restored. But, it was said, there was this difference between the case of the Massachusetts and most of the other charters. In general, there was no room for legal exception to the powers exercised by the corporations, but the Massachusetts charter not being intended, when it was granted, for such government as is necessary to be exercised in a colony remote from its mother country, a reversion of the former judgment would have been of no service; and Sir George Treby declared to Mr. Mather, Sir John Somers and the two lords chief justices being present and assenting to it, that "if the judgment against the charter should be reversed, and the government should exercise those powers which, before the *quo warranto*, they had done, a new writ would issue out against them in Westminster-hall, and there would be a judgment against them, and such an one, as that there would be no room for a writ of error." By the old charter, it was said, they had power to imprison or inflict punishment in criminal cases, according to the course of corporations in England, but that unless capital cases be expressly mentioned, the power would not reach them; that no power was given to erect judicatories or courts for probate of wills, or with admiralty jurisdiction, nor any power to constitute a house of deputies or representatives, nor to impose taxes on the inhabitants, nor to incorporate towns, colleges, schools, &c. which powers and privileges had been notwithstanding usurped. Whether many of the corporations in England had not deviated as much from their original constitution, and whether particular persons are not punishable for usurpations, and not the corporation itself extinguished or dissolved, as was urged in the case of the city of London, it is not necessary to determine.

(*Anno* 1692.)—Sir William Phips arrived at Boston, with the charter, the 14th of May 1692. He issued writs for a general assembly, which met the 8th of June following.

Although a party was formed which opposed a submission to the charter, yet a majority of the court wisely and thankfully accepted it, and appointed a day of solemn thanksgiving for "granting a safe arrival to his excellency the governor and the Rev. Mr. Increase Mather, who have industriously endeavoured the service of this people, and have brought over with them a settlement of government, in which their Majesties have graciously given us (the colony) distinguishing marks of their royal favour and goodness."

Chap. IV.

From the charter in 1691, *until the arrival of Governor Dudley in* 1702.

The first planters of the Massachusetts colony removed to America, expecting there to enjoy]

[civil and religious liberty in a greater degree than their fellow-subjects at that time enjoyed it in England. The country to which they removed was claimed by the crown of England, by right of discovery. The property of a very large tract, in which Massachusetts bay is contained, had been granted to a certain corporation called the Council of Plymouth in Devon. This council made a grant of Massachusetts bay to Sir Henry Roswell and others, who intended to send out planters and servants, to be under the direction of the proprietors in England. An incorporation was thought necessary, and a charter was obtained from King Charles, which some manuscripts say cost the company 2000*l.* sterling. The principal undertakers were Puritans; planters and ministers of the same persuasion, together with servants, cattle, and all necessaries for beginning a colony, were sent over; the expence of which was very great. Subscriptions were slowly paid, and a cloud arose very early upon the affairs of the colony; but it was soon dispelled by a proposal from Johnson, Winthrop, and several other Puritans of good families and estates, to remove to America; provided they might carry the charter with them, and manage the affairs of the colony without any dependence upon such of the company as should remain in England. This, by some, was thought irregular; but after consultation it was agreed to. The removal of so many persons of character induced a great number of others, of the same opinions, who were not of the company, to remove with or follow after them, and put themselves under their protection and government. They complained of the then reigning prince, that he deprived his subjects of their just rights, and had no regard to the great charter of the kingdom. What dependence then could rationally be placed upon a special charter to a small part of his subjects in America? They were soon convinced that it was an insufficient security. A circumstantial account of an attempt to vacate it the second year after their removal, we have in a letter to the governor from Emanuel Downing, father of Sir George Downing.

In 1638, a formal demand was made of the surrender of their charter, which was refused, and other proceedings followed, which would have issued in a final decisive judgment carried into execution, and probably have proved fatal to the plantation, if the change of affairs in England had not prevented. Upon this change the colony became a favourite: the principal men were the intimate friends of the leading members of parliament, Pym, Hambden, &c. who had been engaged with them, and from time to time were expected to join them. Whilst Cromwell ruled, he shewed them all the indulgence they desired.

From 1640 to 1660, they approached very near to an independent commonwealth; and during this period, completed a system of laws and government, the plan of which they had before laid and began to execute. In this they departed from their charter; and instead of making the laws of England the groundwork of their code, they preferred the laws of Moses; and, notwithstanding the charter knew no representative body, they established one; and, although it gave them no power to judge and determine capital offences, they gave this power to the judicatories they erected. This last provision became necessary, from their distance from the judicatories in England; but we know not how to excuse the persecution of all who could not conform to their religious establishment, when their charter granted toleration to all Christians, except Papists.

For the first 30 years, although the governor and assistants were annually chosen by the body of the people, yet they confined themselves to the principal gentlemen of family, estate, understanding, and integrity; but as one said, who lived at the time when King Charles commanded them to fill up their numbers in government, which they had neglected, the new persons empowered were *Dii minorum gentium;* and one of their divines told them in public, they were in danger of being undone by creeping statesmen.

Upon the restoration, not only Episcopalians, but Baptists, Quakers, Gortonists, &c. preferred complaints against the colony; and although, by the interest of the Earl of Manchester and Lord Say, their old friends, and of secretary Morrice, all Puritans, King Charles confirmed their charter, yet he required a toleration in religion and an alteration in civil matters, neither of which were fully complied with. The heirs of Ferdinando Gorges and of John Mason also complained that, by a liberal construction, the Massachusetts had extended their bounds to comprehend the provinces of Maine and New Hampshire. Commissioners were sent over in 1665, to settle the bounds of the colonies and to make inquiry into their state in general. The Massachusetts denied their authority, and pronounced the commission a violation of their charter.

Notwithstanding the acts of parliament for regulating and restraining the plantation trade, a constant trade was carried on with foreign coun-]

tries for contraband and enumerated commodities. This gave great offence. There was no custom-house. The governor was the naval officer, with whom or his deputy all vessels entered and cleared. The governor, being annually elected by the people, was the more easily disposed to comply with popular opinions. It seems to have been a general opinion that acts of parliament had no other force than what they derived from acts made by the general court to establish or confirm them. This could not consist with the charter: by this they could make no laws repugnant to the laws of England. Had the corporation continued within the realm, as was intended, the company and every member must undoubtedly have been subject to the law of the land. Upon complaint made by Edward Randolph, who first came over in 1676, and by the repeated orders from the crown to conform to the acts of trade, they passed an act or law of the colony, declaring that those acts should be executed there. For several years they were threatened with the loss of their charter. Randolph was unwearied in soliciting against them. By repeated addresses and agencies, they endeavoured to exculpate themselves, but to no purpose. In 1684, by a judgment or decree in chancery, their charter was declared forfeited, and their liberties were seized into the king's hands; and whatever opinion some had formed, that their subjection depended upon mutual compact between the crown and the colony, they were forced to submit to superior power, and to such form of government as King Charles the Second and his successor King James thought fit to establish. Upon the first advice of the landing of the Prince of Orange, they reassumed their charter, and earnestly solicited a re-establishment of it, with some necessary additional powers; but the king could not be prevailed upon to consent to it. A new charter was obtained; from the arrival of which, this second part of their history is to be carried on.

But before we proceed, it will be proper to observe the difference between the new and the old charter, with respect to the territory and to the powers of government. The new province contained the whole of the old colony, without any deduction or reserve; and to this were added the old colony of New Plymouth, the province of Maine, the province of Nova Scotia, and all the country between the province of Maine and Nova Scotia, as far *n.* as the river St. Lawrence, also Elizabeth islands, and the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. A vast exposed frontier must bring heavy burdens upon a government. In the course of sixty years, the province of Massachusetts bay hath been at greater expence, and hath lost more of its inhabitants, than all the other colonies upon the *n.* continent taken together.

The two colonies of Massachusetts bay and New Plymouth were tolerably well peopled; but the province of Maine had never been stocked with inhabitants; and just before the new incorporation, had been depopulated by the wars with French and Indians. The whole province of Nova Scotia was destitute of British inhabitants; and although there were several thousand French, who had been lately conquered, yet they were a burden, and there could be no dependence placed upon their fidelity. From the time of the conquest of Nova Scotia, the Massachusetts colony had considered the inhabitants as part of the colony, and had given commissions and instructions to persons for the exercise of government there. All the lands between the province of Maine and Nova Scotia were uninhabited, except at and near Pemaquid, where there are a few scattering English; and upon the principal rivers, the Penobscot, Machias, and Norridgawock Indians had their wigwams. The bounds of this vast territory were understood to be the river St. Lawrence on the *n.* the colonies of Rhode Island and Connecticut on the *s.* the Atlantic on the *e.* and the S. sea on the *w.*; but within these limits lay the provinces of New Hampshire and New York. In the controversies with several of the other governments, it has been urged against the Massachusetts, that their *w.* boundary could be extended no farther than where the line met with Rhode Island or Connecticut. The words in the charter are, "from the Atlantic towards the S. sea, or *w.* as far as the colonies of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the Naraganset country." The Massachusetts colony was the *n.* boundary of Rhode Island and Connecticut; it was impossible therefore the new province, which contained the whole of the old colony, should, generally, be bounded *w.* upon either of those colonies; and it would be a strange construction, to suppose a corner of Rhode Island colony, which is but a few miles from the Atlantic, to be the utmost limits the province was to extend *w.*; for it could then contain but a very small part of the old colony of Massachusetts, whereas the whole is expressly included. The only sense the words can bear, undoubtedly is this, viz. that the province shall extend as far towards the S. sea, or *w.* as Rhode Island or Connecticut do extend. Naraganset country, although it lies between Rhode Island and Connecticut, is mentioned after Connecticut, because it was then claimed by that]

[colony, as within the bounds of their charter; and the Massachusetts agents favoured that claim, and considered it as an appendage to Connecticut.

The governor, under the old charter, although he carried great porte, yet his share in the administration was little more than that of any one of the assistants. He had the power of calling the general court upon urgent occasions, so had the deputy governor, or major part of the assistants, if the governor did not think fit to do it; but he could not adjourn, prorogue, or dissolve the court; the vote of the major part of the whole court was necessary. He voted with the assistants, and if there was an equal vote, his vote was twice counted to make a casting vote. He gave commissions to civil and military officers, but this was merely a ministerial act, in which nothing was left to his discretion, all officers being elected by the general court. Under the new charter, there must be an annual meeting of the general court, on the last Wednesday in May; but the governor calls an assembly at any other times he thinks proper, and adjourns, prorogues, and dissolves it at pleasure. He has no vote in the legislature, and does not, or regularly should not, interest himself in matters in debate, in council, or in the house; but no act of government is valid without his consent. He has the appointment of all military officers solely, and of all officers belonging to the courts of justice, with the consent of the council; other civil officers are elected by the two houses, and he has his negative; no money can issue out of the treasury but by his warrant, with the advice and consent of the council.

The assistants or counsellors, under the old charter, were annually elected by the votes of all the freemen of the colony; they were not only, with the governor, one of the two branches of legislature, but the supreme executive court in all civil and criminal causes, except in such cases where, by the laws, an appeal was allowed to the general court. The new charter provides, that upon the last Wednesday in May annually, 28 counsellors shall, by the general court or assembly, be newly chosen. At the first election, it was made a question, whether by the general court or assembly, was intended the house of representatives only, or the whole three branches?—and it is handed down to us by tradition, that after some time spent in messages and replies, the council of the former year gave up the point, and sent Major Whalley, one of their number, to acquaint the house with it; but when he came to the door, he heard the speaker putting the question to the house, and finding they had conceded to the council, he returned without delivering his message; and a committee coming soon after from the house to bring up the vote, the council, by this accident, retained a privilege which they have been in the exercise of ever since; and no doubt, it is in a great measure owing to this, that any great change in the council has been rarely effected, even when there have been very warm altercations between the two houses the preceding year. It is very difficult to form a second branch of legislature, analogous to the second branch in the British constitution. The colonies are not ripe for hereditary honours, otherwise there seems no more room for exception to them there than in Ireland. In the charter governments of Connecticut and Rhode Island, this branch is more dependent upon the people in general, than the house of representatives; the first being elected by the freemen in general, the last by the freemen of their several towns; and there have been instances in those colonies, where the representatives have had virtue enough to withstand popular prejudices, when the council have not. In the royal governments, as they are called, the council can scarcely be considered as a distinct branch; frequently they receive their appointment from the recommendation of the governor; they are always liable to be suspended by him, and if it be without sufficient cause, the remoteness of the colonies from the place where redress is to be obtained, and the expence of soliciting it, are very often sufficient to discourage from applying for it. In the Massachusetts, this branch is dependent both upon the governor and people, and we have seen, at different times, the influence of the one or the other over this branch, according to the degree of spirit and resolution which has respectively prevailed. We have seen instances also of counsellors, who have had fortitude enough to resist an undue influen e from either, and who from year to year have had violent opposition to their election. We have seen so many good men members, that we may not give the epithet to this branch which is sometimes used for the small boroughs in England. But we have often seen, that the most likely way to secure a seat for many years is to be of no importance, and therefore it must be pronounced defective. Neither in the Massachusetts, nor in the royal governments, do we meet with that glorious independence, which makes the house of lords the bulwark of the British constitution, and which has sometimes saved the liberties of the people from threatened encroachments, and at other times put a stop to advances making upon the royal prerogative.

The representatives, under the old charter, were]

[elected by freemen only; under the new, every freeholder of 40 shillings sterling a year is a voter, and so is every other inhabitant who has forty pound sterling personal estate. The speaker of the house was at first elected, and took his place without any notice to the governor; and for many years after the present charter, there was only the formality of notice, until disputes upon other points with the governor, caused him to insist upon his right of negativing the speaker, which the house was obliged, after a long struggle, to submit to.

We find nothing in the new charter, of an ecclesiastical constitution. Liberty of conscience is granted to all, except Papists. The agent supposed, that the power given to the general court to make laws, was sufficient for supporting and encouraging such modes of worship and such form of church government as should be most agreeable to the inhabitants in general. At the first session of the general court, an act passed, establisbing all the local laws of the Massachusetts province, until other provision should be made. By this law, the platform of church discipline, among the other laws, was established, but the law was disapproved in England. At the next session, by another law, it was enacted, "that the respective churches in the several towns within this province shall, at all times hereafter, use, exercise, and enjoy all their privileges and freedoms, respecting divine worship, church order and discipline, and shall be encouraged in the peaceable and regular profession and practice thereof." An attempt was soon made to continue the practice of an appeal to the general court in controversies upon ecclesiastial matters. A great part of the church and inhabitants of Salem village petitioned the general court to appoint an ecclesiastical council to settle a controversy with Mr. Paris the minister, but the court refused. There have been instances of the general court's interposing, so far as to recommend an ecclesiastical council; and sometimes committees have been appointed by the court, for the sake of preserving or restoring peace, professing rather to advise than enjoin measures, but exceptions have been generally taken to such votes or orders of court, as irregular, and not consisting with the dignity of the supreme legislative authority of the province. Synods were occasionally called under the old charter. Some steps were taken for calling a synod about thirty years after the new charter arrived, but a royal instruction prevented any further progress.

If the first commissions from the crown to the governor of any colony, and the form of government prescribed by such commissions, are a precedent to be followed in all succeeding commissions, and a system of laws once approved by the crown cannot be repealed, (all which is contended for by the inhabitants of the royal governments), the charter to the Massachusetts was not so great a boon as their forefathers generally imagined, the material difference in the constitutions being in the second branch only of the legislature; but it is certain, that at the time of granting the charter, it was deemed a much greater security to the people for the enjoyment of the privileges granted by it, than they could have had merely from a royal temporary commission to a governor.

The distress of the people, at the time of the arrival of the charter, is represented to have been peculiarly great. The sea-coast was infested with privateers, so that few vessels could escape them; the inland frontiers *e.* and *w.* were continually harrassed by French and Indian enemies; a late expedition against Canada had exposed the province to the resentment of France, the effects of which were from time to time expected; the same expedition brought so heavy a debt upon the government, that it required all the skill of the administration to support the public credit, and to procure farther supplies for carrying on the war; a strong party in the government had opposed every other measure, except the adhering to the old charter, and was now dissatisfied with the acceptance of the new; but the greatest misfortune was, an apprehension that the devil was let loose among them, that many had entered into a league with him, and others were afflicted, tormented, and the subjects of diabolical rage and fury. The minds of people in general were seized with gloom and horror. The greater part were credulous and believed all they heard, and expected by and by their own turn; the few who believed the whole to be an imposture or delusion, were afraid to discover their sentiments, lest some who pretended to be bewitched should accuse them, and in such case there was no room to hope for favour.

Sir William Phips arrived at Boston with the charter, Saturday the 14th of May, towards evening. On Monday he was conducted from his house to the town-house by the regiment of Boston, the military companies of Charlestown, the magistrates, ministers, and principal gentlemen of Boston and the adjacent towns. The charter was first published, then the governor's commission; and thereupon the venerable, old charter governor, Bradstreet, resigned the chair; we dare to say, not without a deep sigh from many of the spectators. After publishing the lieutenant-governor's commission, and administering the oaths, the governor]

[was conducted with the same parade to the place appointed for a public dinner, and from thence to his house again. By the first ships, letters from the governor and council were sent to the archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Nottingham, and the Countess of Sunderland, Hugh Boscawen, John Hambden, and Francis Charlton, Esqrs, thankfully acknowledging the favour Mr. Mather the agent had received from them, and the affection which they had discovered to the interest of their Majesty's subjects in the province. At the first general council for the appointment of sheriffs, justices, and other civil officers, the governor either misconceived, or was prevailed upon to give up, the powers which belonged to him by charter, the council nominating or choosing the officers, and the governor giving his consent. This practice would have lessened the weight and influence of the governor. It was not suffered long to continue. After the vacating the colony laws under the old charter, by the publication of the new charter, there was room to question what was the rule of law in civil and criminal matters, and how far the common law, and what statutes, took place? The council appointed by the charter were to continue until May 1693, and so no special provision was made for a general assembly in May 1692, but writs issued immediately upon the governor's arrival, and the court met the 8th of June, and an act passed, declaring that all the laws of the colony of Massachusetts bay and the colony of New Plymouth, not being repugnant to the laws of England nor inconsistent with the charter, should be in force in the respective colonies to the 10th of November 1692, except where other provision should be made by act of assembly; and all justices of the peace (assistants, like aldermen of London, were ex-officio justices under the old charter) had the same powers given to them, in the execution of laws, which magistrates used to have. The confusion the country was in, from the supposed witchcrafts, seems to have occasioned an adjournment of the general court, on the 2d of July, to the second Wednesday in October, very little public business having been done during the session.

The great noise which the New England witchcrafts made throughout the English dominions, proceeded more from the general panic with which all sorts of persons were seized, and an expectation that the contagion would spread to all parts of the country, than from the number of persons who were executed, more having been put to death in a single county in England, in a short space of time, than have suffered in all New England from the first settlement until the present time. Fifteen years had passed before we find any mention of witchcraft among the English colonists. The Indians were supposed to be worshippers of the devil, and their *powows* to be wizards. The first suspicion of witchcraft among the English was about the year 1645; at Springfield, upon Connecticut river, several persons were supposed to be under an evil hand, and among the rest two of the minister's children. Great pains were taken to prove the facts upon several persons charged with the crime, but either the nature of the evidence was not satisfactory, or the fraud was suspected, and so no person was convicted until the year 1650, when a poor wretch, Mary Oliver, probably weary of her life from the general reputation of being a witch, after long examination was brought to confession of her guilt, but we do not find that she was executed. Whilst this inquiry was making, Margaret Jones was executed at Charlestown; and Mr. Hale mentions a woman at Dorchester, and another at Cambridge about the same time, who all at their death asserted their innocence. Soon after, Hugh Parsons was tried at Springfield and escaped death. In 1655, Mrs. Hibbins, the assistant's widow, was hanged at Boston. In 1662, at Hartford in Connecticut, (about 30 miles from Springfield, upon the same river), one Ann Cole, a young woman who lived next door to a Dutch family, and no doubt had learned something of the language, was supposed to be possessed with dæmons, who sometimes spake Dutch and sometimes English, and sometimes a language which nobody understood, and who held a conference with one another. Several ministers, who were present, took down the conference in writing, and the names of several persons, mentioned in the course of the conference, as actors or bearing parts in it; particularly a woman, then in prison upon suspicion of witchcraft, one Greensmith, who upon examination confessed and appeared to be surprised at the discovery. She owned that she and the others named had been familiar with a dæmon, who had carnal knowledge of her, and although she had not made a formal covenant, yet she had promised to be ready at his call, and was to have had a high frolic at Christmas, when the agreement was to have been signed. Upon this confession she was executed, and two more of the company were condemned at the same time. In 1669, Susanna Martin, of Salisbury, was bound over to the court, upon suspicion of witchcraft, but escaped at that time.

In 1671, Elizabeth Knap, a sort of *ventriloqua*, alarmed the people of Groton in much the same]

manner as Ann Cole had done those of Hartford; but her dæmon was not so cunning, for instead of confining himself to old women, he railed at the good minister of the town, and other persons of good character, and the people could not then be prevailed on to believe him, but believed the girl, when she confessed she had been deluded, and that the devil had tormented her in the shape of good persons; and so she escaped the punishment due to her fraud and imposture.

In 1673, Eunice Cole of Hampton was tried, and the jury found her not legally guilty, but that there were strong grounds to suspect her of familiarity with the devil.

In 1679, William Morse's house, at Newbury, was troubled with the throwing of bricks, stones, &c. and a boy of the family was supposed to be bewitched, who accused one of the neighbours; and in 1682, the house of George Walton, a Quaker, at Portsmouth, and another house at Salmon falls, (both in New Hampshire), were attacked after the same manner.

In 1683, the dæmons removed to Connecticut river again, where one Desborough's house was molested by an invisible hand, and a fire kindled, nobody knew how, which burnt up great part of his estate; and in 1684, Philip Smith, a judge of the court, a military officer, and a representative of the town of Hadley, upon the same river, (an hypocondriac person), fancied himself under an evil hand, and suspected a woman, one of his neighbours, and languished and pined away, and was generally supposed to be bewitched to death. While he lay ill, a number of brisk lads tried an experiment upon the old woman. Having dragged her out of her house, they hung her up until she was near dead, let her down, rolled her some time in the snow, and at last buried her in it and there left her, but it happened that she survived, and the melancholy man died.

Notwithstanding these frequent instances of supposed witchcrafts, none had suffered for near thirty years in the Massachusetts colony. The execution of the assistant or counsellor's widow, in 1655, was disapproved of by many principal persons, and it is not unlikely that her death saved the lives of many other inferior persons. But in 1685, a very circumstantial account of all or most of the cases we have mentioned was published, and many arguments were brought to convince the country that they were no delusions nor impostures, but the effects of a familiarity between the devil and such as he found fit for his instruments; and in 1687 or 1688, began a more alarming instance than any which had preceded it. Four of the children of John Goodwin, a grave man and a good liver, at the *n.* of Boston, were generally believed to be bewitched. We have heard that persons, who were of the neighbourhood, spoke of the great consternation it occasioned. The children were all remarkable for ingenuity of temper, had been religiously educated, and were thought to be without guile. The eldest was a girl of thirteen or fourteen years. She had charged a laundress with taking away some of the family linen. The mother of the laundress was one of the wild Irish, of bad character, and gave the girl harsh language; soon after which she fell into fits, which were said to have something diabolical in them. One of her sisters and two brothers followed her example, and, it is said, were tormented in the same part of their bodies at the same time, although kept in separate apartments, and ignorant of one another's complaints. One or two things were said to be very remarkable; all their complaints were in the day time, and they slept comfortably all night; they were struck dead at the sight of the Assembly's Catechism, Cotton's Milk for Babes, and some other good books, but could read in Oxford Jests, Popish and Quaker books, and the Common Prayer, without any difficulty. Is it possible the mind of man should be capable of such strong prejudices as that a suspicion of fraud should not immediately arise? But attachments to modes and forms in religion had such force, that some of these circumstances seem rather to have confirmed the credit of the children. Sometimes they would be deaf, then dumb, then blind; and sometimes all these disorders together would come upon them. Their tongues would be drawn down their throats, then pulled out upon their chins. Their jaws, necks, shoulders, elbows, and all their joints, would appear to be dislocated, and they would make most piteous outcries of burnings, of being cut with knives, beat, &c. and the marks of wounds were afterwards to be seen. The ministers of Boston and Charlestown kept a day of fasting and prayer at the troubled house; after which, the youngest child made no more complaints. The others persevered, and the magistrates then interposed, and the old woman was apprehended, but upon examination would neither confess nor deny, and appeared to be disordered in her senses. Upon the report of physicians that she was *compos mentis*, she was executed, declaring at her death the children should not be relieved. The eldest after this was taken into a minister's family, where at first she behaved orderly, but after some time suddenly fell into her fits. The account of her affliction is in print; some things are mentioned as extraordi-

[nary, which tumblers are every day taught to perform; others seem more than natural, but it was a time of great credulity. The children returned to their ordinary behaviour, lived to adult age, made profession of religion, and the affliction they had been under they publicly declared to be one motive to it. A printed account of these transactions was published with a preface by Mr. Baxter, who says, "the evidence is so convincing, that he must be a very obdurate sadducee who will not believe." It obtained credit sufficient, together with other preparatives, to dispose the whole country to be easily imposed upon by the more extensive and more tragical scene, which was presently after acted at Salem and other parts of the county of Essex. Not many years before, Glanvil published his witch stories in England; Perkins and other nonconformists were earlier; but the great authority was that of Sir Mathew Hale, revered in New England, not only for his knowledge in the law, but for his gravity and piety. The trial of the witches in Suffolk was published in 1684. All these books were in New England, and the conformity between the behaviour of Goodwin's children and most of the supposed bewitched at Salem, and the behaviour of those in England, is so exact, as to leave no room to doubt the stories had been read by the New England persons themselves, or had been told to them by others who had read them. Indeed, this conformity, instead of giving suspicion, was urged in confirmation of the truth of both; the Old England dæmons and the New being so much alike. The court justified themselves from books of law, and the authorities of Keble, Dalton, and other lawyers, then of the first character, who lay down rules of conviction as absurd and dangerous as any which were practised in New England. The trial of Richard Hatheway, the impostor, before Lord Chief Justice Holt, was ten or twelve years after. This was a great discouragement to prosecutions in England for witchcraft, but an effectual stop was not put to them, until the act of parliament in the reign of his late Majesty. Even this has not wholly cured the common people, and we hear of old women ducked and cruelly murdered within these last twenty years. Reproach, then, for hanging witches, although it has been often cast upon the people of New England, by those of Old, yet it must have been done with an ill grace. The people of New England were of a grave cast, and had long been disposed to give a serious solemn construction even to common events in providence; but in Old England, the reign of Charles the Second was as remarkable for gaiety as any whatsoever, and for scepticism and infidely, as any which preceded it.

Sir William Phips, the governor, upon his arrival, fell in with the opinion prevailing. Mr. Stoughton, the lieutenant-governor, upon whose judgment great stress was laid, had taken up this notion, that although the devil might appear in the shape of a guilty person, yet he would never be permitted to assume the shape of an innocent person. This opinion, at first, was generally received. Some of the most religious women who were accused, when they saw the appearance of distress and torture in their accusers, and heard their solemn declarations, that they saw the shapes or spectres of the accused afflicting them, persuaded themselves they were witches, and that the devil, some how or other, although they could not remember how or when, had taken possession of their evil hearts, and obtained some sort of assent to his afflicting in their shapes; and thereupon they thought they might be justified in confessing themselves guilty.

About this time, 1692, it was proposed that the members of the general court should, during the recess, consider of such laws as were necessary to be established; for the act reviving the colony laws was to continue in force no longer than until November 1692.

This was a work of great importance, and required the wisest heads, and ought to have been committed to select persons upon a preconcerted plan, the whole of which each person should have kept in view; for want thereof the people of the province have been sufferers ever since; the construction of many laws has been doubtful and varying, it being impossible to reconcile the several parts to any general principle of law whatsoever. Besides, being passed one from another, as they happened to be brought in, and sent to England for allowance, some were disapproved; others, which depended upon or had some connection with those which were disapproved, were allowed; whereas, if one complete code or system had been prepared and sent to England, such alterations would have been proposed, as might finally have issued in a well-digested consistent body of laws; and a temporary provision might have been made, until this perpetual rule should be settled. Seven years had passed, and four different acts had been sent one after another to England, for establishing courts of justice, before the royal approbation could be obtained. It was the practice of the administration then, and it seems at that time to have been well enough received in the province, to point out, either in the order disallowing laws, or to the agent]

[who presented them, the particular exceptions, and to propose such alterations as might render them acceptable, except in such cases where the law in all its parts was disapproved.

The legislature consisting of many of the same persons who had composed the legislature under the old charter, we find the same spirit in most of the laws which were first passed as had been in the colony laws. The first act was a sort of *magna charta*, asserting and setting forth their general privileges, and this clause was among the rest, "No aid, tax, tallage, assessment, custom, loan, benevolence, or imposition whatsoever, shall be laid, assessed, imposed, or levied on any of their Majesties subjects or their estates, on any pretence whatsoever, but by the act and consent of the governor, council, and representatives of the people assembled in general court." The other parts of the act were copied from *magna charta*. This was soon disallowed. So was an act for punishing capital offenders; amongst whom are ranked idolaters, blasphemers, and incestuous persons; and what the benignity of the common law makes manslaughter, was by this act expressly declared to be wilful murder. This law was framed from the judicial laws of Moses. Divers other acts, which discovered the same spirit, met with the same fate. The danger they had been in from Sir Edmund Andros's calling their titles in question, we imagine, must have occasioned an act for quieting possessions; declaring that three years quiet possesson should give a title, with the usual savings of infants, &c. This, probably, was thought too short a term, and therefore disallowed; as was also an act for the equal distribution of insolvents estates. The rule of law for paying debts according to their nature and degree was thought preferable; but the people having never been used to this, it would have been very inconvenient, and upon further trial, the act, or one to the same purpose, was allowed. It is indeed difficult to assign a sufficient reason, why not only one set of creditors of a deceased insolvent shall be paid their full debts to the exclusion of all others; but even an executor or administrator shall have it in his power to pay himself, to the exclusion of others whose debts were of the same nature.

Other acts, which were passed, were approved, viz. one for prevention of frauds and perjuries, conformable to the statute of Charles II. others for punishing criminal offences, in many parts mitigating the penalties at common law; for the observation of the Lord's day; solemnizing marriages by a minister or a justice of peace; settlement and support of ministers and schoolmasters; regulating towns and counties; requiring the oaths appointed instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, as also the oaths of officers; establishing fees; ascertaining the number and regulating the house of representatives, and divers other acts of immediate necessity and general utility, which have been in force ever since; but none of more universal influence than the act for settlement of the estates of persons dying intestate. In a new country the length of time an estate has been in a family cannot be urged for the further continuance of it; where improvements are continually making, the personal estate is continually changing into real, which increases the natural injustice of one child's taking the real estate of the parent, to the exclusion of the other children; it was therefore thought reasonable, that the real as well as persoanl estate of a parent should be equally distributed among his or her children, saving to the eldest son, either from the rule in the law of Moses, or a supposed just claim from primogeniture, a double share. The act therefore, in general, was planned upon the statute of distributions, but gave two shares to the eldest son, and undoubtedly, in the distribution among the children of an intestate, respected real estates in like manner with personal; the widow had her thirds in the real for life only.

It is evident that the principal point in view was to make real estates partible among the children of an intestate, and that they never considered the full operation of the clause in the statute, and which is also brought into the act, providing, that where there are no children, the whole estate shall go to the next of kin to the intestate.

The new government, as we have observed, found themselves in a state of war. The authority of the colony had appointed Elisha Hutchinson, who was one of the assistants and chief officer of the regiment of Boston, to be commander of the forces. He was at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, when the charter arrived, and had disposed his men upon the *e.* frontiers, so as to cover the few inhabitants which remained there after the destruction of York. Captain Convers, with 15 men, was posted in a garrison house at Wells, called Storer's garrison; and about as many more were on board two sloops, which went from Boston with provisons. About the 10th of June, the inhabitants were alarmed, by their cattle running home from the woods in a fright, and some wounded. This notice caused the several families to betake themselves immediately to this one house, where they were scarce lodged, when an army of French and Indians, of three or four hundred, surrounded the house. A French officer, Labrocree,]

was commander, and Madockewando, Moxus, Egeremet, and other noted Indian chiefs, were under him. They first attempted the garrison house; but having no cannon, they were repulsed and went to the sloops. The river, where they lay, is not above 18 or 20 feet broad, but the banks shelve away, so that they could not leap aboard. They set the sloops on fire several times, with fire arrows, but the fire was as often extinguished, and, after a variety of contrivances to shelter themselves from the English shot, they gave over and returned to the garrison, where they had no better success. The women not only tended the men with ammunition and other necessaries, but many of them took their muskets and fired upon the enemy. Very good terms were offered the garrison, if they would surrender, but no regard was paid to them; an army of French and Indians were not to be trusted. Being driven again from the garrison, they made a second attempt upon the sloops by a fire raft, which fortunately drove ashore and broke, without any damage to the vessels. Having spent eight and forty hours in this way, they withdrew, with the loss of Labrocrec, their commander, and some few of the men. In their retreat, they wreaked their malice in torturing a poor Englishman, John Diamond, who was taking prisoner in passing from the sloops to the fort, and in killing all the cattle they could find.

Sir William Phips was charged by his instructions to build a strong fort at Pemaquid. This he performed the first summer, going down in person. The country in general disliked it. They have been reproached for grudging at so small an expence for their own safety; but this was not the principal cause of their aversion to a fort here. It answered no other purpose than to keep possession of that particular harbour, and was not convenient for a post for any marching parties, who from time to time were sent out for discovery of the enemy, nor for the settlers of the frontiers to retreat to. The ministry seemed to have had a view in it, which the people of the province little considered, viz. preventing the French from claiming Acadia as a derelict country, and perhaps taking possession of it as such. However, the fort was built, and a very respectable one; and a garrison maintained there at the charge of the province. The French immediately formed a design, or prosecuted what was before designed, to possess themselves of the place. Two ships of war, le Poli and l'Envieux, under Iberville, were to attempt the place by sea, whilst Villebone, with a body of Indians, did the same by land. The ships came late in the fall, and finding an English vessel at anchor under the guns of the fort, and having no pilots, nor any body acquainted with the coast, they thought it prudent to retreat. The Indians had assembled in great numbers, and were very much dissatisfied, depending upon driving away their troublesome neighbours the English. The French at Quebec supposed these extraordinary preparations, which frustrated their attempt, were caused by the intelligence which two deserters, who had been spirited away by Mr. Nelson, gave to the authority in the Massachusets, but this was a mistake.

Whilst the governor was at Pemaquid, building the fort, he sent Major Church, the celebrated commander in Philip's war, with part of the forces to Penobscot, and upon his return he ordered him to Kennebeck. Church took three or four prisoners and some plunder at Penobscot, and discovered a great number of Indians; but for want of whaleboats could not pursue them. At Kennebeck he burned a fort which the Indians had at Taconnick, and destroyed their corn, but neither killed nor took prisoners any of the enemy.

We meet with nothing else memorable this year relative to the frontiers. The Indians had not been very active; they were sensible of their ill treatment from the French, who had often abandoned them, and it was the influence of the priests, and the attachment of the Indians to the Roman Catholic religion, which prevented their forsaking the French interest and adhering to the English; besides, the English had several of their principal people prisoners at Boston, of whose redemption they were very desirous, and had no hopes of accomplishing it, except by a treaty of peace.

(*Anno* 1693.)—The appointment of counsellors, in the charter, was in consequence of the nomination made by Mr. Mather, the agent. Perhaps he was well enough pleased, in the time of it, with having it in his power to distinguish his friends, some of whom he afterwards thought ungrateful to him; and those who had formerly been in, and now thought themselves injured, as soon as they were restored, shewed their resentment; and he used to say he had been more unkindly treated, from time to time, by the council than any other men in the province. The election, in May 1693, was the first opportunity the country had of shewing their own sense of Mr. Mather's nomination. William Stoughton, Thomas Danforth, John Pynchon, Elisha Cooke, Isaac Addington, William Browne, Nathaniel Thomas, John Saffin, Francis Hooke, and Charles Frost, were elected counsellors, (the six first named had been asistants, but were left out of the charter), and Simon Brad-

[street, Samuel Appleton, John Joyliffe, Adam Winthrop, Richard Middlecot, Joseph Lynde, Samuel Hayman, Stephen Mason, Thomas Hinckley, and Job Alcot, were left out of the council. Stoughton, the lieutenant governor, had acted as a counsellor all the year 1692, although there were 28 without him; the deputy governor used to be considered as an assistant under the old charter; but it was now thought proper to choose him one of the 28. They were not sure of always having a lieutenant governor so agreeable to the people as he was. The governor refused his consent to Mr. Cooke. He had opposed, when he was in England, the appointment of the governor. He was, however, in real esteem with the people, and the negative was impolitic.

Repeated applications had been made for a naval force to be sent from England, sufficient, in conjunction with land forces to be raised in New England and New York, for the reduction of Canada, but without success; other affairs of the war not permitting this, though deemed important, to be engaged in. In 1692, it was resolved there should be an expedition the next year. A fleet was to be employed in the winter, in reducing Martinico, and, having performed that service, was to go to Boston, there to take on board a body of land forces under Sir William Phips, and so proceed to Quebec. Had Quebec been the only object, and reasonable notice given to the colonies, there was reason to expect success. By the fleet's going to the West Indies, the whole design was blasted. If sickness had not weakened them, the force would still have been insufficient for the reduction of Martinico; but the mortality was so great, that before Sir Francis Wheeler, the commander in chief, came to Boston with the fleet, June 11th, he had buried 1300 out of 2100 sailors, and 1800 of 2400 soldiers. It may well be supposed the admiral had done with the thoughts of the Canada expedition. The land army, perhaps, might have been recruited, but a supply of seamen could not be obtained. Besides, not the least preparations had been made, he brought the news himself of his proposed attempt. The letters dated in February, the vessel being by some means or other delayed or beat off the coast, did not arrive until July. In an affair of such importance, and in a time of war, notice might well have been expected by many different conveyances. Sir Francis settled, with the government, a plan for another year, viz. 2000 land forces to be sent from England, and 2000 more to be raised in the colonies, the ships and forces from England to be at Canso by the first of June, where the forces from the colonies were to be ready for them; the whole forces to go up the river, there to divide, and attack Montreal and Quebec at the same time. Considering the state Canada was then in, this seems to have been no injudicious plan. A rendezvous at Boston would have been known at Quebec, by persons from the frontiers, before a fleet could have gone up the river. With Canso (Cape Breton not being then settled) the French in Canada had less communication: The whole force going up the river was not less judicious. Former and latter attempts have shewn, how uncertain the mutual aid would have been, of an army up the river and another marching within land.

The distemper which had been in the fleet spread in Boston, and was more maglignant than ever the small pox had been, or any other epidemical sickness which had been in the country before; and many families left the town and resided in the country, until the infection ceased.

The molestations upon the frontiers, this year, were not very great. Preparations were made for carrying on the war. Captain Convers, who had behaved well, was appointed, with a major's commission, to the command of the forces *e*. With a small army of 400 or 500 men, he marched to Taconick, on Kennebeck, but met with none of the enemy, except one party, which he surprised, not far from Wells. On his return, he made some stay at Saco river; and about two leagues up the river, on the *w*. side, near the falls, a very proper station, he built a stone fort, an irregular pentagon with a tower. This was in the heart of the Indians hunting ground at that time, and was thought to have accelerated a treaty of peace. An apprehension prevailed among them at the same time, that the Iroquois, instigated by the English, would fall upon them.

Thurry, a French missionary at Penobscot, spared no pains to prevent it, but they were ineffectual. The Indians sued for peace, and the English were glad of a respite from war. Pemaquid being appointed for the place of treaty, on the 11th of August the articles were signed, and hostages delivered by the Indians, as a security for their fidelity. This security could not be obtained from them in later treaties. It was ineffectual at this time.

Charlevoix has not truly represented this transaction. He may have been misinformed by the Indians, who have always kept from the French, as far as they could, the submissions made to the English. He says, Sir William Phips had engaged a few of the Abenakis to a sort of an accommodation, and that two of their chiefs, in the]

[month of May, had promised that they would conclude upon articles of peace, and gave two hostages for the performance of their promise, and that Phips came in person to Pemaquid to have finished the affair, if De Villieu, a French officer, had not, by his diligence, prevented; for being seconded by the priest Thurry, he found out the secret of recovering Madockewando, who had declared in favour of the English, and prevailed upon him to raise 250 men, and make a descent upon Piscataqua river 36 miles from Boston. Charlevoix has brought the treaty, made in 1693, into 1694, and by calling it only a proposal for a treaty, has given a gloss to the whole affair, and extenuated the perfidy of the Indians in their hostilities soon after, and the guilt of the priest in exciting them.

Upon the *w.* frontiers, in the summer of this year, the Indians, led on by the French, made what the latter call *la petite guerre* upon the new settlements, but forces constantly kept up, prevented any remarkable destruction.

Whilst the government had their hands and hearts full, in providing for their own defence, they were called upon to provide their quota of men for the defence of New York. Mr. Soughton, in Sir William's absence *e.* excused the province from concerning itself therewith, in a letter to Lord Nottingham, October 20, 1693.

(*Anno* 1694.)—Sir William Phips's rule was short. His conduct, when captain of a ship of war, is represented very much to his advantage; but further talents were necessary for the good government of a province. He was of a benevolent, friendly disposition; at the same time quick and passionate. A close attachment to his friends engaged him in a dispute with the collector of the customs; and provocation, both from the collector and a captain of a man of war, caused him to break out into some indecent sallies of passion and rage, and to treat both of them in such a manner as was dishonourable to him. Mr. Brenton, a young gentleman of a principal family in Rhode Island government, had been appointed collector for the port of Boston. This was before the establishment of custom-houses in the plantations by act of parliament. The people thought it enough to enter and clear at the naval office, and questioned the authority of the collector. The governor being the naval officer, and acting by his deputy, did not discountenance this opinion of the people. A vessel arrived from the Bahama islands, with a load of fustic, for which no bond had been given. Colonel Foster, a merchant of Boston, a member of the council, and fast friend to the governor, bought the fustic, at such price that he was loth to give up the bargain. The collector seized the vessel and goods; and upon Foster's representation to the governor, he interposed. There was at that time no court of admiralty. By the charter, the king reserved admiralty jurisdiction, but no court had been constituted. It was supposed the governor imagined, that, by virtue of his commission for vice-admiral, he had a right to sit as judge, and that he condemned several prizes, and, among the rest, the St. Joseph, brought in by a privateer of the Leeward islands, which the captain would have carried thither for condemnation, but was not permitted. Be this as it may, it is certain that Sir William took a more summary way of deciding this case, and sent an order to the collector to forbear meddling with the goods; and, upon his refusal to observe orders, the governor went to the wharf, and after warm words on both sides, laid hands upon the collector, but with what degree of violence was controverted by them. The governor prevailed, and the vessel and goods were taken out of the hands of the collector.

There had been a misunderstanding also between the governor and Captain Short of the Nonesuch frigate. In their passage from England, a prize was taken; and Short complained that the governor had deprived him of part of his share or legal interest in her. Whether there were grounds for it, does not now appear. The captains of men of war, stationed in the colonies, were in those days required to follow such instructions as the governors gave them, relative to their cruizes and the protection of the trade of the colonies, and the governor, by his commission, had power, in case of any great crime committed by any of the captains of men of war, to suspend them, and the next officer was to succeed. The governor required Captain Short to order part of the men belonging to the Nonesuch upon some service, which we do dot find mentioned, probably to man some cruizer, there being many pickeroons about the *e.* coast, but he refused to do it. This was ill taken by the governor; and meeting Captain Short in the street, warm words passed, and at length the governor made use of his cane and broke Short's head. Not contented with this, he committed him to prison. The right of a governor, to commit by his own warrant, had not then been questioned. From the prison he removed him to the castle, and from thence on board a merchant vessel bound to London, to be delivered to the order of one of their Majesties principal secretaries of state; giving the master a warrant or authority]

[so to do. The vessel, by some accident, put into Portsmouth in New Hampshire. Sir William, who seems to have been made sensible of some irregularity in these proceedings, went to Portsmouth, required the master of the merchantman to return him the warrant, which he tore to pieces, and then ordered the cabin of the ship to be opened, secured Short's chest, and examined the contents. Short was prevented going home in this vessel, and went to New York, to take passage from thence for England; but Sir F. Wheeler arrived soon after at Boston, sent for him and carried him home with him. The next officer succeeded in the command of the ship, until a new captain arrived from England. Short was restored to the command of as good a ship. Brenton's complaint was made to the lords of the treasury about the same time, and referred to the board of trade, and both came before the king, who was solicited immediately to displace the governor. This the king refused to do, without hearing what he had to say in his defence; and he was ordered to leave his government and make answer in England. The governor's friends in New England excused him by the great provocation he received, both from the captain of the man of war and the collector. This would serve better to excuse a private person, than the governor of a province. The prejudices were great against him in England. Mr. Dudley, who was upon the spot and desired to succeed him, heightened them. There was a strong party against him also within the province. By negativing Mr. Cooke, he had made many of those who had opposed all measures, except the restoration of the old charter, to be his enemies. Dudley had been trying to reconcile himself to his countrymen ever since the revolution. He had great family interest. Stoughton, the lieutenant-governor, retained his friendship, and secretly corresponded with him, and was very cold in Sir William's interest. They who had been in favour of the charter were for him. They were the most numerous, but not most active and zealous. The private letters sent to England, were generally against him. He had a hard task to keep a majority of the general court in his favour. An address was proposed and carried in the house of representatives, humbly praying his Majesty, that the governor might not be removed; but of 50 members present, 24 voted against it. The non-resident act was not then in force; and it appeared, that most of the inhabitants of Boston, who represented towns in the country, were against the address. The party in favour of the address, to prevent further trouble if there should be further occasion for any thing to be done in favour of the governor, brought into a bill, which was then before the house, a clause restraining towns from choosing any person to represent them in the general court, other than freeholders and residents within such towns. This provision is generally looked upon as a privilege, and a point gained by the people; but it certainly was occasioned by what is commonly called the prerogative party in government, and however salutary, was designed as an abridgment of liberty. Sir William left Boston the 17th of November.

An injudicious use of power produced what were judged by the crown necessary regulations, sooner than perhaps they would otherwise have been made, viz. the establishment of a judge of admiralty, powers to the officers of the customs, and the oath to the governors by the 7th and 8th of William; and the remembrance of this, together with other acts of plantation governors, might also cause the power over the ships of war to be taken from them, although it was suffered to continue some years after this time.

The government falling into Mr. Stoughton's hands upon Sir William's leaving the province, seems to have been administered by him to good acceptance in England, and to the general satisfaction of the people of the province. The rule of a lieutenant-governor it is expected will be short, it is scarce worth while to form parties against him within the government; and if there should be any misrule which requires check or censure from England, it is of less consequence, his authority being so soon to be superseded. This is not the only reason why the administration of Mr. Stoughton and one of his successors, Mr. Drummer, have been generally well spoken of: they had each of them spent some time in England, and better knew what conduct would be approved of there; they were well acquainted with the tempers of their own countrymen; each of them, very prudently, rather aimed at an easy quiet administration, than at any thing great and striking; considering themselves as at helm, to keep the ship in its steady course; they seldom relied wholly upon their own judgments, acting in the most common affairs by advice of council, which served as a justification of any measures which might be unpopular, or in which there might be any mistake, and yet took not away the credit of such as proved to be well judged, and were generally applauded. At the first election, Mr. Cooke being chosen of the council, although he had ever been of the party opposite to the lieutenant-governor, yet he approved of the choice.]

[The treaty last year at Pemaquid had produced near a twelvemonth's quiet to the frontiers: the French did not intend it should last so long: they kept the Indians from restoring the prisoners according to their engagements. The hostages were no security whilst the Indians had a much greater number of the English in their power. New hostilities therefore were every day expected. At length, the 18th of July, they fell with fury upon a village at Oyster river, in New Hampshire province, killed and carried away 94, some accounts say about 100 men, women, and children. This was a heavy blow. The English represent the enemy as a very great army. Charlevoix says there were 250 of Penobscot and St. John's Indians, besides some of father Bigot's mission, and only one Frenchman. He adds, that 230 English perished. His account of the number of the enemy is most to be depended upon; and the best account of the loss is as we have stated above. Madockewando, a Penobscot, who was the head of the party, went with the body of his countrymen to Quebec, and presented the scalps to Frontenac, the governor of Canada. We hear nothing of prisoners. Toxus, the Norridgewock chief, with about 40 of that tribe, marched along towards Merrimack river. In their way, after an unsuccessful attempt upon the house of one Blackford, they murdered Mrs. Cutt, the widow of President Cutt, and three of her people, at her farm-house. Having crossed Merrimack, on the 27th of July, they fell upon Groton, about 40 miles from Boston. They were repulsed at Lakin's garrison house, but fell upon other houses, where the people were off their guard, and killed and carried away from the vicinity about 40 persons. Toxus's two nephews were killed by his side, and he had a dozen bullets through his blanket, according to Charlevoix, who adds, that he carried the fort or garrison, and then went to make a spoil at the gates of Boston; in both which facts the French account is erroneous.

In August, some stragglers killed 10 or 11 persons at Spruce creek and other parts of Kittery, and knocked in the head, scalped, and left for dead, a little girl named Downing, about seven years old, who was found alive next morning, and lived many years afterwards; and September the 4th, Joseph Pike, a deputy sheriff, and another person with him, were shot down between Almsbury and Haverhill.

After all these outrages, Bomazeen, a noted Norridgewock chief, one who had signed the treaty at Pemaquid, and yet was afterwards a principal actor in the carnage upon the English, came straight to Pemaquid with a flag of truce, pretending he came from Canada with several more who were in company with him, and that he was sorry for what had happened. The commanding officer at the fort considered them as rebels, and sent them to Boston, after a promise or encouragement given them of safety. The French called this English treachery. The government of the Massachusetts supposed, that for their perfidy they were to be treated as land pirates and murderers. Be it so, yet the public faith given to them is not to be violated. This is one of those actions which have caused the English to be charged with injuring the Indians and provoking them to all the cruelties which have been committed, as a just return. We do not undertake to justify it; but think, that instead of imprisoning Bomazeen and the rest for several months at Boston, they ought to have been set at liberty, whether we consider the affair in a moral or political view. We know of no other action of this sort which can be justly charged upon the government. We shall be obliged to relate more unjustifiable actions of some particular inhabitants.

Sir William Phips, upon his arrival in London, was sued by Dudley and Brenton, in actions of 20,000*l.* damage. Sir Henry Ashurst bailed him. What were the grounds of Dudley's action does not appear. Sir William urged in his defence against Breton, that there was no custom-house established in the plantations by act of parliament, and that Brenton had no authority to compel masters to enter and clear with him; the naval officer, then known and established by act of parliament, being the only proper officer for that purpose.

Captain Short exhibited no articles in form. Sir William's friends in New England supposed his affairs in England would have been all accommodated, and that he would have returned in a short time to his government, if death had not prevented. He laid his arrest so much to heart, that it was supposed to have brought upon him or increased the sickness of which he died the 18th of February, 1694-5.

After Mr. Mather and the other agents, who solicited the settlement of the government, left England, Sir Henry Ashurst alone appeared as agent. In 1693, Constantine Phips (afterwards lord chancellor of Ireland) was joined with Ashurst, and both instructed by the general court. They were both of them friendly to Sir William.

Mr. Dudley had been making friends with a view to supplant the governor while he was living; and upon his death solicited for the government with fresh vigour and application. Without losing his old friends, he successfully applied himself]

[to bring over some who had been his violent enemies. He recovered the favour of many of the ministers in New England, and recommended himself, by a grave serious deportment, to the dissenters in England; whilst at the same time, by his good sense and polite behaviour, he acquired the notice and esteem of many considerable persons at court. His income was very moderate; and yet, with economy, he made a decent appearance in England, and gave several of his children education there, whilst the rest of his family was supported by him in New England. A vacant government had divers candidates, but it looks as if he would have carried it from the rest, if it had not been for the opposition made by the two agents for the province, Ashurst and Phips, who were obliged to urge against him the share he bore in the trial and condemnation of Leisler at New York; and, for the sake of laying open that affair to the prejudice of Dudley, they both of them promoted a bill in the house of commons, of which Ashurst was a member, for reversing Leisler's attainder. Mr. Dudley could stand it no longer, and withdrew his solicitations for that time; and soon after, by the interest of Lord Cutts, obtained the place of lieutenant-governor of the isle of Wight, of which his lordship was then governor. From that time Lord Bellamont was looked upon as the governor of Massachusetts bay, although he was not actually appointed until the next year.

The acts of trade had been very little regarded in any of the colonies. Bucaniers or pirates, who in times of peace made their depredations upon Spanish ships and settlements in America, were very numerous. They brought their plunder chiefly to New York, and some to other colonies. With a view to put a stop to these mischiefs, the Earl of Bellamont was pitched upon as the most proper person for the government of New York, and probably to make the appointment worth accepting, as well as to render the other purposes more effectual, Massachusetts bay and New Hampshire were put under the same person.

(*Anno* 1695.) — The year 1695 passed away with less molestation from the enemy, than any year since 1688. In the spring, they killed one of the soldiers belonging to Saco fort, and carried another away captive. A mortal sickness prevailed among the Indians, and the French found it impracticable to send them out in parties upon our frontiers. Their attachment one to another equals that of more civilized nations. Besides the hostages they had given in 1693, the Indians seized at Pemaquid were in the prison at Boston: Bomazeen, in particular, they greatly valued, and they were ready to submit to almost any terms to obtain his relief. The French represent the English as treating the hostages and prisoners with cruelty; but there was no other cruelty than a confinement in a prison in Boston, which it must be acknowledged was a very bad one. The English were not less desirous of peace than the Indians, if they could have had any security for the continuance of it. One of the hostages, Sheepscote John, undertook to go from Boston as a mediator, and by his influence, 50 canoes of Indians came within about a league of the fort at Pemaquid, the 20th of May, and sent in eight captives; acknowledged their fault in violating the last treaty, and proposed the release of captives on both sides, and the establishment of a durable peace. A truce of 30 days was agreed upon; and commissioners were to come from Boston to settle the terms of the peace. The commissioners, Colonel Phillips, Lieutenant-colonel Hawthorn, and Major Convers, soon after met delegates from the Indians at Pemaquid, but refused to enter upon any treaty with them until all the English in their hands should be delivered up. Bomazeen, their great warrior, and some others, were left in prison at Boston. The Indians looked upon themselves not well used; sensible that when they had parted with all their prisoners, they should have no way of obtaining the release of their own people, except by a new set of captives. They therefore refused to treat any further, and left the place abruptly. The government, we imagine, expected that, by retaining some of the Indians as hostages, some restraint would be laid upon the rest, from exercising cruelty towards English prisoners, seeing it would have it in its power to retaliate it upon their own people; and chose rather to risk the continuance of the war than part with this security.

Charlevoix, who supposes the Lieutenant-governor Stoughton to have been there in person, says, "the Abenaquis insisted upon the release of their brethren, who were detained in violation of the flag of truce and the laws of nations, and Stoughton only returned bloody reproaches for their late hostilities, and terrible threats if they did not deliver up the authors of them. The Indians were as stout as he was. At length, both sides began to soften. Stoughton was not willing to drive to extremity a people who had formerly known how to make themselves a terror. They were desirous, at any rate, of recovering their relations out of the hands of the English; being fully determined, that when they had accomplished their ends, they would revenge the blood of]

[such of them as had been murdered; but perceiving that, whilst they were in treaty, the English were preparing to surround them, they ran to their arms." This, no doubt, was the account they gave to their priest, when they returned home.

Immediate notice was given to the frontiers to be upon their guard, but this did not prevent spoils upon divers places. In July, Major Hammond of Kittery was taken prisoner and carried to Canada, but being above the ordinary rank of the Indian captives, he was very kindly used by Count Frontenac, the governor; and soon returned in a vessel which went from Boston for exchange of prisoners. In August, they killed and took 15 at Billerica, and plundered the house of —— Rogers, and soon after surprised and killed the serjeant of Saco fort. In September, they killed four, and wounded six, belonging to Pemaquid fort. In October, they came upon the house of John Brown of Newbury, and carried away nine persons; but being pursued and overtaken in the night by a party under Captain Greenleaf, they first tomahawked all their prisoners, which effectually prevented them from joining the pursuers, and then took to their heels and escaped. Some of these unhappy prisoners lived several months, and some more than a year; but all finally died of their wounds, except a lad who happened to be wounded in the shoulder, and not in the head, as the rest were.

The winter of 1695 proved a time of rest to the frontiers. Their only fears in winter were from an army or large body of the enemy, sufficient to resist any force which could be collected before they had done their mischief, and had time for a retreat. Small parties would be in hazard, when they could be tracked upon the snow.

(*Anno* 1696.)—The spring of 1696 opened as usual. In May, a poor fellow, who had been a captive before, and made his escape, was killed at Cocheco. In June, three women, sisters, going with their husbands from York to Wells; one of them, wife of Thomas Cole, with her husband, were shot down, the others escaped. In the same month, several houses were burnt by the enemy within the limits of Portsmouth; 12 or 14 of the inhabitants were slain, and four taken prisoners. One woman was supposed to be left dead, and her scalp was carried to Canada, as the evidence of it; but those who went out to bury the dead, finding her alive, carried her home, and she recovered. The Indians generally are content with a piece not larger than the palm of the hand, from the top of the crown; and if it was not for the blows of the tomahawk, many might have survived the operation of the knife. Some who have lost the skin, from the whole crown, have recovered and lived many years.

In July, they attacked Cocheco again, a plantation which often suffered; killed three of the inhabitants as they were going home from public worship, wounded three more, and carried other three away prisoners to Penobscot.

We have taken no notice of Nova Scotia, although included in the bounds of the Massachusetts charter; the inhabitants in general, for several years, having been under the power and command of the authority sent from France: but this year the affairs of that, and of the other parts of the government, are more interwoven.

After the conquest of that province by the Massachusetts colony in 1690, the French in Europe gave themselves but little concern about the recovery of it, and the English as little about its preservation or security. The Massachusetts were unable to bear the charge of a sufficient military force to keep the inhabitants in subjection: they gave commissions to judges, justices, and other officers, and required oaths of fidelity; and, in 1691, gave power and authority to Mr. Nelson, who was bound there from Boston upon a trading voyage, to be commander in chief in Acadia; but when he came near the river St. John's, he was taken by Monsieur Villebon, who having a commission from the French king, had been into Port Royal and ordered the English flag to be struck and the French flag to be hoisted there, but intended to make St. John's the place of his residence, and took possession of it, where he carried on great trade with the Indians, supplying them with warlike stores, provisions, &c. without which they could not have carried on the war. In 1692, soon after Sir William Phips's arrival, an attempt was made by the province, with a small naval force, to remove Villebon; but it proved unsuccessful. In 1695, Captain Eams, in his Majesty's ship Sorlings, was sent from Boston to intercept the stores with which Villebon, every spring, had been furnished from France; but the French ship happened to be of greater force than usual, and after an engagement at the mouth of the river, Eams was glad to retreat. It seems that until now, the Massachusetts looked upon themselves as in some sort of possession, and that they considered that as yet there had not been an entire revolt of the whole province: the general court, however, from a sense of their inability to protect it, now petitioned the crown that the province might be freed from any further expence in the defence of Port Royal or]

[St. John's, and that garrisons might be kept in both these places at the charge of the nation. This perhaps might be deemed a refusal to exercise jurisdiction over that part of the province, and a renunciation of their right; and accordingly, after the treaty of Utrecht, when possession was returned to the crown, it was settled a distinct province; otherwise *jus postliminii* might have taken place, as well with respect to the rights of a body corporate, as those of particular persons.

The disappointment, last year, which the Sorlings, a single ship met with, occasioned the force to be doubled this year, to effect the like purpose. Captain Paxton, in the Newport, came to New England in company with the Sorlings, and both ships were ordered, together with a yacht or tender in the province service, to lay off the river St. John's, to wait the arrival of the store-ship. It happened, unfortunately, that the French at Quebec were at the same time fitting out two men of war, with the addition of two companies of soldiers and 50 Michmack Indians, in order to reduce the New England fort at Pemaquid. These ships were of superior force to the English ships, and Iberville, an experienced officer, commanded. When they had put into a port upon their passage, Villebon, from St. John's, informed them of the situation and circumstances of the small English fleet. They went immediately in quest of them, and came upon them when they were not expected. The Newport, after the loss of one of her topmasts, surrendered. A fog arose, which gave the Sorlings and the tender an opportunity for their escape, and they returned to Boston, with the news of this second disappointment. The French commander, being strengthened with the Newport, went into St. John's and there refitted. From thence he proceeded to Penobscot, where the Baron St. Castine was waiting for him, with 200 Indians. The whole force arrived before the fort at Pemaquid the 14th of July. Captain March, who was a good officer, had resigned the command of the fort a few months before, and was succeeded by a very different man, Captain Chubb. Iberville, upon his arrival, sent a summons to surrender. Chubb returned a vain foolish answer, "that if the sea was covered with French vessels, and the land with Indians, yet he would not give up the fort." The Indians thereupon began their fire, and return was made by the musketry and with a few cannon from the fort. This brought the first day to a close. In the night, Iberville landed his cannon and mortars; and the next day, before three in the afternoon, had raised his batteries and thrown five bombs into the fort, to the great terror of Chubb and the garrison. Castine, about this time, found some way of conveying a letter into the fort, and let them know that, if they delayed surrendering until an assault was made, they would have to do with savages, and must expect no quarter, for he had seen the king's order to Iberville to give none. This did the business, the chamade was beat immediately, and the fort was surrendered, upon the terms offered by the French, that the garrison should be sent to Boston and exchanged for the like number of French and Indian prisoners; only, a special security or engagement was insisted upon from the French commander, that their persons should be protected against the rage of the Indians.

Chubb's conduct was universally censured, and at first he was put under an arrest, but came off without any other punishment than being laid aside. The fort had 15 cannon mounted, and 90 able men to manage them, and no want of ammunition or stores. The French suppose, that if there had been a brave defence, the event would have been doubtful; at least, that the fort could not have been carried without a great loss of men; and attribute the surrender to the cowardice of the garrison, who compelled the commander to act contrary to his own inclination. This makes the acquisition to appear of more importance.

After all, there is room to doubt whether a better garrison could have withstood that force, until relief might have been afforded from Boston. The French were provided with cannon and mortars, were numerous enough to resist any sallies from the garrison, without interrupting the siege; there were no casemates nor other shelter for the men, and the magazine itself was bomb proof in one part of it only, which was under a rock.

The reason of the garrison's requiring an extraordinary caution against the rage of the Indians, was this; they were conscious of their own cruelty and barbarity, and feared revenge; and a security from it might probably hasten the surrender, lest it should afterwards not be in their power to obtain it. In the month of February before, Egeremet, a chief of the Machias Indians; Toxus, chief of the Norridgewocks; Abenquid, a sagamore of the same tribe; and several other Indians, came to the fort, to treat upon exchange of prisoners. Chubb, with some of his garrison, fell upon the Indians in the midst of the treaty, when they thought themselves most secure, murdered Egeremet and Abenquid with two others. Toxus, and some others, escaped, and some remained prisoners; one Indian was found in the fort, in irons, when the French took]

[possession of it. Such was the fury of Castine's Indians, that there was no way of securing the garrison but by removing them to an island, under a constant guard of French troops, until provision was made for transporting them to Boston. Some writers palliate and seem inclined to justify this action of Chubb. Surely the cruelty shewn by the Indians to the English must have biassed and blinded them. Private letters, which passed at this time, between some of the best men in the province, condemned it as an horrid piece of villany.

The French remained at Pemaquid until the 18th of July, demolishing the fort; their plunder was small; and then went to Penobscot, where they tarried until the 3d of September.

When the news of the loss of the man of war and of the fort came to Boston, it was expected the enemy would proceed *w.* as far as Portsmouth. Five hundred men were raised without delay, and marched thither, to be ready for the defence of New Hampshire. Two men of war, the Arundel and Orford, arriving at the same time at Boston, a detachment from the militia was sent on board them, to serve as marines; and these ships, together with the Sorlings, and a merchant ship of 20 guns, and a fire-ship taken up by the province, were sent in quest of the enemy, and came in sight of them just as they sailed from Penobscot. The French, who were well acquainted with the coast, kept their ships close in shore. Whether the English were afraid of the coast, or were too far astern, or did not make sail enough, does not appear; it is certain they did not come up with them the first day, and the next day being foggy they reached St. John's river, and the English vessels returned to Boston. The French account takes no notice of the fog, makes the five English vessels seven, and says, they steered for St. John's river, while the French fleet went to Cape Breton, and from thence to Newfoundland. The French writers supposed two expeditions to have been but one, and imagined a number of small vessels, under Colonel Church, were the same which pursued Iberville. As the Orford was returning, she met with a French shallop belonging to St. John's, with 23 soldiers under Villeau, their captain, and brought them prisoners to Boston. Charlevoix seems to mistake Villebon for Villeau, and, finding him soon after at St. John's, defending his fort, he takes it for granted he must have been released, as having a passport and not liable to be retained.

When Mr. Stoughton found the enemy was gone back to the *e.* he ordered Colonel Church, who had the command of the 500 men at Portsmouth, to embark them on board brigantines and other small vessels, and to range along the *e.* shore. Church saw none of the enemy, except now and then an Indian canoe, until he came to Penobscot, where he did not arrive until after the French fleet had sailed, and the coast clear. Not being willing to return without doing some service, he resolved to know the condition of the province of Nova Scotia, and sailed directly up to Chignecto or Beaubassin. Upon the discovery of the English forces, most of the French inhabitants left their houses and fled into the woods. The English pursued, and soon met Bourgeois, (Church calls him Bridgman), a principal inhabitant, coming to ask quarter for himself and family; which was readily granted. Upon his examination, it appeared that there were Indians mixed with the French in the woods, and orders were thereupon given to renew the pursuit, and to offer quarter to all the French, but to give none to the Indians. Bourgeois was ordered also to give notice to all his countrymen, who would come in, that they should be well received. Many of the inhabitants came in, and it was proposed to them to join with the English in pursuing the Indians, and upon their complying their houses should be spared, what of their goods had been taken should be restored, and the rest of their substance preserved. This was a hard condition, and, in effect, obliging them to quit their country, for otherwise, as soon as the English had left them without sufficient protection, the incensed Indians would have fallen upon them without mercy. They therefore refused to comply, and their houses were thereupon burnt, and their cattle, sheep, &c. destroyed, and their goods became plunder for the army.

Charlevoix says, that Bourgeois produced a writing, by which Sir William Phips had given assurances of protection to the inhabitants of Chignecto, whilst they remained faithful subjects of King William; and that Church gave orders, that nothing in their houses, &c. should be touched; but whilst he was entertained by Bourgeois, together with the principal officers, the rest of the army dispersed themselves among the other houses, and behaved as if they had been in a conquered country. This may be true. Men raised from the militia of any country, until they are used to discipline, are seldom exemplary for due subordination. Charlevoix adds, that many of the inhabitants, not trusting to the promises of the general, refused to come in, and that it was well they did; for, soon after, he broke through all bounds, and left only the church and a few houses and barns standing; and having discovered, posted up in the church, an order of Frontenac, the governor of Canada,]

[for the regulation of trade, he threatened to treat them as rebels, set fire to the church, and the houses which he had before spared, and which were now all reduced to ashes; and having done this, he presented a writing, which he told them was an acknowledgment of their having renewed their subjection to King William, and would be a security to them in case any English should again land among them.

The condition of these Acadians was truly deplorable. Their natural attachment was to the French. They were bigoted to the Roman Catholic religion, but they laboured under great disadvantages of education. Commerce, small indeed, led them to some connection with the English. For a whole century together, they were once in a few years changing their masters; and no sooner had owned themselves the subjects of one crown, but they were left to fall again under the power of the other. It was hardly reasonable, where protection was refused or neglected, to charge them with being traitors and rebels. When under English government, although allowed the exercise of their religion, yet their priests, always suspected of drawing them over to the French, were hated and often molested by the English. Their civil liberty was much the same under either government. They had certain persons, annually chosen, whom they called deputies, and sometimes select men, which they borrowed from the English colonies of New England, but they had no other authority than to bring and carry messages from and to their governors; and upon any general disturbance or affair of general concern, the whole village or district was summoned to appear. Thus they were always depressed and without spirit. No people are more confined to their own country than they were, few or none of them upon any occasion ever passing so far as New England. Their fate at last was hard and pitiable.

But to return to our story. Church left Chignecto the 20th of September, and stood with his transports for the river St. John's, and landed his men, not without some opposition, upon the *e.* side. He took several prisoners; interrupted the building of a new fort at the mouth of the river, and destroyed the materials they had prepared for it; brought away 12 of their cannon, and what plunder he met with. Being informed there was not depth of water in the river for his vessels, he made no attempt to go up to Villebon's fort, but departed for Boston; intending to touch at all the harbours and rivers upon the *e.* coast in his way.

Mr. Stoughton, having much at heart the removal of Villebon from St. John's, ordered the Arundel, Captain Kiggins, who returned to Boston the beginning of September; the province galley, Captain Southack, and a transport sloop, Captain Alden, to go out and meet Church with his forces, and attempt to drive Villebon from his fort. A reinforcement for the land forces was sent in the transport, and the command of the whole given to Colonel Hawthorn, of Salem, one of the council. This was an impolitic measure, unless any misconduct in Church made it necessary that he should be superseded; and it is evident, by his own account, that he was not a little mortified; and although he submitted, it was with reluctance, and every thing went on heavily. The men also, having their faces towards home, were loth to turn back, but were obliged to it; being met by the ships not far from the river. Villebon had timely notice of the return and reinforcement, and made the best preparations he could for his defence. Four of the small vessels went up the river, and landed their men near the fort, October the 7th. They raised a battery for two field-pieces, and began to fire with them and with their musketry the same day; and the French made return. When night came on, which proved very cold, the English lighted their fires to keep them from perishing. This made them a mark for the French cannon, which disturbed them to that degree, that they were obliged to put out their fires, and to be exposed all night to the inclemency of the weather. They were soon discouraged, for the next night they reimbarked; and having joined those at the mouth of the river, made the best of their way to Boston. No notice was taken of any loss on either side, except the burning a few of the enemy's houses; nor is any sufficient reason given for relinquishing the design so suddenly. It is probable that the forces were not provided with tents nor clothing sufficient to defend them from the cold, which they had reason to expect to increase every day, and it is certain the old colonel, Church, was offended at being superseded in command.

Whilst the forces which used to be employed for the defence of the frontiers, were upon other service, the inhabitants kept close confined to their garrisons, and were hindered from their labour; the Indians being upon the watch in every quarter, and now and then seizing or shooting down a man who ventured to step out of his door. Besides those mentioned, in the beginning of summer, Major Frost and his wife were killed at Berwick, as they were returning from meeting; and two men who went to carry the news to the garrison at Wells, were ambushed and slain. In October, four soldiers were killed, belonging to the fort at]

[Saco. A late author says, "a dreadful desolation was threatened, and more for want of management than power;" but this is not so judicious as some others of this author's reflections. The settlement of a new country could never be effected, if the inhabitants should confine themselves to cities or walled towns. A frontier there must be, and nothing less than making every house a fort, and furnishing every traveller with a strong guard, could have been an effectual security against an enemy, as greedy after their prey as a wolf, and to whom the woods were equally natural and familiar.

An expedition against Canada had been solicited every year since 1692. This year there was a more than ordinary dependence upon it. The bad success of the war in Europe put an end to this dependence. Intimations were given, divers ways, of a French armament from Europe by sea, and land forces from Canada, to make a descent upon the English colonies. Application had been made to the French king, by the governor of Canada, in the latter part of 1695, for 10 or 12 men of war, to be sent the next spring from several ports in France, to encounter an English squadron, which it was expected would have been at sea about that time; and, having conquered the English ships, then to go and take Boston, which was represented to be a place of great trade; and, if they could gain possession of it, they would gain, by that means, the sole possession of the fishery. Nothing more was intended by the French court than the possession of Newfoundland, and the removal of the English from Acadia. Both these were effected, for after Iberville had taken the fort at Pemaquid, he went with his ships to Newfoundland, and possessed himself of St. John's and the other harbours there, and made a very successful expedition. This was not only a much easier acquisition than Boston would have been, to a stronger squadron than Iberville's; although it was not then one fourth part so well fortified as it is at this time; but by gaining all the ports in Newfoundland, the whole colony was gained; whereas the gaining of Boston would not have enabled them to have possessed even the rest of that province, nor, without a very great land army, could they have held the possession of Boston alone one winter, against so great a number of inhabitants as were then in the province.

(*Anno* 1697.)—The last year of the war proved more alarming to the province than any of the preceding years. An invasion was every day expected, for several weeks together; and news was brought to Boston, that a formidable French fleet had been seen upon the coast. It was indeed a very critical time, perhaps equal to that when the Duke D'Anville was with a squadron at Chibuctou. The force, under the Duke, was superior, but the province, at that time, was in proportion stronger and better able to repel it. France expected that a very strong squadron would be sent from England to recover the ports in Newfoundland, which Iberville had taken the last year. Great preparations were therefore made to defeat such squadron, and, after that, or in case it should not proceed, then to lay waste the English colonies. Frontenac the governor of Canada, upon whom great dependence had always deservedly been placed, had orders to raise 1500 men, prepared to march upon short warning; but, at this time, the service for which they were intended was not communicated. He made provision accordingly, and they would have been all ready upon eight days notice. The remembrance of this danger is lost in New England. Charlevoix's account deserves to be recorded.—"The intended expedition against Boston was very well concerted, and would not have failed, as all which preceded it had done, if it had been vigorously pursued. The king had intrusted the command with the Marquis of Nesmond, an officer of great reputation, and had appointed for the service 10 men of war, a galliot, and two frigates. Boston was not the only object. He had orders to be ready to leave Brest, with part of the squadron, by the 25th of April, at farthest, in order to join the other part, which lay at Rochelle, under Commodore De Magnon; and with all possible dispatch, to proceed to Placentia bay in Newfoundland, that he might be beforehand of the English, who, it was said, were determined to recover all they had lost the year before in that island, and to clear it entirely of the French. If he found Placentia besieged by the English, he had orders to attack them; if they should be gone before he arrived, he was to follow them and give them battle whether they had succeeded or not. After their defeat, he was to sail for Penobscot: dispatching, at the same time, a packet-boat to Quebec, to inform Count Frontenac of his route, that so that general might meet him at Penobscot with 1500 men, which he was to have in readiness. As soon as the junction was made, and the troops embarked, the fleet without loss of time was to go to Boston, and, that town being taken, it was then to range the coast to Piscataqua; destroying the settlements as far into the country as they could, and so effectually as that it might take the English a long time to re-establish themselves. If there should be time left for further acquisitions, the]

[fleet was to go to NewYork; and having reduced that city, the French American troops were to march through that colony to Canada, laying the country waste as they went along. The king had this expedition so much at heart, that he had given permission to De Nesmond to strengthen his fleet with the addition of certain ships, destined for another expedition in Hudson's bay, if he should happen to meet them at Placentia and think them necessary."

We shall next see, from the same author, how this enterprise happened to fail of success.

"As the French court had not received the news of the siege of Naxoat (St. John's River) when the instructions were prepared, but it happened to be brought a short time after; upon De Nesmond's anchoring in Rochelle road, he found orders had been sent from court to meet him there, requiring him to give the Chevalier De Villebon all that aid both of men and stores which should be necessary to maintain him in, or restore him to his post. When De Nesmond came to Placentia, he found there a letter waiting for him from the Count de Pontchartrain, giving him intelligence of 18 English ships, laden with salt and ready to sail from Lisbon, under convoy of a man of war; which ships were to be employed in the cod fishery at Newfoundland; and he was required to do every thing in his power to prevent their escaping him. The Count added further, that if he should be so fortunate as to beat the English fleet, which was expected to be or have been at Newfoundland, then it was the king's pleasure that he should range the *e.* coast of Newfoundland, and take or burn all the English shipping he could meet with. But De Nesmond departed too late, to carry so many and so great designs into execution. Besides, meeting with contrary winds, he had above two months passage, not arriving at Placentia until the 24th of July. There he heard no news of the English fleet. He held a grand council of war, in order to determine whether immediately to proceed to Boston or not. All the voices were in the negative, and for these reasons; there was no assurance that it could be a prudent measure, whilst they were wholly ignorant of the situation and circumstances of the enemy; moreover, let there be ever so great dispatch in giving notice to Count Frontenac, the Canada forces could not be at Penobscot before the 10th of September; and by that time the fleet would not have above 50 days provisions left, and would be in no capacity of undertaking any thing."

It was known in New England, that a formidable French fleet was at no great distance, and the approach of it was every day expected. There were no great hopes of an English fleet to encounter it. The inhabitants were in great consternation. The lieutenant-governor of the Massachusetts made the best preparations he could. The militia, for several weeks, were held in readiness to march to the sea-ports. The castle at Boston was then but an inconsiderable fortress. Such additions were made as the time would admit of; and, when the danger was over, many persons expressed themselves, in the accounts they gave of it to their friends, as if they had no doubt that the ships would have been stopped from coming up to the town. It was expected that a great body of French and Indians from Canada would fall upon the *e.* frontiers, when the French fleet was upon the sea-coast; 500 men were therefore raised, and sent under Major March, for the defence of that part of the province.

This scheme of the French, in all probability, saved the lives of many of the inhabitants of Massachusetts. The greatest part of the summer, the strength of Canada, which would have been employed for annoyance, was kept in a state of inaction, waiting for orders to move; and until September the state was quiet, both *e.* and *w.* A party of the enemy then fell upon Lancaster, and killed 20 or 30 persons, Mr. Whiting, the minister of the town, being one of them.

(*Anno* 1698.)—The next year they began early, and in February surprised Andover, about 25 miles from Boston, where they killed seven of the inhabitants and took others prisoners, and burned many houses. Among the slain was Chubb, the captain of Pemaquid fort, who lived here with his family, in a place thought to be not exposed. His death afforded as much joy to the Indians as the destruction of a whole town, because they had taken their beloved vengeance of him for his perfidy and barbarity to their countrymen. It is not probable that they had any knowledge of the place of his abode, but they fell upon him by mere accident. Rapin, the English historian, would have pronounced such an event the immediate judgment of heaven; Voltaire, that in this place of supposed safety the man could not avoid his destiny. Among the prisoners was Col. Bradstreet (who absconded in 1692 to save himself from a prosecution for witchcraft) and all his family. Fortunately for them, the Indians apprehended they were pursued by a superior force, and fled, leaving their prisoners to escape. Their terror must have been great, seeing there was not time to knock the prisoners in the head, according to the usual practice when pursued. The enemy,]

[upon their return home, made some spoil upon the town of Haverhill. In March, another party came upon the same town, burned nine houses, and killed and took prisoners in the whole about 40 persons. There was a woman (Hannah Dunstan) a heroine, made prisoner at this time, whose story, although repeatedly published, we cannot well omit. She had lain in but a week when the Indians attacked the house. Her husband, with seven of his children, made their escape; but the wife, the nurse, and the young infant were seized. The Indians soon beat out the infant's brains against a tree. The two women they made to travel with them 12 miles the first night, and to continue travelling from day to day towards an Indian town, the settlement of which, as the Indians said, had been begun a little while before, about 250 miles from Haverhill. When they had travelled 150 miles, the Indians told the women there was one ceremony which could not be dispensed with upon their arrival; they must be stripped and run the gauntlet through the village. This discipline has been sometimes so cruelly administered that the poor captives have sunk under it. The women had been assigned as servants to an Indian family, consisting of two men, three women, and seven children, besides an English boy, who had been prisoner a year and a half. The terror of the Indian gauntlet seems to have inspired Dunstan with resolution, and she prevailed upon the nurse and the English boy to join with her in the destruction of the Indian family. The Indians kept no watch. The boy had been with them so long as to be considered as one of their own children. From women, ordinarily, attempts of this sort are not to be expected. In the morning, a little before day, Dunstan arose, and finding the whole company in a sound sleep, calls upon her confederates to join with her, and with the Indian hatchets they silenced such as they began with, and yet took care not to make so much noise as to awaken the rest; and in this manner they dispatched the whole family, except a favourite boy, whom they designedly left, and an old woman they supposed they had killed, but who jumped up, and with the boy made their escape. They took off the scalps from ten to bring home with them. Their danger was great from the enemy and from famine, in travelling home above 100 miles, through thick woods and across mountains and rivers; but they arrived safe with their trophies. They received a reward of 50*l.* from the general court, and many presents from their neighbours; and Col. Nicholson sent them a valuable present from Maryland, the fame of so uncommon an action having soon spread through the continent.

The Lieutenant-governor Stoughton had held the reins four years, and had kept free from controversy with the other branches of the legislature. The defence of the province, by sea and land, was enough to employ the attention of the public. Internal disputes and controversies in states are, ordinarily, most effectually avoided or suspended by imminent external dangers. Besides, Mr. Stoughton now stood so well in the esteem of the people, that they chose him, at every election, one of the council; although, at the same time, he was commander in chief. Before the year expired a new governor might arrive, in which case he would take his place as a counsellor. Sheriffs, in England, are named or remain in commission for the peace during their shrievalty, although the exercise of their authority, as justices, is suspended for such time.

The Earl of Bellamont embarked on board one of his Majesty's ships early in the fall. The merchant vessels, which sailed at the same time for Boston, all arrived safe with short passages; but the man of war was blown off to Barbadoes, and there wintered, not arriving at New York until some time in May. Immediately upon the advice of his lordship's arrival, a committee was sent with congratulations from the Massachusetts; and, during his residence at New York, he was frequently consulted, and all matters of importance were communicated to him, and his advice or directions were generally followed; but the administration of all acts of government were in the name of the lieutenant-governor, as commander in chief. The party disputes which ran high at New York, and detained his lordship there about a year, do not come within our design. In general, we may observe, that he countenanced the Leislerians. This, together with the interest which had been made for Mr. Dudley in England, in opposition to his lordship, seems to have prejudiced him in favour of all Dudley's enemies in New England. Whilst he was at New York he kept a constant correspondence with Mr. Cooke, one of the council for the Massachusetts, who was a principal man of that party, and seems to have placed more confidence in him than in Mr. Stoughton, who ever remained, in his heart, attached to the Dudley party.

The peace of Ryswick was proclaimed in Boston December the 10th, 1697. The war with the Indians did not immediately cease. The beginning of the next year they shewed themselves at Kittery, where they killed an old man; and at]

[the same time they carried away three persons from York. In July, they appeared upon the *w.* frontier, and took three or four prisoners at Hatfield; but the French no longer daring to afford them assistance, they spent the rest of the year in contriving a peace. Upon intimations given by the Indians to any of the forts or out-posts that they are disposed to peace, the English are very ready to embrace the offer. The principal object is the recovery of the captives, which at the end of the war have generally been numerous. In October, Major Convers and Captain Alden were sent to Penobscot to settle preliminaries; one of which was to be the release of all prisoners, but no more could be obtained on this head than a promise to return all such as desired it; the Indians refused to compel any who inclined to remain with them. In the winter, John Phillips, Esq. of the council, with Major Convers and Cyprian Southack, commander of the province galley, went with full powers to conclude a treaty. The Indians are not very nice in acknowledging their perfidy in such terms as the English prepare for them, and make such submissions and promises of future fidelity as are desired. The treaty was in the same terms with that in 1693. Several captives were restored, and others were promised in the spring; but many remained, males and females, who mingled with Indians and contributed to a succession of savages to exercise cruelties upon the English frontiers in future wars, and perhaps upon some of their own relations.

The leaving bounds to be settled between the English and French upon the continent by commissaries, and the ambiguous terms made use of in treaties (perhaps artfully introduced by the French) have been the causes of new disputes between the two crowns; and, in one instance at least, have very soon brought on a new war. The peace of Ryswick was scarcely proclaimed in New England, when the inhabitants were made sensible of the designs of the French to make themselves sole proprietors of the fishery, and to restrain the English from the possession of any part of the country contained in the Massachusetts charter to the *e.* of Kennebeck. It was understood by the English court, that, by the treaty of Ryswick, all the country *w.* of St. Croix was to remain to the English, as being within the bounds of the province of Massachusetts bay. The French court, immediately after the treaty, asserted an exclusive right to the fishery upon the sea-coasts and to all the inland country. A French man of war, bound from France to Port Royal, met one of our fishing vessels off cape Sables, sent for the skipper to come on board, and caused to be translated and read to him in English an order of the French king for seizing all English vessels found fishing on the coasts, and told him to give notice of this order to all other vessels. Villebon, governor of St. John's River, writes soon after to Mr. Stoughton, that he had orders from the French king, his master, to take possession of and defend the whole country as far as Kennebeck.

The Norridgewock Indians this year also built a church, at their chief settlement upon Kennebeck river, which was complained of by the Massachusetts government as a French encroachment; but we know not for what reason, except their having a Frenchman for their priest can be thought one.

Representations were made to the ministry, and the right of the English to the *e.* country, as far as St. Croix, was insisted upon. The lords of trade write thus to the Earl of Bellamont: "As to the boundaries, we have always insisted and shall insist upon the English right as far as the river St. Croix; but in the mean while, in relation to the encroachments of the French and their building a church on Kennebeck river, that seems to us a very proper occasion for your lordship's urging the general assembly of the Massachusetts bay to rebuild the fort at Pemaquid, which they ought to have done long ago, and thereby they might have prevented this and many other inconveniencies."

The French persisted in their molestations of the English fishermen, and there seems to have been no great concern about it in the English ministry; other greater affairs, in difference between the two crowns, engaged the attention and brought on a new war; and it was well they did, for it looks very probable that this dispute about the fishery would not have made a breach, but if peace had continued the French would have excluded the English, and this valuable branch once lost might never have been recovered.

King James, always under the influence of France, had relinquished his right to Acadia or Nova Scotia; and although his governor (Andros) for the short time the king remained afterwards upon the throne, retained the possession of Pemaquid, and challenged a right to St. Croix; and although the friendship between the two monarchs might prevent any severity upon the English fishermen, yet the French insisted upon their right both to the country and coasts. The war, upon the revolution, suspended the dispute about title. At the treaty of Ryswick, England was not disposed to urge any points which would retard the]

[peace; and the French immediately after renewed the same claim they had made under King James.

(*Anno* 1699.)—Lord Bellamont arrived at Boston from New York, May 26, 1699. A nobleman at the head of the government was a new thing; all ranks of people exerted themselves to shew him respect, and the appearance was so pompous, that his lordship thought it gave him good reason to expect a very honourable support from a province so well stocked with inhabitants, and in a state of so much affluence. He took every method to ingratiate himself with the people. He was condescending, affable, and courteous upon all occasions. He professed to be of the most moderate principles in religion and government; although a churchman, yet far from high church, and he attended the weekly lecture at Boston with great reverence, and professed great regard and esteem for the preachers. He avoided all unnecessary contests with private persons, or with either branch of the legislature. His inclination led him to Mr. Dudley's enemies, but he did not neglect those who were friendly and attached to him. There was perfect harmony in the general court whilst he presided. There was something singular and unparliamentary in his form of proceeding in council; for he considered himself as at the head of the board in their legislative as well as executive capacity. He concerned himself in all their debates, proposed all business, and frequently recommended to them to resolve into a committee upon bills or clauses in bills, and then, as the entries stand, he left the chair, and the committee (being ready to report) reassumed; nor did he think it proper they should act as a house of parliament in his absence; but when detained at home, by messages from time to time, directed their going into a committee and preparing business against such time as he should be able to attend. This was guiding them in all their debates and resolves, as far as his influence would extend, which was not a little way; and yet afterwards, as a separate branch, he had his negative upon all their proceedings which were not according to his mind. This irregularity does not seem to be the mere effect of his lordship's authority and influence over the council. The constitution under the new charter was not settled. They came off by degrees from their practice under the old charter. The governor, created by the people, used then to vote with the assistants; and although he had no negative, yet he had a casting voice. Lord Bellamont finding this to have been the practice, and considering how much it increased his share in all acts of government, might be disposed to retain it. Experience taught, what was not at first conceived, the great difference between the privilege of proposing or originating, and that of rejecting. In some succeeding administrations it has given cause of exception and complaint when the governor has interested himself in the debates of the council, to influence their determinations and abridge them of their freedom, to which they are equally entitled with the other branches of the legislature. He was the first governor who imitated the lord lieutenant of Ireland in formal speeches, as the king's representative, to the two houses of parliament; copies of which were delivered to the speaker and afterwards printed. Extracts from one or two shew they were calculated *ad captandum*. The unfavourable sentiments of the inhabitants in general of the reign of the Stuarts were well known to him; no subject could be more engaging than a censure upon that family. He concludes his first speech, which is a very long one, in this manner. "I should be wanting to you and myself too if I did not put you in mind of the indispensable duty and respect we owe the king for being the glorious instrument of our deliverance from the odious fetters and chains of popery and tyranny; which has almost overwhelmed our consciences and subverted all our civil rights. There is something that is godlike in what the king hath done for us. The works of redemption and preservation come next to that of creation. I would not be misunderstood, so as to be thought to rob God of the glory of that stupendous act of his providence, in bringing to pass the late happy and wonderful revolution in England. His blessed work it was, without doubt, and he was pleased to make King William immediately the author and instrument of it. Ever since the year 1602, England has had a succession of kings, who have been aliens in this respect, that they have not fought our battles nor been in our interests, but have been, in an unnatural manner, plotting and contriving to undermine and subvert our religion, laws, and liberties, till God was pleased, by his infinite power and mercy and goodness, to give us a true English king in the person of his present majesty, who has, upon all occasions, hazarded his royal person in the fronts of our battles and where there was most danger; he has restored to our nation the almost lost character of bravery and valour; and, what is most valuable of all, his Majesty is entirely in the interest of his people. It is therefore our duty and interest to pray to God, in the most fervent manner, that he would bless our great King William with a long and prosperous reign over us, to which, I am per-]

[suaded, you that are present and all good people will heartily say amen."

His last speech and expressions, strong enough, upon the same strain. "The parting with Canada to the French, and the *e.* country called Acadia or Nova Scotia, with the noble fishery on that coast, were most execrable treacheries to England, and intended, without doubt, to serve the ends of popery. It is too well known what interest that king favoured, who parted with Nova Scotia, and of what religion he died."

By avoiding offence to particular persons, and by a general conformity to the cast or prevailing disposition of the people, his lordship obtained a larger sum as a salary and gratuity, not only than any of his predecessors, but also than any who succeeded him, when the inhabitants were more numerous and more opulent, and money, compared with the necessaries of life, had become less valuable; for he remained but 14 months in the province, and the grants made by the general court amounted 2500 *l.* lawful money, or 1875 *l.* sterling.

His time was much taken up in securing the pirates and their effects, which, we have observed, was a great inducement with the king to send him to America. Before his arrival in Boston, several suspected persons had been seized. After 30 or 40 years indulgence, there succeeded a general abhorrence of bucaneering; and the bucaneers, or freebooters, were hunted from one colony to another. A large sum of money was seized in the possession of one Smith, part of it foreign coins and the impressions unintelligible; and he was brought upon trial, but the evidence produced being insufficient to satisfy the jury, he was acquitted.

About the same time, one Bradish was apprehended. He had been boatswain's mate of a ship fitted out by merchants and tradesmen of London to India, in the interloping trade. The crew turned pirates; and having left the master ashore at Polonais, gave the command to Bradish. They came to America, and lodged large sums of money and goods with persons upon Long island and other places within and near to the government of New York, and then dispersed; some to Connecticut, others to Massachusetts bay, where Bradish was taken and others of his crew, and sent to England. The vigilance used in pursuing and apprehending them, appears from the account Mr. Stoughton transmitted to the secretary of state. —But Kidd was his lordship's chief object. His own reputation and that of several of his friends depended upon his seizure, being the only effectual way of removing the jealousies and unjust surmises, not only against several of the ministry, but even against the king himself. In order to suppress the piracies committed by English subjects in India, &c. it was thought proper to fit out a ship for that special purpose. Lord Rumney, Somers, and others, became adventurers, to the amount of 6000 *l.* sterling, and a grant was made to them of all captures, saving one-tenth only reserved to the king. Lord Bellamont seems to have had the principal direction. Upon inquiry for a proper commander, Mr. Livingstone, a principal inhabitant of New York, being then in London, recommended Kidd, who had sailed out of New York, and having a family there, no question was made of his attachment to it, and there was no suspicion of his ever turning pirate himself. From London he went first to New York, where he broke through the instructions he had received, shipping his men upon new terms; and when he arrived in India, not only connived at and suffered to continue a known pirate vessel, but committed divers alarming acts of piracy himself, to the endangering the amity subsisting between the East India company and the princes in that part of the world. The least said by the enemies of the administration, was that, from a greedy desire of gain, an ill-judged measure had been engaged in, which would be attended with very mischievous consequences, and the malice of some insinuated a criminal intention in the undertaking.

Where Kidd would seek an asylum was uncertain. Strangely infatuated, he came from Madagascar to Boston, and made a bold open appearance there, July the 1st this year, and some of his crew with him. On the 3d, he was sent for by the governor and examined before the council. What account he could give of himself does not now appear, but he was not immediately committed, and only ordered to draw up a narrative of his proceedings; which neglecting to do in the time assigned him, on the 6th he was apprehended and committed to prison. Being a very resolute fellow, when the officer arrested him in his lodgings he attempted to draw his sword, but a young gentleman who accompanied the officer laying hold of his arm prevented him, and he submitted. Several of his men were secured at the same time, and advice having been sent to England, it was thought an affair of so much importance, that a man of war was sent to carry them there, where Kidd, Bradish, and divers others, were condemned and executed. The party writers in England pretended, that after Kidd's arrival he had assurance from some anti-courtiers, who examined him in prison, that his life should be spared]

[if he would accuse his employers, but that he was not bad enough to comply with such a proposal.

Lord Bellamont held two sessions of the general court this year; the first, the anniversary for the election of counsellors, the latter the 31st of March following, occasioned by a general rumour through the colonies, that the Indians (from all quarters, not only those upon the frontiers, but those who were scattered through the towns in the several colonies) had united and agreed, at an appointed time, to fall upon the English in order to a total extirpation. The Indians were no less alarmed with a report that the king had withdrawn his protection from them, and ordered his subjects to unite in their destruction. These reports were supposed to have been raised by evil-minded persons among the English or Dutch; but it is more probable the Indians of the Six Nations, to obtain the presents which accompanied all treaties between the English and them, were the contrivers and managers of the whole affair. Such was the consternation in the Massachusetts that several acts passed the general court for levying soldiers; for punishing mutiny and desertion; for holding all the militia in readiness to march; and for enabling the governor to march them out of the province, which, by charter, he was restrained from without an act of assembly. As it happened, there was no occasion for carrying these laws into execution: the general terror subsiding soon after.

(*Anno* 1700.)—Soon after the session of the general court in May 1700, Lord Bellamont took his leave of the Massachusetts and went to New York, where he died the 5th of March following. Mr. Stoughton took the chair again with reluctance. His advanced age and declining state of health made him fond of ease and retirement.

(*Anno* 1701.)—As soon as the news of the governor's death reached England, Mr. Dudley renewed his solicitations, with fresh vigour, for a post which he never lost sight of. By the interest of Lord Cutts, and the condescenson of Lord Weymouth, whose son-in-law was a competitor, he was chosen member for Newtown, in Southampton county, in King William's last parliament. This, with the place of lieut.-governor of the isle of Wight, was to be preferred to all he could expect in New England if it had not been his native country; but he had a passion for laying his bones there, which equalled that of the ancient Athenians, and which he could not help mentioning to every New England man who paid him a visit; as many frequently would do, from Portsmouth, where they were often detained for convoy.

When Sir Richard Onslow and Mr. Harley were competitors for the speaker's place, his inclination led him to the latter, from whom he had received favours; but his favourite object, which he was then pursuing, obliged him to comply with the court and vote for the former. He made use of the dissenting interest in England to obtain his commission and to recommend him to his countrymen upon his arrival. There was another difficulty still remaining, the king was not willing to appoint a governor who he knew had been very obnoxious to the people. A petition was therefore procured from such persons belonging to the Massachusetts bay as were then in London, and from the principal New England merchants, praying that Mr. Dudley might be appointed governor. He had also the address to reconcile himself to Mr. Mather the younger, and to obtain from him a letter favouring his cause, which he made known to the king, and which removed his objections; and although Lord Cornbury, a near relation of the late queen and the Princess Ann, being appointed for New York, expected Massachusetts also, yet Mr. Dudley prevailed; and his commission passed the seals. The king's death, a few months after, caused him the trouble of taking out a new commission from the queen, but he had the unusual favour shewn him of remitting most, if not all the fees.

Whilst these things were transacting in England, the lieutenant-governor, Mr. Stoughton, died in May this year, at his house in Dorchester. The administration for the first time devolved upon the council. Some manuscript minutes and letters which I have seen, about the time and after the settlement of the charter, take it for granted, that upon the death or absence of the governor and lieutenant-governor, the senior counsellor would preside, and an instruction from the crown has been given for that purpose; but the expression in the charter, if it will admit of this construction, does not favour it. We must not wonder, therefore, that 27 counsellors did not readily give up their share in the administration to him that happened to be the eldest. It is a defect in the constitution, for although, for certain purposes, seven counsellors make a quorum, yet in all acts, as commanders in chief, it has been judged necessary, that 15 (or a majority of the whole number) should give their consent. This must be extremely inconvenient, especially in time of war, when dispatch often, and secrecy sometimes, are of great importance.

(*Anno* 1702.) — Mr. Stoughton's father was esteemed by the people; was commander in chief of the forces of the colony in the first war against the Pequod Indians, and after that many years a]

[magistrate; and of a considerable estate for those times. This circumstance caused his own natural endowments, which were cultivated and improved by the best education the country afforded, to be more observed and valued. He was, in early life, a candidate for the ministry; but the people judged him proper to take his father's place as a magistrate; then employed him as their agent in England; and urged him a second time to engage in the same service. It is no blemish in his character that he had many opposers. Every man who makes it more his aim to serve than to please the people, may expect it. From the observations he made in his agency he was convinced it was to no purpose to oppose the demands of King Charles; and from the example of the corporations in England, he was for surrendering the charter rather than to suffer a judgment or decree against it. In such case a more favourable administration might be expected to succeed it, and in better times there would be a greater chance for reassuming it. He consented to act as one of the council under Sir Edmund Andros, in hopes, by that means, to render the new form of government more easy. By this step he lost the favour of the people, and yet did not obtain the confidence of the governor, who would willingly have been rid of him, seldom consulted him, and by the influence he had over the majority of the council, generally carried the votes against his mind. He joined upon the revolution with the old magistrates, who made no scruple of receiving him, in reassuming the government; but upon the election afterwards made by the people he did not obtain a vote. At the desire of the council and representatives he drew up a narrative of the proceedings of Sir Edmund and his accomplices, signed by him and several others of the council; in which they modestly take exception to many things in the administration, and exculpate themselves from any share in them. He was nine years lieutenant-governor, and six of them commander in chief; had experienced the two extremes of popular and absolute government; and not only himself approved of a mean between both, but was better qualified to recommend it, by a discreet administration, to the people of the province. He died a bachelor. Instead of children, he saw, before his death, a college reared at his expence, which took the name of Stoughton Hall. He had good reason to think it would transmit a grateful remembrance of his name to succeeding ages.

Sir Henry Ashurst and Constantine Phips had continued agents for the province, in England, for ten years together. Divers attempts had been made, by Mr. Mather's friends, to send him again to England in the service of the province; and, after Mr. Stoughton's death, the two houses came to a resolution to choose some person in the province, and send him to England as their agent; and a great interest was made that Mr. Mather might be the man; but it happened that Mr. Cooke, who had not forgot their former difference when joint agents, stood as well with the assembly at this time as he had ever done, and had influence enough to prevent Mr. Mather from succeeding. The choice fell upon Waitstill Winthrop, grandson to the first governor of the Massachusetts, and son to the first governor of Connecticut, and who, either out of respect to his family, or for some other reason which does not now appear, was considered as president of the council, although there were many who by priority of appointment, the rule general observed, should have preceded him.

The French claim to the country *e.* of the river Kennebeck and to an exclusive fishery upon the sea-coast were the reasons publicly assigned for the choice of an agent at this time, and an address to the king had passed the council and assembly, and Mr. Winthrop's instructions were prepared. These proceedings of the French were really alarming. The professed reasons, however, were not the true reasons. Mr. Dudley's solicitations for the government were known, and, although his interest in the province was increasing, yet a majority of the general court had a very ill opinion of him. Mr. Winthrop was a good sort of a man, and although he was of a genius rather inferior to either of his ancestors, yet he was popular, and the party against Mr. Dudley wished to have him governor. They flattered themselves that his being acceptable to the country would, together with his family and his estate, both which were of the first rate, be sufficient to recommend him, but they were mistaken. Winthrop was a plain honest man. Dudley had been many years well acquainted with the customs and manners of a court, and would have been more than a match for him. Just as he was about to embark, news came that Mr. Dudley was appointed governor, and Thomas Povey lieutenant-governor. The reason of Mr. Winthrop's appointment to the agency immediately appeared. The vote for his instructions was reconsidered, and his voyage laid aside. It was thought proper, however, that the address to the king should be forwarded. This was sent to Mr. Phips. A second address accompanied it, occasioned by advice of]

[a bill being brought into the house of lords for dissolving charter governments. It is not probable that the Massachusetts charter was the special occasion of this bill. It differs so little from the commissions in the royal governments, as they are called, as not to be worth notice. About this time, or a little before, the spirit against the king had caused the reassumption of many grants which he had made of private estates. If there was a special prejudice against colony charters, it is probable the charter to Pennsylvania was the most exceptionable. The proprietor was obnoxious, had absconded a few years before upon a suspicion of treasonable practices, and was still under a cloud. The Massachusetts instructed their agents as follows. "As to the bill said to be lying before the house of lords, for the dissolving charter governments in the plantations, we entreat you to be very watchful in that matter, and use utmost diligence, by all convenient means, to prevent our being comprehended in or concluded by the same. Our circumstances are different from those of other plantations under charter government, our first settlement being wholly at our own cost and charge, and by our present settlement we are already reduced to a more immediate dependence on the crown, his Majesty having reserved to himself the nomination of our governor, lieutenant-governor, and secretary, and a negative on our laws." In their address to the king they thus express themselves. "And forasmuch as we are given to understand that, through the suggestions of some persons not well affected to charter governments, a bill has been preferred in the house of lords for vacating charter and proprietary governments within your Majesty's plantations, we in all submission crave leave humbly to pray your Majesty's grace and favour towards your good subjects within this your province, that no such suggestions may make an impression in your royal breast to deprive us of those privileges which we enjoy under your Majesty's most gracious grant, and that we may not be included in any such act to our prejudice, without having opportunity given us of being heard and speaking for ourselves." The bill was dropped in the house of lords, and, a war with France being every day expected, the longest sword was to determine the points complained of in the first address.

The sending these addresses to Phips was grievous to Ashurst. Although he had not very shining talents, yet being a member of parliament, having a great family interest, and being an honest man, and conscientious in the discharge of his trust, he had been very serviceable to the province. He had, however, the fate of most agents. As soon as the party against him found they were strong enough they left him out of the agency, and he made frequent complaints that they had slighted his services, and neglected giving him an adequate reward. All the agents who had been employed before him, except Mr. Winslow, were unsuccessful, and several, probably for that reason, thought unfaithful. The first who were employed were Weld, Peters, and Hibbins, in 1640. They borrowed money for the service of the colony, and proper care not being taken by the government for the payment, these agents for several years after were contending about the proportion in which they should pay it themselves. Winslow, who went over in 1646, soon found more profitable employment, but his allowance was so scant from the colony that the corporation for propogating the gospel among the Indians allowed him 130*l.* sterling for promoting that design, but wrote to the government that it ought to be restored. Bradstreet and Norton were sent in 1660. Norton laid the reproaches he met with so much to heart as to affect his health and shorten his life. In 1677, Stoughton and Bulkley were employed, and soon after their return it was said by those who charged Bulkley with too great compliance with court measures, that his sun set in a cloud. He died of melancholy. Stoughton was reproached, and although he had a majority of the court in his favour, he could not be prevailed on to risk his reputation a second time. Dudley and Richards were the next, in 1682. The former managed the whole business and bore the whole blame, but, being of a very different temper from some of his predecessors, instead of laying to heart the slight of his countrymen, he was politic enough to improve frowns at home to procure favours from abroad. Mather, Cooke, and Oakes were employed to solicit the restoration of the first charter. In this they failed. Mather, without the consent of his brethren, accepted the present charter, and although, at first, a majority of the court acknowledged his merit, the opposite party soon after prevailed, and he failed of his expected reward, and complained all his life of the ingratitude of his countrymen, after having spent not only his time, but part of his estate, in public service. We would draw a veil over our transactions relative to agents, if our obligations to truth would permit us. Errors and failings, as well as laudable deeds, in past ages, may be rendered useful, by exciting posterity to avoid the one, and to imitate the other.]

[CHAP. V.

From the arrival of Governor Dudley in 1702, *to the arrival of Governor Shute in* 1716.

(*Anno* 1702.)—Mr. Dudley was received with ceremony and marks of respect, even by those who had been his greatest opposers in the reign of King James. Winthrop, Cooke, Hutchinson, Foster, Addington, Russell, Phillips, Browne, Sargent, and others, who had been of the council which committed him to prison, where he lay 20 weeks, were of the council when he arrived. Upon such political changes, a general amnesty is oftentimes advisable and necessary.

The affront and insult shewn by Lewis XIV. not only to the prince upon the throne, but to the English nation, in proclaiming another person king, had rendered a war with France inevitable, before the governor left England. The news of its being proclaimed arrived in a few weeks after him. Nothing less could be expected than a war with the Indians also. Ever since the peace in 1698, the governor of Canada, by his emissaries, had been continually exciting them to hostilities; and justified himself upon this principle, that the Indians having cast themselves upon the French, long since, as their protectors, and being proprietors of the *e.* country, where the English had usurped a jurisdiction, which, as far *w.* as Kennebeck, rightfully belonged to the French, the English therefore were to be considered as intruders and invaders upon the jurisdiction of the French, and upon the property of the Indians.

The governor, the first summer, visited all the *e.* frontiers as far as Pemaquid; taking such gentlemen of the general court with him as he thought proper; met the delegates from the Indian tribes, and confirmed the former treaties which had been made. He had recommended, in his first speech to the assembly, the rebuilding the fort at Pemaquid; and the gentlemen who accompanied him *e.* reported in favour of it, and their report was accepted by the council; but the house continued of the same mind they had formerly been, urging that all the money they could raise would be wanted for other services more necessary than that, and refused to comply with the governor's proposal. His heart was set upon it; the ministry continued their prejudice in favour of this particular spot, and it is not improbable that he had given encouragement he should be able to carry a point which his predecessors could not, and therefore was the more mortified at the failure.

The Indians, upon the Massachusetts frontiers, continued quiet this year, but the Nova Scotia Indians seized three of the fishing vessels belonging to this province, upon a report that war was declared. The council attempted to recover them, and by the interposition of Bruillon, governor of Nova Scotia, two, if not the third, were restored.

At the first election Mr. Dudley treated the house more cavalierly than Sir William Phips or Lord Bellamont had ever done. After the list of counsellors elect had been presented, "a message was sent from his excellency, to desire Mr. speaker and the house forthwith to attend him in the council chamber; and Mr. speaker and the house being come up, his excellency observed to them, that in their list of elections presented to him, he took notice that there were several gentlemen left out that were of the council last year, who were of good ability, for estate and otherwise, to serve her Majesty and well disposed thereto, and that some others, who were new elected, were not so well qualified; some of them being of little or mean estate; and withal signified, that he should expunge five of the names in their list, viz. Elisha Cooke and Peter Sargent, Esqs. Mr. Thomas Oakes, Mr. John Saffin, and Mr. John Bradford, and dismissed the house, who returned to their chamber." Cooke had been of the council nine or ten years, had been assistant before the revolution, married a daughter of Governor Leveret, and was allied to the best families in the province, had a better estate than the governor himself, but then he had been agent in England, and discovered greater zeal for prosecuting the complaints against Andros, Dudley, &c. than any of his fellow agents. Sargent had married the relict of Sir William Phips. Oakes had been one of the agents in England also, and under the direction of Cooke. Saffin was a principal inhabitant of Bristol, (the father of Thomas Saffin in Stepney church-yard, whose memory the author of the Spectator has immortalized), and Bradford was grandson of the first worthy governor of Plymouth.

(*Anno* 1703.)—There had been but one instance of the governor's refusal of a counsellor since the charter. The right of refusal could not be disputed. Had the power been frequently exercised, less exception would have been taken to this instance; but the long disuse of it caused the reassumption of it, upon so many persons at once, to be more disagreeable. Oakes was of the house, and, notwithstanding the negative as a counsellor, remained there; and, if he could have been of any consequence, this would have added to his weight.

Lord Cornbury, governor of New York, some]

[time in the month of May, advised Mr. Dudley of an army of French and Indians, intending to make a descent upon Deerfield, in the Massachusetts province. The intelligence was brought to Albany by some of the praying or christianized Mohawks, who had been to visit their friends at Cagnawaga in Canada, who formerly had belonged to the same village, about 40 miles from Albany. This design was not immediately carried into execution.

Whilst every one was fearing hostilities from the Indians, several Englishmen, pretending friendship to Castine, son of the Baron de St. Castine by an Indian woman, who now lived at Penobscot, plundered his house, &c. and made great spoil. Upon his complaint to the government, he was assured the action should not go without due punishment, and that restitution should be made. About the same time, the Indians did mischief to some of the people of Kennebeck: which action was first, we cannot ascertain. Perhaps neither of them was from resentment or revenge for the other.

Before the end of the year, the blow threatened in the beginning of it was struck upon Deerfield. This was the most remote settlement upon Connecticut river, except a few families at Squakheag or Northfield adjoining to it. Deerfield, being easiest of access of any place upon the river, had often suffered by small parties. In 1697, an attempt was made upon it, but failed of success through the vigilance and bravery of the inhabitants with Mr. Williams their minister at their head. Colonel Schuyler of Albany had obtained information of the designs of the enemy upon it this year, and gave notice seasonable enough to put the people upon their guard. It was afterwards thought remarkable, that the minister had it strongly impressed upon his mind, that the town would be destroyed. It would not have been very strange if this impression had never been off his mind. He warned his people of it in his sermons, but too many made light of the intelligence, and of the impressions which naturally followed. The government, upon his application, ordered 20 soldiers as a guard. The party, which had been fitted out at Canada, consisted of about 300 French and Indians, under Hertel de Rouville, who had four brothers with him; their father had been a noted partisan, but was now unable to take so long a march. They came upon the town the night after the 28th of February. In the fore part of the night, and until about two hours before day, the watch kept the streets; and then unfortunately went all to sleep. The enemy, who had been hovering about them, and kept continually reconnoitring, perceived all to be quiet, and first surprised the fort or principal garrison house. The snow was so high in drifts, that they had no difficulty in jumping over the walls. Another party broke into the house of Mr. Williams the minister, who, rising from his bed, discovered near 20 entering. He expected immediate death, but had the firmness of mind to take down a pistol, which he always kept loaded upon his tester, and to present it to the breast of the first Indian who came up to him. The pistol, fortunately for Mr. Williams, snapped only and missed fire. Had he killed the Indian, his own life no doubt would have been taken in revenge. Being, in effect, disarmed, he was seized and pinioned, and kept standing in his shirt only, in that cold season, the space of an hour. In the mean time his house was plundered, and two of his children and a Negro woman murdered. His wife and five other children were suffered to put on their clothes, and then he himself was allowed to dress and prepare for a long march.

Other parties fell upon other houses in the town, and slew about forty persons, and made about 100 more prisoners. About an hour after sun-rise, the enemy had finished their work and took their departure, leaving all the houses, outhouses, &c. in flames. Mrs. Williams had scarcely recovered from her lying-in, and was in a weak state. The enemy made all the haste they could, lest a superior force should overtake them. The second day, she let her husband know she was unable to travel any farther as fast as they did. He knew the consequence, and would gladly have remained with her and assisted her; but they had different masters and leave could not be obtained, and he was carried from her, and soon after heard that her master had sunk his hatchet into her brains. One cannot easily conceive of greater distress, than what an affectionate husband must then have felt. About 20 more of the prisoners, in their travel towards Canada, gave out and were killed also. They were 25 days between Deerfield and Chambli, depending upon hunting for their support as they travelled. Vaudreuil, the French governor of Canada, treated these prisoners with humanity; and although the Indians have been encouraged, by premiums upon prisoners and scalps, to lay waste the English frontiers, yet the captives, who have been carried to Canada, have often received very kind usage from the French inhabitants.

The unfortunate provinces of Massachusetts bay and New Hampshire, were the only people upon]

[the continent against whom the French and Indians, during a ten years war, exerted their strength. Connecticut and Rhode island were covered by the Massachusetts. New York took care of themselves, and of the colonies *s.* of them, by a neutrality which the Iroquois or Six Nations (influenced by those who had the direction of Indian affairs) engaged to observe between the English and French. This was, in effect, a neutrality between the French and the English governments to the *s.* of New England. Nothing could be more acceptable to the Canadians. The New England governments felt the terrible consequences. Charlevoix gives this account of it. "Teganissorens arrived a little while after at Montreal, and in the conference which he had with the commander in chief, he appeared at first to be out of humour, which boded ill to the business he came upon. The Europeans, says he, are an out of the way people; after they have made peace, one with another, they go to war again for mere nothing at all. This is not our practice; after we have once signed to a treaty, there must be some very strong reasons to induce us to break it. He went on and declared, that his nation should not engage in a war which they did not approve of, neither on one side nor the other. Mons. de Vaudreuil let Teganissorens know, that he desired nothing further; and that the Iroquois might have no pretence to break so advantageous a neutrality, he determined to send out no parties towards New York." Again upon another occasion, "At all events, the Six Nations, and especially the Tsononheans were resolved strictly to observe the neutrality which they had sworn, and of which they had begun to feel the benefit; but you may see that they were much set upon including the English, that they might be considered as mediators between them and us. Mr. Vaudreuil, who had very early seen through their design, had acquainted the court with it, and received for answer, that if he was able to carry on the war to advantage without putting the crown to any extraordinary expence, he should reject the proposals of the Iroquois; otherwise, he might settle a neutrality for America upon the best terms he could, but that it was not for his Majesty's honour that his governor and lieutenant-general should be the first mover of it. The minister added, that he thought it would be most proper for the missionaries to let the Indians know, that the French did not desire to disturb the peace of the country; that although they were very well able to carry on a vigorous war, yet they preferred the quiet of Canada to all the advantages they might reap from the superiority of their arms; and if the Six Nations, convinced that this was our disposition, should cause the English to ask a neutrality for their colonies, M. Vaudreuil might consider of it; but that he should not come to a conclusion without orders from the king."

I am sensible Charlevoix says, that "the Bostoneers would have obtained the same thing from the Abenaquis or *e.* Indians." It is certain that the Massachusetts government would have been content (provided the *e.* Indians had continued a peace with the English) that they should not be obliged to go to war against the French; but the Massachusetts, in all their treaties with the *e.* Indians, made peace for the other governments as well as for themselves; and hostilities against Connecticut or New York would have been deemed a breach of the peace, as well as those against the Massachusetts; whereas the New Yorkers, or rather the Albanians, suffered the Canada Indians to go through their province and fall upon any of our frontiers, without looking upon it to be a breach of the neutrality, and carried on great trade both with French and Indians at the same time; and sometimes the plunder made in the county of Hampshire became merchandise in Albany. Some of the best people detested such proceedings, particularly Colonel John Schuyler of Albany; who, by means of the Indians of the Six Nations in the English interest, informed himself of the intended expeditions of the French and French Indians, and gave frequent notice to the people upon our frontiers to be upon their guard; but most of the inroads made upon us he had it not in his power to discover.

That the French might improve this plan to greater advantage, they drew off about this time a great number of the Abenaquis families from Penobscot, Norridgewock, Saco, Pigwacket, &c. and settled them at Becancour and St. François, in Canada, where they were known to the English by the name of St. François Indians. Here they were under the constant direction of the governor of Canada, and were sent out, from time to time, with parties of the Six Nations in the French interest, and French Canadians, to massacre the men, women, and children upon the *e.* and *w.* frontiers. Charlevoix says, "they were intended as a barrier against the inroads of the Six Nations, in case of a future war between them and the French."

The Massachusetts, thus harrassed and perplexed, thought it necessary to remain no longer on the defensive only; and in the fall, sent out 3 or 400 men to a noted settlement of the In-]

[dians at Pigwacket, and another party to the ponds, Ossapy, &c. upon the back of the *e.* frontier; but neither party met with the enemy. Soon after, Colonel March, going out with another party, killed and took about a dozen of the enemy. This measure not answering expectation; to encourage small parties of the English to go out and hunt the Indians, the general court promised a bounty or reward, no less than 40*l.* for every Indian scalp. Captain Tyng went out in the winter and brought in five.

(*Anno* 1704.)—In the spring, another project was tried. About 100 Indians were obtained from Connecticut and posted at Berwick, in the county of York; but these Indians were not only strangers to the woods, and wholly ignorant of the frontiers of Canada, but by long living in a depressed state among the English, were dispirited, enervated, and unfit for this service, and nothing remarkable was effected. Had not the Six Nations been restrained, parties of them, harrassing the French settlements, would have induced the French, for their own preservation, to have suffered the frontiers of New England, as well as New York, to have remained unmolested.

All these attempts failing, a still more expensive undertaking was agreed on. It was supposed that an army, to sweep the coast and country from Piscataqua river to Nova Scotia, would strike terror into the Indians and bring them to reason. Colonel Church, noted for his exploits in former wars, especially in Philip's war, was pitched upon to command in this expedition, and had orders to enlist as many as he could, both of English and Indians, who had been in service before. This is called by Charlevoix an expedition against Port Royal; but Church was instruced not to make any attempt against the fort there, and to ravage the country only. Mr. Dudley had intimations of the queen's intention to send ships the next year for the reduction of that fortress.

Church had 550 soldiers under him, in 14 small transports, and was provided with 36 whaleboats, and convoyed by the Jersey man of war of 48, the Gosport of 32, and the province snow of 14 guns. He stopped first at Montinicus, and sent two of his boats to Green island, where he took four or five French and Indians, who served him for pilots up Penobscot river, and to the Indian settlements there. In this river he killed and took captive divers of the enemy; among the captives were Castine's daughter and her children, her husband and father being gone to France, where Castine had an estate, upon which he lived after he left America. The transports lay at Mount Desert. Church having taken from them a fresh supply of provisions, went in the boats up the *w.* Passimaquady. In the harbour he found only a French woman and her children upon an island, and another family upon the main, near to it. He then went up the river, where he took prisoners, Gourdon, a French officer, and his family, who lived in a small cottage. Church seeing some of his men hovering over another hut, he called to them to know what they were doing; and upon their reply, that there were people in the house who would not come out, he hastily bid his men knock them in the head; which order they immediately observed. He was much blamed for this, after his return, and excused himself but indifferently. He feared the enemy might fall upon his men, who he saw were off their guard, which put him in a passion. He went as high up the river as the Falls, taking or destroying all in his way; missed Chartiers, another French officer who lived or was posted there. The transports took in the forces at the harbour or mouth of the river and carried them to Menis; the men of war standing for Port Royal. At Menis he met with some opposition, the enemy firing from the banks as he rowed up the river to the town; but he lost none of his men. They found plenty, not only of fresh provisions but good liquor in the town, which occasioned such disorders among the men, especially the Indians, that it was necessary to stave all the casks which had any wine or spirits in them, and it was done accordingly. Here the lieutenant of Church's own company, Barker, (Charlevoix calls him the lieutenant-general), and one man more, were shot down, which were all that were lost in the expedition. After plundering the inhabitants of all their goods, they set the town on fire, and then embarked on board the transports. The inhabitants of a village upon another branch of the river supposed the English to be gone, and that they should escape; but Church went back with his boats, and going up this branch, came unexpectedly upon the village, and took what prisoners he had a mind to, and among the rest two gentlemen, who had been sent by the governor of Port Royal to bring two companies of soldiers for the defence of the place against the men of war which appeared in the gut. Church gave the gentlemen leave to return, for the sake of sending a message by them to the governor, to desire him to acquaint the governor of Canada, that if he did not prevent his French and Indians from committing such barbarities upon poor helpless women and children, as the people of Deerfield had suffered the last year, he would return with 1000 Indians, and]

[let them loose upon the frontiers of Canada to commit the like barbarities there. This the French governor must know to be a gasconade.

The forces after this went up what is called the e. river and destroyed the settlements there, and then returned to the transports, and joined the men of war at Port Royal; where it was agreed, both by sea and land officers, that no attempt should be made. The men of war returned to Mount Desert harbour, and Church, with his transports, went up to Chignecto. The inhabitants all fled, taking with them as much of their substance as they could carry away; the rest they left to the mercy of the English, who laid all waste. From Chignecto they went to Mount Desert; the men of war being gone to Boston, the transports followed; and stopping at Casco bay, Church found orders lodged there from the governor, to go up Kennebeck river as far as Norridgewock fort; but having intelligence that it was deserted, and his men having undergone much fatigue, he thought it best to return home.

This expedition Mr. Dudley supposes, in his speech to the assembly, struck great terror into the Indians, and drove them from our frontiers; but it appears from Church's journal, that the poor Acadians, who had been so often ravaged before, were the principal sufferers now, and that the Indians were little or nothing annoyed.

An exploit of Caleb Lyman of Northampton deserves to be recorded. Hearing of a small party of Indians at Cohass, far up Connecticut river, he went out with only five friend Indians, and after nine or ten days travel, came upon the enemy Indians in the night, killed seven out of nine, and the other two escaped, but wounded.

This may be placed among the favourable years; but the frontiers were not without annoyance. In April, an Indian scout killed Edward Taylor at Lamprey river, and carried his wife and child to Canada; Major Hilton with 20 men pursuing without overtaking them. They lay in wait to take Major Waldron at Cochecho, but missed him, carrying off one of his servants in his stead. July 31, about 400 French and Indians fell upon Lancaster, and assaulted six garrison houses at the same time, which made a brave defence. They burned many other dwelling houses and the meeting house. An alarm was soon spread, and 300 men were in the town before night, who engaged the enemy with some loss on both sides. The beginning of August, a party of the enemy lying in wait, fired upon a small scout going from Northampton to Westfield, killed one man and took two prisoners; but some more forces being behind, they came up, retook the two men and killed two of the Indians. Soon after, they killed Lieutenant Wyler and several others at Groton, and at a plantation called Nasheway.

Almsbury, Haverhill, and York, in the Massachusetts, and Exeter, Dover, and Oyster River, in New Hampshire, suffered more or less, this summer, by the enemy.

The licentious practice, indulged among the seamen, of making depredations upon foreign nations in the East and West Indies, was not wholly suppressed. John Quelch (who had been master of the brigantine Charles, and had committed many piratical acts upon the coast of India) came with several of his crew and landed, some in one part of New England, some in another. Quelch and six more were condemned at Boston and executed. Some were admitted to be witnesses for the king, some reprieved, and some pardoned. The governor, upon this occasion, found old prejudices against him reviving. Reports were spread, of large sums of money falling into the hands of the governor and of his son, the queen's advocate, which however groundless easily obtained credit.

Mr. Dudley's principles in government were too high for the Massachusetts people. He found it very difficult to maintain what appeared to him to be the just prerogative of the crown, and at the same time to recover and preserve the esteem of the country. The government had been so popular under the old charter, that the exercise of the powers reserved to the crown by the new charter was submitted to with reluctance. Sir William Phips was under the influence of some of his council and some of the ministers of note, and suffered remains of customs under the old form, hardly consistent with the new. Mr. Stoughton expecting every day to be superseded, avoided all occasions of controversy. Lord Bellamont, indeed, in some instances, assumed more than he had right to. His quality and the high esteem at first conceived of him, prevented any controversies during his very short administration. Mr. Dudley set out with resolution to maintain his authority. The people were more jealous of him than they would have been of any other person. His negativing five of the council, the first election, was an unpopular stroke. The next year (1704) the two houses chose again two of the negatived persons, Mr. Cooke and Mr. Sargent, and the governor again refused to approve of them. They were such favourites of the house, that the speaker, the house being present, addressed his excellency, and prayed him to reconsider his negative, and to approve of the choice. This was out of character,]

[and the house dishonoured themselves and had the mortification of being denied. This year neither of the persons were chosen of the council, but one of them, Mr. Oakes, being chosen speaker of the house, upon the governor's being acquainted therewith, he signified to the house that he disapproved of their choice, and directed them to proceed to the choice of another, which they refused to do. It had been always the practice for the governor to give directions to the two houses to proceed to the choice of counsellors; but the dispute about the speaker prevented it at this time, the council inserted themselves, and the question being put, whether it was in the governor's power, by virtue of the charter, to refuse the election of a speaker and direct the choice of another, they determined it was not, and immediately joined the house in electing counsellors. The next day the governor declared, that he looked upon it to be her Majesty's prerogative to allow or disallow the choice of a speaker, but he would not delay the assembly by disputes, when the affairs of the war were so pressing, saving to her Majesty her just rights at all times.

The governor had it in special command to recommend three things to the assembly; the rebuilding the fort at Pemaquid; the contributing to a fort at Piscataqua; and the establishing honourable salaries for the governor, lieutenant-governor, and judges of the courts. He had been pressing these things from his first arrival, but could obtain neither of them; and as to salaries, they not only refused fixing a salary, but allowed him only 500*l.* per annum, viz. 300 of it in the spring and 200 in the fall. To the lieutenant-governor they gave 200*l.* annually, as lieutenant-governor and captain of the castle; and although it was more than any lieutenant-governor has received since, yet he found it insufficient to support him, and this year, by the way of Lisbon, went back to England and never returned to the province. A message from the house this year to the governor, though not very elegant, shews the sense they had of these matters:

"May it please your excellency,

"In answer to those parts of your excellency's speech, at the beginning of the session, referring to her Majesty's directions for the building a fort at Pemaquid, contributing to the charge of a fort at Piscataqua, and settling of salaries, we crave leave to offer,

"*Imprimis*, as to the building a fort at Pemaquid, we are humbly of opinion, that her Majesty hath received misrepresentations concerning the necessity and usefulness of a fort there; wherefore, this house, in their humble address to her Majesty, dated the 27th of March 1703, and since twice repeated, did among other things lay before her Majesty our reasons why we could not comply with her expectations in that affair, as,

"First, the little benefit said fort was to us, not being, as we could discern, any bridle to the enemy or barrier to our frontiers, being out of the usual road of the Indians, and 100 miles distant from any English plantation; and seemed only to make an anchorage for a few fishing boats that accidentally put in there; but the expence thereon was very great, not less than 20,000*l.*

"Secondly, the charge of the said fort will be such that we cannot see how the province can possibly sustain it, having already laid out several large sums of money in raising new fortifications at Castle island, &c. which was set forth in the address and memorial accompanying the same; but we understand we have been so unhappy, as that the said address and memorial did not reach her Majesty's hands, because proceeding from this house alone, although the addressing her Majesty is a privilege ever allowed to the meanest of her subjects. We did therefore, at our session in February last, join the council in making our humble address to her Majesty upon the affair aforesaid, which we hope hath some time since arrived to her Majesty's favourable acceptance.

"The second article is the contributing to the charge of Piscataqua fort. The fort in that province has been built several years past, when it was not desired or thought necessary that this province should assist them therein. The late reforms and reparations made of the same, as we have been informed, stands that whole province about the sum of 500*l.* which doth not amount to the quota of several particular towns within this province, towards the charge of the war one year; and all the navigation and trade of this province, coming down Piscataqua river, have been charged with a considerable duty towards the support of that fort; and this province hath always afforded such guards as were needful for their haling of masts, timber, &c. for her Majesty's service, whilst the principal benefit and advantage of the trade hath accrued to that province. And they have never contributed any thing to the charge of our forces, forts, and garrisons, or guard by sea, that are as great a safety and defence to them as to ourselves; but the public charge of that government has been much less proportionably than the charge of this; which being considered, we hope no assistance will be expected from us towards the charge of the said fort.]

[" Thirdly, as to the settling fixed salaries, the circumstances of this province, as to our ability to support the government, are at times so different, that we fear the settling of fixed salaries will be of no service to her Majesty's interest, but may prove prejudicial to her Majesty's good subjects here: and as it is the native privilege and right of English subjects, by consent of parliament, from time to time, to raise and dispose of such sums of money, as the present exigency of affairs calls for; which privilege we her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects have hitherto lived in the enjoyment of, so we hope and pray always to enjoy the same under our most gracious sovereign and her successors."

The governor then proposed the several matters to the council.

1st, Whether they advised to the building a fort at Pemaquid.

2d, Whether they advised to a contribution towards the charge of Piscataqua fort.

3d, Whether they advised to the settling a fixed salary for the governor and lieutenant-governor for the time being.

And they gave a negative answer to each question.

It was a great disappointment to be able to carry neither of these points, which the ministry were very much set upon, and which it is not improbable they were encouraged might be obtained. Had they been matters less unpopular, yet the governor's weight, at this time, would have been scarce sufficient to have carried them through. The prejudices against him were great. The people in general looked upon him as an enemy, even to the privileges of the new charter. Sir Henry Ashurst procured an original letter, wrote by the governor's son, Paul, who was then attorney-general, to Mr. Floyd, and sent it to New England, in which were these expressions, " the government and college are disposed of here in chimney corners and private meetings, as confidently as can be; this country will never be worth living in for lawyers and gentlemen, till the charter is taken away. My father and I sometimes talk of the queen's establishing a court of chancery in this country. I have wrote about it to Mr. Blathwait." Copies were dispersed about the province, and the letter was soon after printed. Mr. Dudley had no rest the first seven years; besides the opposition he met with in his administration, endeavours were using, soon after his arrival, to supplant him, and his enemies prevailed upon Sir Charles Hobby (who had been knighted as some said for fortitude and resolution at the time of the earthquake in Jamaica, others for the further consideration of 800*l.* sterling) to go to England and solicit for the government. He was recommended to Sir H. Ashurst, who at first gave encouragement of success. Hobby was a gay man, a free liver, and of very different behaviour from what one would have expected should have recommended him to the clergy of New England; and yet, such is the force of party prejudice, that it prevails over religion itself, and some of the most pious ministers strongly urged, in their letters, that he might be appointed their governor instead of Dudley; for which Ashurst himself, after his acquaintance with Hobby, reproves and censures them.

The governor, this year, sent Mr. Livingston, William Dudley, the governor's son, and two or three other gentlemen, to Canada, for the exchange of prisoners; who brought back with them Mr. Williams the minister, and many of the inhabitants of Deerfield, with other captives. Vaudreuil, the French governor, sent a commissioner to Boston, with proposals of neutrality, which were communicated to the general court, who did not think proper to take any steps towards effecting it. They wished and hoped, instead of a neutrality, for the reduction of Canada; whereas the employment given to the French strength in Europe might well cause Vaudreuil to fear the want of protection, and dispose him to secure himself by a neutrality. Dudley, however, kept the matter in suspense with Vaudreuil for some time, and to the policy of his negociation it was owing, that the people upon the frontiers enjoyed remarkable tranquillity, and he values himself upon it in his speech to the general court. Charlevoix says, " it was evident Mr. Dudley had no intention to agree, that he was a long time in treaty, and at length declared that he could come to no agreement without the consent of the other English colonies; and thereupon Vaudreuil caused hostilities to be renewed against the people of New England. He adds, that the Canadians were much dissatisfied with their governor, for suffering Mr. Dudley's son to remain some time at Quebec, under pretence of finishing the treaty, and for permitting a New England brigantine to go up and down the river."

(*Anno* 1706.)—Another negociation, the next year, had a less desirable effect. William Rowse was sent in a small vessel to Nova Scotia, as a flag of truce. He tarried there a long time, and brought back only 17 prisoners. Being sent a second time, he brought no more than seven. Much greater numbers were expected, considering the]

[time spent in procuring them. Upon his last return, it was charged upon him, that instead of employing his time in redeeming captives, he had been trading with the enemy, and supplying them with ammunition and other stores of war. Rowse, upon examination, was committed to prison. Samuel Vetch, afterwards Colonel Vetch and governor of Nova Scotia; John Borland, a merchant of note in Boston, and Roger Lawson, were all apprehended and examined, and bound to answer at the superior court. There was a general clamour through the province; and it was whispered about, that the governor was as deeply concerned as any of the rest, and such reports against a governor as easily obtain credit, with many, without ground as with. The house of representatives took the first opportunity of satisfying themselves. It was suggested there, that the superior court had no cognizance of the offence; and that admitting Nova Scotia to be part of the province, yet it was not within the bounds of any county, and there was no authority, but the general court, that could punish it. (The carrying the goods from Boston, and the conspiracy there, were not considered.) Besides, no persons could be supposed to have the public interest so much at heart, and none so like to search to the bottom. They thereupon resolved, that the superior court had not jurisdiction, and that a parliamentary inquiry was necessary; and, in imitation of the house of commons, they framed articles of accusation and impeachment against the several persons apprehended, for traitorously supplying the queen's enemies, &c. These were signed by the speaker, and sent by a committee to the council, (June 25), praying, "that such proceedings, examinations, trials, and judgments, may be had and used upon, and relating to the said persons, as is agreeable to law and justice." It was expected that the council should proceed, as the house of lords do upon an impeachment. No wonder the council did not immediately proceed. In trying a capital offence it behoved them to be well satisfied of their jurisdiction. No notice is taken of the affair, in the council books, for above a fortnight. The governor sat every day in council, and he still continued the practice of directing, every day, upon what business the council should proceed. It having been reported, that the house, in their examination of the prisoners, inquired how far the governor was concerned; on the 9th of July they passed a vote, vindicating themselves from an aspersion cast upon them, as having, in the examination of the prisoners, made it the first question, whether the governor was not concerned with them in the unlawful trade; wickedly insinuating, that the house had suspicion thereof, which they declared to be utterly false; and they thanked his excellency for his utmost readiness and forwardness, upon all occasions, in detecting and discouraging all such illegal trade and traders. For this the governor gave them thanks.

Before the 13th of July, the house were either convinced that the form of proceeding was irregular, or else that they could not support the charge of high treason, and ordered a bill to be brought in for inflicting pains and penalties; some moved for a bill of attainder, but the court being near rising, a message was sent to the governor, desiring that the prisoners charged might be kept in close custody until the next session, in order to further proceeding against them.

At the next session, a few weeks after, the persons charged, with two or three other accomplices of less note, were brought upon trial before the whole court; the governor's son, Paul Dudley, the queen's attorney, supporting the charge. The prisoners were heard by council in their defence. The court pronounced them all to be guilty, and then proceeded to determine their punishment. A committee of the two houses reported a fine of 1000*l.* on Mr. Borland and three months imprisonment; 350*l.* on Roger Lawson and three months imprisonment; 400*l.* on Samuel Vetch and one year's imprisonment; 1000*l.* on William Rowse, one year's imprisonment, and incapacity of sustaining any office of public trust; 100*l.* on John Phillips, jun. and one year's imprisonment; and 100*l.* on Ebenezer Coffin. The house accepted this report, with an addition to Rowse's punishment, that he sit an hour upon the gallows with a rope about his neck; but the board disagreed to and reduced all the fines except Rowse's, and disagreed to the infamous part of his punishment. After a conference between the two houses, they settled the penalties as follows, viz. on Vetch a fine of 200*l.*; Borland 1100*l.*; Lawson 300*l.*; Rowse 1200*l.* and incapacity; Phillips 100*l.*; and Coffin 60*l.*: all to stand committed until the fines and costs of prosecution were paid; and six separate acts passed the whole court for these purposes. By a clause in the charter, the general court is empowered to impose fines, imprisonments, and other punishments; and in consequence of this clause the proceeding was thought to be regular; but the queen did not think so, and these acts were disallowed. The governor was under a disadvantage, any obstruction to the two houses would have been improved as an evidence of the truth of the reports of his being *particeps criminis*; his compli-]

[ance did not satisfy the people. An ill impression against persons in authority is not easily effaced. Several persons, some in Boston, the most in London, signed a petition, full of invectives against the governor, which was presented to the queen. Upon information of this petition, the council and house of representatives passed votes, declaring their sense of the injury done the governor by the persons signing this petition or address. Mr. Higginson, who was at the head of the petitioners, was originally of New England, and educated at Harvard college; afterwards he travelled to the East Indies, and upon his return became a merchant in London, was a member of the corporation for propagating the gospel among the Indians of New England, &c. and had so good interest, that some persons of note, by their letters, signified that they thought the two houses impolitic in the severity of their expressions, which, from being their friend, might at least cause him to become cool and indifferent.

Besides this petition, a pamphlet from New England appeared about the same time in London, charging the governor with treasonable correspondence, and it was expected that his enemies would prevail. Mr. Povey wrote to him from London, that he must prepare to receive the news of being superseded; but he was so fortunate, as either to convince the queen and her ministers of his innocence, or by some other means to lay the storm which had been raised against him. The charge of supplying the enemy with ammunition is incredible. Those persons who were convicted, had he been an accomplice, would have discovered him. He left them to suffer such punishment as the court thought proper to inflict. There was no certainty that the acts would be repealed, and, after they were repealed, some remained long in prison; Rowse lay there 18 months, unable to find security. The whole that appeared upon the trial, was an invoice of 100,000 of nails, which, at the request of the governor of Port Royal, Mr. Dudley allowed to be shipped. This was foundation enough, though in no degree criminal, to give rise to all the calumny. It is not improbable, from the remonstrance of Mr. Sewall, who was a person of great integrity, that connivance might be shewn of some supplies of merchandise, and that this indulgence might be abused to the supply of powder, shot, &c. contrary to the governor's mind. It was the general opinion that, without these supplies, the French could not have proceeded in their expedition against Newfoundland, where the harbours this year were much spoiled, and great loss and damage was sustained, not by the Europeans only, but by the New Englanders, who had then large commerce there.

That we might finish what relates to this prosecution, which was a subject of conversation for many years after, we have been led a year or two forward. We meet with no remarkable devastations by the enemy in 1705, but in April 1706 they renewed their inroads, and murdered eight or 10 people in one house at Oyster river. There was a garrison house near, where the women of the neighbourhood had retreated, their husbands being abroad at their labour, or absent upon other occasions. This house being attacked, the women put on their husbands hats and jackets, and let their hair loose to make the appearance of men; and firing briskly from the flankarts, saved the house and caused the enemy to retreat.

Col. Schuyler gave intelligence of 270 men having marched from the frontiers of Canada, which was an alarm to all the frontiers of New England; for it was uncertain upon which part they would fall. They made their first appearance upon Merrimack river, about Dunstable, surprised and burned a garrison house there, in which 20 soldiers were posted, and did other mischief. Five of their Indians, probably from the same party, ventured down as far as Reading, about 15 or 18 miles from Boston, surprised a poor woman, who had eight children with her in a lone cottage, killed the woman and three of the children, and carried away the rest; but the distant inhabitants were alarmed time enough to overtake them in their retreat, and recovered three of the children. Chelmsford, Sudbury, Groton, Exeter, Dover, and other plantations, had more or less of their people killed or taken; some of the latter they murdered before they could reach Canada, others very narrowly escaping. A poor woman, Rebecca Taylor, after the misery of a long travel to St. Lawrence river, near to Montreal, having offended her Indian master, he took off his belt and fastened one end of it round her neck, and threw the other over the limb of a tree, but the weight of her body broke the limb. He was making a secoud attempt, when the noted Bomazeen came by and rescued her. In their march, their hunting failing, they were kindling a fire to roast a child of one Hannah Parsons, when a strange dog falling in their way supplied the child's place. A Groton soldier, Samuel Butterfield, defended himself bravely and killed one of their chiefs. This occasioned a dispute about the kind of punishment, some being for burning alive, others for whipping to death. It was left to the dead man's widow to determine it. She told them, that if killing the]

[prisoner would bring her husband to life she cared not what kind of death he suffered, but, if not, she desired to have him for a slave, and her request was granted.

It appears, by the French accounts, that the Indians themselves were tired of the war, and with great difficulty were prevailed upon to continue it. To encourage them, a noted chief, dreaded by the English upon the frontiers from the report of his cruelties, Nescambouit, was about this time sent by M. Vaudreuil to France, to receive his reward from the king himself. Upon his appearance at court, he held out his arm and bragged, that with that arm he had slain 150 of his Majesty's enemies. The king was so much pleased, that, as was then reported, he knighted him, and settled a pension of eight livres per day for life.

Charlevoix attributes the distress of the New Englanders to their refusal of a neutrality. "The Abenakis continued to lay New England desolate; Mr. Dudley either being unwilling or afraid to accept the neutrality which had been proposed for that province. He was much affected with the cries of the inhabitants, who were no longer able to improve their lands, which were continually ravaged by the Indians, and he thought the only way to put an end to this distress was to extirpate the French from Acadia."

(*Anno* 1707.) — Dudley depended upon the French being extirpated from Canada, as well as Acadia, otherwise he would have been glad of a neutrality, if he could have had the queen's leave to agree to it. It was known that an armament was intended this year from England against the French, either in Canada or Acadia, or both. Troops were actually destined for this service, and general Macartney was to have commanded; but the battle of Almanza, in Spain, made such an alteration in affairs, that the troops could not be spared, and the expedition was laid aside. The Massachusetts would have been ready with the forces expected from them; and it was determined, early in the spring, that such a number of men should be raised, as might be sufficient for the reduction of Acadia, although no assistance came from England. At least the other parts of Nova Scotia might be ravaged; but for Port Royal, it was doubted whether it could be subdued: however, the fortress there was "to be insulted, if by a council of war upon the place it should be found practicable."

One thousand men, it was resolved, should be raised in the Massachusetts, and proposals were made to New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode island to join. Connecticut declined. The other two governments assisted, and Mr. Dudley, in his speech to the assembly, acknowledges that he had received a very honourable assistance from Rhode island, and a proper force from New Hampshire. The naval force was barely sufficient for convoy, there being only the Deptford man of war, Captain Stukeley, and the province galley, Captain Southack. The command of the land forces was given to Colonel March, who had behaved well at Casco fort, and upon some other occasions; but had never been tried in any service where other talents, besides mere natural bravery, were necessary. The fleet sailed from Boston the 13th of May, and arrived the 26th at Port Royal. March immediately landed, with 700 men, on the harbour side; Colonel Appleton, with 300 men, landing on the other side. The next day, as March with his men were advancing towards the fort, they discovered about 200 of the enemy, with Subercas, the governor, at their head, near the top of a hill. A short skirmish ensued, and Subercas had his horse killed under him; but the numbers being very unequal, the French soon retreated, leaving two of their number killed, and having wounded three of the English. On the 29th, Appleton and his 300 men were attacked by a body of Indians, joined by about 60 Canadians, who had arrived just before to man a privateer which lay in the harbour. They killed two of the English, and then retreated. All the inhabitants forsook their houses and retired to the fort, which was well garrisoned. They made a continual fire with cannon and mortars upon the English camp; but wanted skilful engineers; very few of their shells falling so as to be any annoyance. The Indians, upon every quarter skulking about, shot down every man who ventured without the camp. It is evident that our forces were very diffident of success from their first landing; and the army would in a great measure have saved their reputation, if, in conformity to the vote of the court for engaging in the expedition, they had, at a council of war, determined not to attack the fort, and proceeded to ravage the country. Some intelligence which they had received of the disposition of great part of the garrison to revolt, seems to have encouraged them, more than any hopes they had of being able to reduce the place by a regular siege or sudden attack. The 13th of May, at a council of war, it was agreed, "that the enemy's well disciplined garrison, in a strong fort, was more than a match for our raw undisciplined army." They opened their trenches, notwithstanding, and in three or four days they had made some breaches, and determined upon a general assault; but, ad-]

[vancing towards the fort, and finding no deserters come over, they altered their minds, and the 6th or 7th of June the whole army were reimbarked. Colonel Redknap, the engineer, and Colonel Appleton, went to Boston for further orders; the rest of the army to Casco bay. A great clamour was raised at Boston against March and Wainwright, and letters were sent them from thence, some anonymous, vilifying them as cowards and deserving the gallows. They charged Appleton with being the first for decamping, but own it would have been to no good purpose to have remained; as there was no prospect of carrying the fort. Captain Stukely, of the Deptford, gave an account of the strength of the place, and added, that he hoped the fighting men at Boston, who had wrote so many scurrilous, vilifying letters, without names, would be satisfied, that regular, well fortified, and well defended forts, are not to be taken by raw men; and he was very certain, that 1500 of the best of them would come back again as the army had done.

Mr. Dudley, notwithstanding the diffidence expressed, thought of nothing short of the reduction of Port Royal from the beginning; and after so great expence in raising such an armed force, and so little diminution of it, he was loth to give over the design, and sent immediate orders for the forces to remain where they were, whilst he considered of further measures. March was beloved by the soldiers; besides, his courage was not suspected, although his capacity for a general was called in question. It was not, therefore, thought proper to recal him; to appoint a general officer over him would be as exceptionable. An expedient was pitched upon, suggested perhaps by the practice of the Dutch. Three gentlemen of the council were to be sent to the army, with as full powers to superintend and direct the proceedings as the governor himself would have had if present in person. Colonel Hutchinson, Colonel Townsend, and Mr. Leverett, were pitched upon for this purpose. They embarked the middle of July in Captain Gerrish, with about 100 recruits and several deserters, who had left the army at Casco. Upon their arrival they found parties formed among officers and men, no subordination, a coldness in the officers, and an aversion in the privates to a return to the ground they had left. But, it seems, the governor had made a point of it, that, at all events, the army should go back.

There was found a round robin among Colonel Hutchinson's papers, signed by a great number, peremptorily refusing to go to Port Royal; but the ringleaders being discovered and secured, whilst their sentence was under consideration the rest humbled themselves and submitted, and the ships of war and transports sailed. They stopped at Passimaquadi about the 7th of August. March's spirits were broke and his health affected, so that when the disposition was making for landing the army he declared himself incapable of acting, and the command was given to Wainwright, the next officer. The 10th of August they crossed over to Port Royal, where they landed, but on the opposite side to the fort, and in every respect in a much worse condition than before. The nights were growing cold, the men sickening, and the army, in general, incapable of sustaining the fatigues of a siege. Wainwright's letter to the commissioners, August 14th, shews the state they were in. "Our not recovering the intended ground on the opposite side is a mighty advantage to the enemy, in that they have opportunity, and are improving it, for casting up trenches in the very place where we designed to land and draw up our small forces. Yesterday the French, about eight of the clock forenoon, on the fort point, with a small party of St. John's Indians, began to fire on our river guards, and so continued until about three afternoon. Then appeared about 100 Indians and French upon the same ground, who kept continually firing at us until dark. Several were shot through their clothes, and one Indian through the thigh. About four in the afternoon I suffered a number of men, about 40 or 50, to go down to the bank of the river to cut thatch to cover their tents. All returned well, except nine of Captain Dimmock's men, who were led away by one Mansfield, a mad fellow, to the next plantation to get cabbages in a garden, without the leave and against the will of his officer. They were no sooner at their plunder, but they were surrounded by at least 100 French and Indians, who in a few minutes killed every one of them, their bodies being mangled in a frightful manner. Our people buried them, and fired twice upon the enemy; on which they were seen to run towards our out-guards next the woods, which we immediately strengthened. Indeed, the French have reduced us to the same state to which we reduced them at our last being at Port Royal; surrounded with enemies, and judging it unsafe to proceed on any service without a company of at least 100 men. I shall now give you a short account of the state of our people, truly, as delivered me by Dr. Ellis. There is a considerable number of them visited with violent fluxes, and although we have things proper to give them, yet dare not do it; others taken with mighty swellings]

[in their throats; others filled with terror at the consideration of a fatal event of the expedition, concluding that, in a short time, there will not be well enough to carry off the sick.

"I am distressed to know which way to keep the Indians steady to the service. They protest they will draw off, whatever becomes of them. It is truly astonishing to behold the miserable posture and temper that most of the army are in, besides the smallness of our number, to be attacked by the enemy, which we expect exery moment.

"I am much disordered in my health by a great cold. I shall not use it as an argument to be drawn of myself, but, as you are masters of the affair, lay before you the true state of the army, which indeed is very deplorable. I should much rejoice to see some of you here, that you might be proper judges of it.

"If we had the transports with us it would be impossible, without a miracle, to recover the ground on the other side, and I believe the French have additional strength every day; in fine, most of the forces are in a distressed state, some in body and some in mind, and the longer they are kept here on the cold ground, the longer it will grow upon them, and, I fear, the further we proceed the worse the event. God help us."

Captain Stukeley had given encouragement, that he would lead on 100 of his own men; but the bad state of affairs caused him to change his mind, and he had drawn them off before the date of this letter.

The army continued ashore until the 20th, when they re-imbarked. The enemy then attacked them. The Massachusetts accounts say, that they killed and wounded many of the enemy, and finally put them to flight. The French say, that both retreated by turns. Each seem to have been glad to be rid of the other. About 16 were killed in the whole expedition, and as many wounded. The French, finding so few dead bodies, supposed the others were thrown into the sea.

When the forces returned, Mr. Dudley put the best face upon their ill success. In his speech to the assembly he says, "though we have not obtained all that we desired against the enemy, yet we are to acknowledge the favour of God in preserving our forces in the expedition, and prospering them so far as the destruction of the French settlements and estates, in and about Port Royal, to a great value; which must needs distress the enemy to a very great degree."

A court martial was judged necessary, and ordered, but never met. The act of the province, for constituting courts martial, made so many officers requisite, that it was found impracticable to hold one. This must be owing to the great number of persons charged, the remainder being insufficient to try them.

Whilst the forces were employed against the French, the Indians kept harassing the frontiers. Oyster River, Exeter, Kingston, and Dover in New Hampshire government, and Berwick, York, Wells, Winter Harbour, Casco, and even the inland town of Marlborough, in the Massachusetts, sustained loss. The winter following passed without molestation.

(*Anno* 1708.)—Early in the spring, Mr. Littlefield, the lieutenant of Wells, travelling to York, was taken and carried to Canada. For several months after, the enemy seemed to have forsaken the frontiers. It afterwards appeared, that they were collecting their forces in Canada for some important stroke.

Schuyler had such influence over the French Mohawks, who kept a constant trade with Albany, that they inclined to a more general peace with the English than merely those of New York. The French discovered their indifference, and, to keep them engaged, a grand council was called at Montreal the beginning of this year, and an expedition was agreed upon, in which were to be employed the principal Indians of every tribe in Canada, the Abenakis Indians, and 100 select French Canadians, and a number of volunteers, several of whom were officers in the French troops. They were to make in the whole 400 men.

De Chaillons and Hertel de Rouville (he who sacked Deerfield) commanded the French, and La Perriere the Indians. To give the less alarm to the English, the French party, with the Algonquin and St. François and Huron Indians, marched by the way of the river St. François; La Perriere and the French Mohawks went by lake Champlain. They were to rendezvous at lake Nikisipique, and there the Norridgewock, Penobscot, and other *e.* Indians were to join them. They all began their march the 16th July, but the Hurons gave out and returned before they arrived at St. François river. One of them had killed his companion by accident, which they thought an ill omen, and that the expedition would prove unfortunate. The Mohawks also pretended, that some of their number were taken sick of an infectious distemper, which would be communicated to the rest, and they returned. Vaudreuil, when he heard these accounts, sent orders to his French officers, that, although the Algonquin and St. François Indians should leave them also, yet they should go on and fall upon some of the scattered]

[settlements. When the Indians were tired of murdering poor helpless women and children, Vaudreuil employed his French officers to do it. Those Indians, however, did not leave them, and, being about 200 in all, they marched between 400 and 500 miles through the woods to Nikipisique, where they found none of the *e.* Indians. This was a happy disappointment for the English. Had the whole proposed number rendezvoused there, Newbury, or perhaps Portsmouth, might have been surprised and destroyed; but, the army being thus reduced, Haverhill, a small but compact village was pitched upon. Intelligence had been carried to Boston, that an army of 800 men was intended for some part of the frontiers, but it was uncertain which. Guards were sent to Haverhill, as well as other places; but they were posted in the most exposed parts of the town, and the enemy avoided them, or passed undiscovered, and on the 29th of August, about break of day, surprised the body of the town, adjoining to Merrimack river, where were 20 or 30 houses together, several of which they burned, and attempted to burn the meeting-house, but failed. The rest of the houses they ransacked and plundered. Mr. Rolfe the minister, Wainwright the captain of the town, and 30 or 40 more, the French say about 100, were killed, and many taken prisoners. Mr. Rolfe's maid jumped out of bed, upon the alarm, and ran with his two daughters of six or eight years old into the cellar, and covered them with two large tubs, which the Indians neglected to turn over, and they were both preserved. Three very good officers were at that time in the town, Major Turner, Captain Price, and Captain Gardner, all of Salem, but most of their men were posted at a distance, and before any sufficient number could be collected, the mischief was done. The enemy, however, was pursued, overtaken, and attacked just as they were entering the woods. The French reported, when they got back, that they faced about, and that our people, being astonished, were all killed or taken, except 10 or 12, who escaped. The truth is, that there was a brush, which lasted about an hour, and that the enemy then took to the woods, except nine who were left dead, among whom was Rouville's brother, and another officer. Many of the prisoners were also recovered. The governor in his speech to the assembly says, "we might have done more against them if we had followed their tracks."

The return of the French Mohawks might be owing to Schuyler's negociations with them, which, it may be said, he would have had no opportunity for, if it had not been for the neutrality between them and Albany; but, on the other hand, not only those Indians, at other times, but even the Penobscots and Norridgewocks, were enabled by this neutrality to make their inroads upon us. The governor of Port Royal, in a letter to the Count de Pontchartrain, says, "that the Michmacks were quite naked, and the Kennebeckans and Penobscots would have been so too, if they had not carried on a trade with the Indians of Hudson's river, or rather by their means with the English, who allowed a crown a pound for beaver, and sold their goods very reasonably." Charlevoix justly remarks upon it, "thus our own enemies relieved our most faithful allies, when they were in necessity, and whilst they were every day hazarding their lives in our service." The Massachusetts general court also, this year, in an address to the queen, say, "A letter from M. Vaudreuil, governor of Canada, to the late governor of Port Royal, was some time since happily intercepted, and came to our governor's hands; wherein he writes thus, namely, that he endeavours to keep all quiet on the side of Orange or Albany, having command from the king his master not to have any quarrel with your Majesty's subjects on that side, or with the Mohawks, which he hath strictly observed. And they are in a profound peace, having met with little or no loss on the land side, either in men or estates, this war."

The enemy were satisfied with their success at Haverhill for this season, and, except now and then a straggling Indian, none of them appeared again upon the frontiers this summer.

The party against the governor still pursued their schemes in England for his removal. Ashurst engaged a committee of the kirk of Scotland, who came up to London to settle some affairs with the queen's council, to use their interest, that Dudley might be removed and a new governor appointed; and he was very sanguine that this would do the business, and that Hobby would be appointed, though not such a person as he could wish; but the earth, he says, must help the woman: which too often means no more than we must do evil that good may come of it. In the province the governor's interest was strengthening. Some of the old senators, who had been disaffected to him, were left out of the council. Oakes, whom he had negatived as speaker, and one other member for Boston, lost their election, and John Clark and Thomas Hutchinson, two young gentlemen of the town, who were under no prejudice against him, came into the house in their stead; and although this year Mr. Cooke was again chosen one of the council, it was the last effort. The governor]

[persisted in negativing him, and at the same time negatived Nathaniel Paine of Bristol: but he had so accustomed them to negatives, that they gave less offence than they would have done after long disuse.

The principal subject of the assembly's address, which we have just before mentioned, to the queen, was the reduction of Canada and Acadia by an armament from England, to be assisted by forces raised in the colonies. Vetch, who the last year was charged as a traitor, this year appeared before the queen and her ministers, soliciting in behalf of the colonies; being able to give a full information of the condition of the French in America.

(*Anno* 1709.)—Early in the spring, Mr. Dudley was advised, by letters from the Earl of Sunderland, that the queen had determined upon an expedition, and Vetch, made a colonel, came over with instructions to make the necessary preparations. The plan was extensive. The French were to be subdued, not only in Canada and Acadia, but in Newfoundland also. A squadron of ships were to be at Boston by the middle of May. Five regiments of regular troops were to be sent from England, to be joined by 1200 men, to be raised in Massachusetts and Rhode island, and the governments were to provide transports, flat-bottomed boats, pilots, and three months provisions for their own troops. With this force Quebec was to be attacked; at the same time 1500 men, proposed to be raised in the governments *s.* of Rhode island, which were to march by the way of the lake, were to attack Montreal. The men assigned to the Massachusetts to raise, were ready by the 20th of May; and Vetch gave a certificate under his hand, that all the governments concerned had cheerfully and punctually complied with the orders given, except Pennsylvania. It was left to Lord Lovelace, governor of New York, to appoint the general officer for the 1500 men, but, by his death, the power devolved upon Mr. Ingoldsby, the lieutenant-governor; and Nicholson, who had been lieutenant-governor of New York under Andros, and afterwards lieutenant-governor of Virginia and Maryland, being then in America, was pitched upon as a proper person, and marched with the forces under his command as far as Wood creek, there to wait until the arrival of the fleet at Boston, that the attack on both places might be made at one time. The transports and troops lay waiting at Boston from May to September, every day expecting the fleet. No intelligence coming from England, Vetch, being sensible it was too late to go to Canada, proposed a meeting, at New London, of the governors of the several colonies, to consider in what other way the forces raised should be employed against the enemy, that the expence might not be wholly lost; but Nicholson unexpectedly returned with his men from Wood creek, and he and Vetch and Colonel Moody met some of the governors at Rhode island. Two or three days before the congress, (October the 11th), a ship arrived at Boston from England, with advices that the forces intended for America were ordered to Portugal, and with directions to consult whether the forces raised in America might not be employed against Port Royal; the ships of war, of which there were several then at Boston, to be aiding and assisting. There was no great honour or profit to be expected by the captains of the men of war, if the expedition should succeed, nothing more being required of them than to serve as convoy to the transports, and cover to the forces at their landing; therefore two of the frigates, whose station was New York, sailed immediately from Boston, without taking leave of any body, and the commanders of the rest, Mathews, afterwards Admiral Mathews, who was then commander of the station ship at Boston, only excepted, peremptorily refused. As soon as this was known to the two houses, the court being sitting, they desired the governor to discharge the transports and disband the men, it not being safe to proceed without convoy. This was a heavy charge upon the province without any good effect. It was indeed late in the year for the attempt against Port Royal, but then the prospect of surprising the enemy was so much the greater; and if it had happened otherwise, and the forces had returned without subduing the place, it would have caused but little increase of the expence.

Whilst Nicholson lay at Wood creek, the governor of Canada, who had intelligence of all his motions, sent out an army of 1500 French and Indians, who left Montreal the 28th July, N. S. and the three first days advanced 40 leagues towards the English camp; but upon a report that they were 5000 strong, and upon the march to meet the French, and there being discord at the same time among the French officers, it was thought best to return to their advanced posts, and wait to receive the English there. Had they proceeded, they were equal to the English, better acquainted with the country, would have come unexpected, and the event would at least have been doubtful for us.

Charlevoix gives an instance of the treachery of the Indians of the Six Nations, and of their intention to destroy the whole English army. Speaking of father Mareuil, who had been a]

[prisoner at Albany, he says, "this missionary having been exchanged for a nephew of the principal officer at Albany, we learned from him all the circumstances of that affair, and to what New France owed her deliverance from the greatest danger to which she had been at any time exposed from that quarter." Then having mentioned a grand council of the Indians, held at Onondago, where all their general meetings upon important matters were held, he goes on, "the Onondago, one of the old men of that nation, who was the speaker, asked whether it was out of their minds that they were situated between two potent people, either of which were capable of totally extirpating them, and that it would be the interest of either to do it, as soon as they should have no further occasion for them. It behoved them therefore to be very careful, that they did not lose their importance, which they would do, unless each of these people were prevented from destroying the other. This harangue made great impression upon the assembly, and it was resolved, upon this occasion, to continue the political conduct which they had hitherto observed. Accordingly, the Iriquois, when they had joined the English army, and found, as they imagined, that it would be strong enough to take Montreal, employed their whole atttention in contriving the destruction of it; and this was the way they went to work. The army being encamped upon the banks of a small river, the Indians, who spent most of their time in hunting, threw the skins of all the creatures which they flead into the river, a little above the camp, which soon corrupted the water. The English never suspected this treachery, and continued to drink the water; but it caused such a mortality among them, that Father de Mareuil, and the two officers who went to fetch him from Albany to Canada, judged, by the graves, that there must have been at least 1000 buried there."

Nicholson certainly decamped sooner than was expected, which caused some dissatisfaction. The army was in a bad state. A letter dated New York, November 4th, 1709, says, that many of the soldiers who were at the lake died as if they had been poisoned.

Although the French were in constant expectation of being attacked themselves, yet it did not take them off from employing some of their strength this summer against the New England frontiers. In April, a man was taken prisoner at Deerfield. In May, several men were surprised and taken, as they were passing to a saw-mill in Exeter; and in June, one of the Rouvilles, with 180 French and Indians, made another attempt upon Deerfield, to destroy or carry away prisoners the poor people, who but a little while before had returned from their captivity; but the enemy was discovered at a distance and beat off, the inhabitants bravely defending themselves. The town of Brookfield, in the *w.* and Wells, in the *e.* soon after lost some of their people by small parties of Indians.

(*Anno* 1710.)—Nicholson went to England in the fall, to solicit a force against Canada the next year, and an expedition seems to have been again resolved upon. Advice was received in New England, that in July Lord Shannon, with a fleet destined for that service, lay under orders for sailing, but that it was feared the *w.* winds would detain him until it was too late. Port Royal, which did not require so great force, and which might be attempted late in the year, was afterwards made the only object. The Dragon and Falmouth, with a bomb ship and a tender, and two or three transports, left England in the spring, and Nicholson was on board one of them. They arrived at Boston July the 15th, and seem to have lain waiting there for orders, or until it should be made certain whether they were to be joined by any further force from England. On the 18th of September, a fleet sailed from Nantasket for Port Royal, consisting of three fourth rates, viz. the Dragon, Commodore Martin, the Chester, Matthews, the Falmouth, Riddle; two fifth rates, the Leostaffe, Gordon, and the Feversham, Paston, together with the Star bomb, Rochfort, and the province galley, Southack, with 14 transports in the pay of the Massachusetts, five of Connecticut, two of New Hampshire, and three of Rhode island. These, with the tender and transports from England, made 36 sail. There was a regiment of marines, commanded by Colonel Redding, and four regiments raised in New England, two commanded by Sir Charles Hobby and Colonel Tailer of Massachusetts bay, one by Colonel Whiting of Connecticut, and one by Colonel Walton of New Hampshire. Nicholson was general, and Vetch adjutant-general. One transport, Captain Taye, ran ashore at the mouth of the river and was lost, and 26 men were drowned, the rest of the fleet arrived safe at Port Royal the 24th of September. The forces were landed without any opposition. Subercase, the governor, had only 260 men, and most of them he was afraid to trust out of the fort, lest they should desert to the English. As the army was marching up to the fort, several men were killed by the inhabitants, who fired from their houses and from behind their fences and made their escape; and for three or four days, whilst the necessary preparations were]

[making by the English, the French threw shells and shot from the fort, and the bomb ship, on the other hand, plied the French with her shells. It was commonly said, after the return of the forces to Boston, that early intimation was given to the English that they would meet with no great difficulty, a decent pretence for a surrender was all that was desired. On the 29th, the governor sent out a flag of truce, praying leave for some of his ladies, who were afraid of the bombs, to be sheltered in the English camp. The officer, not observing the rules of war, was put under arrest, and an English officer sent to the fort to acquaint the governor with the reason of it. The 1st of October, the two engineers Forbes and Redknap had three batteries open, two mortars and 24 cohorn mortars ready, within 100 yards of the fort, and began their firing, the French firing their shot and throwing shells at the same time. The same day, Colonel Tailer and Captain Abercrombie were sent with a summons to surrender, and in consequence thereof, a cessation of arms was agreed upon, and the terms of the capitulation were soon settled, and the next day the following articles signed.

"Articles of capitulation agreed upon for the surrender of the fort at Port Royal, &c. betwixt Francis Nicholson, Esq. general and commander in chief of all the forces of her sacred Majesty Anne, Queen of Great Britain, &c. and Monsieur Subercase, governor, &c. for his most Christian Majesty.

"1. That the garrison shall march out with their arms and baggage, drums beating and colours flying.

"2. That there shall be a sufficient number of ships and provisions to transport the said garrison to Rochelle or Rochfort, by the shortest passage, when they shall be furnished with passports for their return.

"3. That I may take out six guns and two mortars, such as I shall think fit.

"4. That the officers shall carry out all their effects, of what sort soever, except they do agree to the selling them; the payment of which to be upon good faith.

"5. That the inhabitants, within cannon shot of Port Royal, shall remain upon their estates, with their corn, cattle, and furniture, during two years, in case they are not desirous to go before, they taking the oaths of allegiance and fidelity to her sacred Majesty of Great Britain.

"6. That a vessel be provided for the privateers belonging to the islands in America, for their transportation thither.

"7. That those that are desirous to go for Placentia in Newfoundland, shall have leave by the nearest passage.

"8. That the Canadians, or those that are desirous of going there, may, during the space of one year.

"9. That effects, ornaments, and utensils of the chapel and hospital shall be delivered to the almoner.

"10. I promise to deliver the fort of Port Royal into the hands of Francis Nicholson, Esq. for the queen of Great Britain, within three days after the ratification of this present treaty, with all the effects belonging to the king, as guns, mortars, bombs, ball, powder, and all other small arms.

"11. I will discover, upon my faith, all the mines, fugasses, and casemates.

"12. All the articles of this present treaty shall be executed upon good faith, without difficulty, and signed by each other at her Majesty of Great Britain's camp before Port Royal fort, this second day of October, in the ninth year of her Majesty's reign, *Annoque Domini* 1710.

"Francis Nicholson.
"Subercase.

"Memorandum. The general declared, that within cannon shot of Port Royal, in the 5th article above said, is to be understood three English miles round the fort to Annapolis Royal, and the inhabitants within three miles to have the benefit of that article. Which persons, male and female, comprehended in the said article, according to a list of their names given in to the general by M. Allein, amounts to 481 persons."

The English lost 14 or 15 men in the expedition, besides the 26 drowned when the transport was lost. The fort had been neglected and was in a very bad state. Subercase told the general "he was very sorry for the king his master, in losing such a strong fort and the territories adjoining." This was the compliment to Nicholson, but it was in no condition to stand a siege. Charlevoix says, "Subercase's character suffered a great shock." He mentions several actions which other accounts take no notice of. "The troops being landed and nothing to oppose their march, went on towards the fort; but when they came within reach of the cannon, the governor caused so smart a firing as put them to a stand, killed a great many of their men, &c." Again, "the 8th (N.S.) M. Subercase, having observed the spot where the enemy were about to erect their batteries, made so lucky a fire that Mr. Nicholson, after having lost a great many men, was obliged to retreat."

The general having left a sufficient garrison]

under the command of Colonel Vetch, who was destined, in case of success, to the government of the country, returned with the fleet and army to Boston, arriving there the 26th of October.

Whilst the forces were at Port Royal, it was thought proper at a council of war to send Castine, who we suppose was in the fort, and Major Livingstone, to Canada, through the country, with letters to M. Vaudreuil, acquainting him that the country of Acadia was subdued, and that all the inhabitants, except such as were within cannon shot of the fort, were prisoners at discretion; and as the council had been informed that he had often sent out his barbarous Indians to murder the poor innocent women and children upon the frontiers of New England, if he continued that practice they would cause the same execution upon the people of Acadia or Nova Scotia, now absolutely in their power: but they abhorred such barbarities, and hoped he would give them no further occasion to copy after him, but rather would release and send home such prisoners as had been taken by the Indians. After a most fatiguing hazardous journey, having three Indians for their guides, they arrived at Quebec. The governor sent his answer to the message by two partisans, Rouville and Dupuis, by land through Albany, that they might be acquainted with the country, and more fit to be employed in making war upon any future occasion. The sum of the answer was, that Nicholson had been so well taught the laws of war, as to know that they did not admit of reprisals upon such inhabitants as had surrendered upon an express promise of being well treated: That he, Vaudreuil, never knew the French charged with inhumanity, and he was not afraid to appeal to the English prisoners, within his government, against such a charge; they had often been redeemed from the Indians, at a great expence, and out of pure charity; indeed the Indians themselves, ordinarily, did not treat them ill. But let that be as it would, the French were not accountable for the behaviour of the Indians; it was not his fault that this unfortunate war was not over a long time ago, and all the miseries which had been the consequence must be attributed to those who had refused the neutrality between the two colonies; he was very ready to agree to the exchange of prisoners, but he had not the command of those which were in the hands of his Indian allies. As for the menace of delivering up the Acadians to the Indians of New England, if the Indians of New France should refuse to deliver the English prisoners, it was contrary to all the rules of justice and humanity, and if it should be carried into execution he should be obliged to do as much to all the English he had in his power. This was all the effect of Livingstone's most fatiguing hazardous journey.

The affair of the agency in England has often occasioned a division and contention in the general court. They who had served the province well and done every thing in their power, were thought not to have done enough. If the rights and claims did not appear in the same light to those who judged of them in England, as they did to the Massachusetts, they were too apt to attribute it to the want of skill or fidelity in those who appeared for them. At this time a change in the agency was agreed upon from a different cause. The change of the ministry in England was as alarming to New England as to any part of her Majesty's dominions. Mr. Phips was deeply engaged in the new measures. There could not then have been any apprehension of his removing to Ireland; but a whig people would not be satisfied with a tory agent. Sir H. Ashurst never had any great powers, and he was now declining in age and health. The party that used to support him set up his brother, Sir William Ashurst, a gentleman of superior character and real worth. Mr. Dudley did every thing in his power to prevent the choice, but when he could not prevail, made a merit of accepting it. An address to the queen was sent to Sir William, but he refused the agency; he was well acquainted with the slights put upon his brother and the little or no reward given him for so long services. When he excused himself, he recommended a New England young gentleman, then in London, Jeremiah Dummer, who also procured from the principal merchants in London, trading to New England, letters in his favour. He was not at that time acceptable to Mr. Dudley, and in a message to the assembly, he advised them to choose Henry Newman, a New England man, then in London also, a person of great probity, who had lived some years in the Duke of Somerset's family, and who afterwards was secretary to the society for promoting Christian knowledge; but the choice fell upon Mr. Dummer, and the governor did not think proper to negative him.

Mr. Dudley found means to remove the prejudice of Sir William Ashurst. From this time, all his letters are in a different strain from what they used to be, and he represents the times to be such that there was no prospect of a better governor, and advises the people, if they could be tolerably easy, not to run the risk of a change. This was not the only time when such a word of advice to this as well as other colonies would have been sea-

[sonable. Mr. Dummer, who was attaching himself to the new ministry and had great favour shewn him, engaged also in Mr. Dudley's interest. Mr. Phips, who at first opposed him, had for some time been very friendly to him. It was a rule with him to gain his enemies, he was sure of his friends. It requires much of that art and skill of which he is said to have been master, to render this rule, for any length of time, successful. He happened also, as we have observed, when he was in England, to be known to and favoured by Mr. Harley, and his interest there was so established that he was no longer in danger, until the death of the queen caused an entire revolution, both as to men and measures. In the province, some reports against him were of so gross and criminal a nature, that although they might find some ready to believe them at first, yet time alone had sunk the credit of them, and the remembrance of lesser matters sunk with it, and the last days of his administration were his best days.

This year, the enemy made their first appearance, in the spring, at York, but found the inhabitants upon their guard. In June, Colonel Hilton of Exeter, being in the woods with 18 men, was ambushed by a party, who fired and killed the colonel and two of his company, and took two prisoners, the rest escaping. Hilton was a good officer and had behaved well with Church in 1704, and upon other occasions; but at this time was off his guard. One hundred men went out upon the alarm, but had no other success than to bring in the dead mangled bodies to a decent interment. A few days after, 60 or 70 French and Indians appeared in the skirts of the town of Exeter, but were alarmed by the firing a gun, and went off with four children only, which they picked up in the street or road at play, to the unspeakable distress of their parents upon receiving the news. In their retreat they killed one man and took another prisoner. They then travelled *w.* and killed several of the inhabitants of Waterbury and Simsbury in Connecticut, struck down upon Brookfield and Marlborough, and from thence to Chelmsford, where Major Tyng was slain, an officer respected for his prudence and courage.

The 2d of August, about 50 Indians came upon Winter harbour, and hovered about the place some time, until they had killed four or five and taken eight or ten of the inhabitants. They insulted the fort and found the garrison too many to be taken; but not enough to sally out and attack them. October the 1st, several persons, as they were going to meeting at Berwick, were way-laid, one of them killed, another had his horse shot under him, the rest escaping. The 10th of the same month, Bomazeen, with 60 or 70 more Indians, appeared at Winter harbour, killed three or four and took as many captives; one of the latter was Johnson Harman, a noted officer in expeditions, the next war, against the enemy. The Indians, after they had done the mischief, sent a flag of truce to the fort, and offered to ransom their prisoners, if a vessel should be sent to Kennebeck river to receive them.

The forces had been scouring the woods all the summer, but the parties of the enemy avoided them. Towards winter, Colonel Walton, after his return from Port Royal, with 170 men ranged the *e.* country and killed a Norridgewock chief and six or eight others. He made a second march to Winnepisiaukee without any success; but in the mean time the Indians he was hunting after were seeking for their own bloody game, more or less of which they met with at Cocheco, York, Wells, &c.

(*Anno* 1711.)—After Port Royal was reduced, Nicholson went to England to solicit another expedition against Canada; and, although his intention was known, there seemed to be no expectation that he would succeed. The New England people, we have observed, were all whigs, and supposed the tory ministry to be determined upon a peace, and rather disposed to suffer France to recover part of what she had lost, than to make further acquisition from her; and there was a general surprise at Nicholson's return to Boston, the 8th of June, with orders from the queen to the several governments of New England, to New York, the Jerseys, and Pennsylvania, to have their quotas of men in readiness for a fleet which was expected to arrive a few days after, and in fact did arrive the 24th following. This was short warning. What was more extraordinary, ten weeks provision for the army was to be procured at Boston. It was one reason given for this measure, that there might be no suspicions, in Europe, of the destination of this armament. It might well be doubted whether it would be possible to procure such a quantity of provisions at Boston in season, and if it was not, it would be impossible to proceed. This extraordinary measure increased a jealousy, began before, that it was not designed Canada should be taken, and that the blame should be cast upon New England. This jealousy may have been as groundless as the charge, which Walker first, and after him, many other authors have brought against New England, for not affording that ready assistance which was]

[expected; but it certainly had this effect, to cause not only the government, but even private persons, to exert themselves with more zeal and vigour than had been done upon any other occasion; and the people submitted, not without reluctance it is true, to have their property taken from them, in a way and manner which we think the people of Great Britain or Ireland at this day would not submit to. A general meeting of all the governors was appointed, immediately after Nicholson's arrival at New London, and they were sitting when the fleet arrived. The assembly happened to be sitting at Boston when the first orders came. The governor, without delay, recommended to them a full compliance with the orders he had received. The first thing necessary was money. The credit of the treasury was so low in England, that no merchants or private persons here would take bills, unless the drawer would make themselves responsible, and there was nobody authorised to draw such bills. The general court determined to issue 40,000*l.* in bills of credit, and to lend them to merchants and others for the term of two years. These persons with their bills of credit purchased bills of exchange upon the treasury in England, which it was hoped, before the expiration of the two years, would be paid, and if they should not, it would be in the power of the government to continue the loan, but there was no engagement to do it. The next difficulty to be removed was the extravagant price to which provisions had started, upon the advice of this extraordinary demand. For this purpose, an order passed the court, stating the prices of the several species of provisions necessary for the service. The owners of the provisions shut up their stores, or removed their provisions in order to conceal them. The demand which had raised the price, they urged, was the common chance in trade, which every merchant was justly entitled to. Another order soon passed the court, to impress all provisions in whose possession soever, and for this purpose to open all doors and enter. This effected a general compliance. The short time spent for this purpose, and the refusal of particular persons to submit at first, caused a charge from the officers against the country in general, for unnecessarily delaying the fleet and army; and no notice was taken of the zeal of the government and this extraordinary measure for the removal of these impediments. The addition of so many mouths had caused a sudden rise of all poultry and fresh meat, and at that season of the year, if the usual consumption had continued, the forces must have failed of necessary refreshment. This consideration induced many of the principal gentlemen in Boston, to deny themselves and to engage, while the fleet lay there, to eat salt provisions and no other in their families. The soldiers and seamen, some of them, deserted and were concealed by the inhabitants, who were justly censured for doing it; but not so the country, for in all countries there are more or less persons who for the sake of gain will do the same. A law against this offence was made, with a very severe penalty, and a more summary way provided for trial of the offence than ever had been in any instance before. The desertion of the men put the admiral out of temper, and he wrote the governor an angry letter, in which he tells him, the service had been prejudiced rather than forwarded since his arrival at Boston, and demands from the government a supply of men equal to the loss. This could be done in no other way than an impress. The inhabitants, it must be owned, would not have submitted to it, but in general would have preferred a prison on shore to a man of war at sea.

Besides the mistake, in the plan of this expedition, with respect to a speedy supply of provisions at Boston without previous notice, there was another, in presuming that skilful pilots were to be obtained there. The best in the country were shipmasters, who had been once or twice up the river St. Lawrence. These were employed in other business, upon which their future support depended, and they were averse to leaving it; but the government impressed them into the service, and afterwards was charged with their defect of skill, which, admitting it to be true, could not be helped.

The troops were all landed upon Noddle's island, about a mile from the town, where they were every day exercised in a healthy air; and it was allowed, that men were never landed and reimbarked in better order. The land force, including two regiments from New England, amounted to near 7000 men, an army more than equal in number to that which afterwards reduced Quebec, under general Wolfe; although, in 1711, it was not half so strong as in 1759.

The fleet which arrived at Boston, consisted of 15 sail of men of war and 40 transports, and all sailed again the 30th of July. Greater dispatch could not well be expected from such short warning. Nicholson set out for Albany the same day, to take the command of the forces which were to march by land.

Nothing remarkable happened in the passage of the fleet to Gaspee, where it arrived the 18th of August and sailed again the 20th. The next day]

[and the day after proving foggy, and the wind beginning to blow fresh at *e. s. e.* the ships brought to, with their heads to the *s.* being out of sight of land and out of soundings. This the admiral, in his own account, says, was by the advice of the pilots, both English and French, and that they were of opinion the fleet would drive into the midst of the channel or river. The New England pilots always denied they gave such advice, and declared upon their oaths, their opinion was not followed nor regarded. Some of the principal persons on board one of the ships which belonged to New England, reported that upon the fleet's being ordered to lie with their heads to the *s.* the whole ship's company determined they must drive upon the *n.* shore, and they were confirmed in their former jealousy, that it was never intended the fleet should arrive at Quebec. This, however, is incredible, and the admiral, who had not the character of an abandoned man, was incapable of sacrificing the lives of so many men; and, it must be presumed, he would not have thrown away his own life, which was exposed as well as the rest. The pilots from Boston supposed the admiral had a very mean opinion of them, and laid greater stress upon the judgment of the French pilots, who through ignorance or from design occasioned this wrong measure. In two or three hours after the fleet brought to, some of the transports were among the breakers. Eight or nine ships were lost upon the rocks about midnight, 1000 of the men that were on board drowned, and about 600 or 700 saved by the other ships. All the men of war escaped; the admiral's ship is said to have anchored, and the rest either stood off or came to anchor; and the next morning, the wind shifting to *w. s. w.* the admiral bore away for Spanish river, the men of war and transports following; but the wind shifting again to *e.* they were eight days before they all arrived, and as they had the wind, might more easily have gone to Quebec. In a council of war, it was unanimously resolved, not only not to make any further trial to go up the river St. Lawrence, but also not to attempt any thing against Placentia in Newfoundland; the fleet not being sufficiently victualled for either. They sailed the 16th of September, and the admiral arrived the 9th of October at Portsmouth, and the 15th, his ship, the Edgar, blew up; the cause not being known, jealous minds would suggest that even this was not without design.

The admiral supposed in his account of the expedition, that if they had arrived at Quebec and landed their men, their misfortune would have been greater still; that the French would either have quitted the place and carried all their provisions with them, or that they would have defended the place until the provisions of the fleet and army were spent, and they must have laid down their arms; or if they finally surrendered, it was not to be expected the provisions, for so small a garrison, would have lasted any time for 12,000 men, and French and English must have starved together. Vaudreuil had made the best preparations he could for their reception, having early notice of their coming from the governor of Placentia. An English prisoner carried in there from Boston gave an account of Nicholson's arrival, of the fleet that was to follow, and of the forces intended by way of the lake; and the captain of a privateer saw the fleet within 60 leagues of Boston. This intelligence was afterwards confirmed by an Onondago Indian, who came to Quebec to inform of the great preparations making at Albany.

Nicholson had made but little progress in his march when he received the news of this disaster, and if the fleet had arrived safe, he would have been too late to have drawn any of the French force from Quebec, before so much of the provisions of the fleet had been spent that it would not have been safe to have remained any longer; and it is well he did not proceed, for as soon as Vaudreuil had advice of so many ships stove, and so many dead bodies with red coats drove upon the shore, and that the river was clear of ships, he ordered all the strength of Canada towards Montreal and the lake Champlain, which if Nicholson had passed, would have been sufficient to prevent his return.

To complete the charge against the Massachusetts, they are said to have represented the navigation to Quebec to be easy and without hazard, of which they were wholly ignorant; for the French, after 100 years experience, almost every year suffered shipwreck, and sailing in the bay and river St. Lawrence was so hazardous that they could hardly obtain sailors for a voyage thither. The Massachusetts people knew very well that Phips and his fleet went up and down without difficulty in 1690; that flags of truce had frequently passed and repassed, and they supposed the French represented the passage difficult, to deter other nations, and experience now shows that they judged right.

The American transports were all preserved, except one victualler, and the crew of that were saved. The disappointment and loss was grievous to New England. Some pious minds gave over all hopes of reducing Canada. So many attempts]

[blasted, plainly indicated, as they conceived, that Providence never designed the whole *n.* continent of America for one European nation. Upon the first news in England of the disaster, the blame was laid upon Governor Dudley, and it was said he would be removed, but his conduct soon appeared to have been unexceptionable.

Upon the return of the Massachusetts troops, they gave an account of the freedom used by the sea and land officers, in attributing the whole misfortune to the colonies. The forces were unreasonably detained at Boston. The provisions fell short of what was expected. The pilots were ignorant and not fit to be trusted. The general court therefore thought that it was necessary to exculpate themselves, and that it would be prudent to lay no blame any where else. The governor in his speech, October 17th, says, "I condole with you upon the sorrowful disaster of the fleet and forces sent hither, by her Majesty's special favour to all her good subjects in the provinces of N. America. I have had time enough since the account thereof, to consider the several articles of her Majesty's commands to this government for the putting forward the expedition, and therein I cannot charge this assembly with neglect in any particular; but when I peruse the journal of the proceedings, I think there was all provision and expedition made, in every article referring to soldiers, artificers, pilots, transports, and provisions for the service of her Majesty's British forces, as well as our own; which I hope you will see reason to consider and represent home for our justification, that it may be demonstrated, that we were in earnest to do our duty to the utmost, for our own benefit and establishment, as well as her Majesty's honour and just rights."

Three of the principal pilots in the service were sent to England, to be ready to give an account of their conduct, if inquiry should be made. A journal of the proceedings relative to the expedition was prepared and transmitted, together with an address to the queen. The instructions to the agent were given with prudence and caution. "It chiefly concerns us to set forth that we have done our duty, by giving all assistance in obedience to her Majesty's royal commands, as we have represented in our humble address herewith transmitted to be presented by you, and will appear by the journal and orders accompanying the same. We comported with the supplies, in the large demands made upon us, to the utmost of our power, beyond what we had at first a reasonable prospect to have provided timely, having so short notice, but made our utmost efforts, and happily got through the same, in which you are to vindicate and justify the government.

"It is not our province, nor must you enter thereinto, to fault or impeach others, for want of doing their duty, or for their conduct in that affair, any further than is absolutely necessary for our own vindication. If there be just cause therefore, her Majesty in her princely wisdom will direct the inquiry thereinto."

The pilots waited many months in England, ready to answer any questions, but none were ever asked, nor was any inquiry ever made into the cause of the failure of the expedition. Upon the whole, it cannot be conceived that the admiral, general, and principal persons employed in the execution of this plan, pursued any particular measures in order to defeat and overthrow it; that those who projected it in England, had not good reason to expect from the insufficient provision made that it must fail of success, and at best were all content that it should, is not so certain.

Although the principal object of this expedition was not obtained, yet, in all probability, Annapolis Royal was saved by it from falling into the hands of the French. The garrison there was reduced to a handful of men. Between 200 and 300 of the New England forces were kept there, after the place was reduced, and four in five were dead, and they were afraid even of the Acadians alone, without any additional strength; but the French court, sensible of their mistake in not giving more attention to the preservation of that country, when it was in their hands, pressed the governor of Canada, in the strongest manner, to exert himself for the recovery of it. A body of troops was raised and ready to depart from Canada, when the news arrived of the English fleet and other preparations making; and the men which were designed against Nova Scotia were detained at home to defend Canada. The French inhabitants of Acadia, having notice of the force intended from Canada, grew insolent, and it was not safe for an Englishman to stir out of the fort. As soon as they heard of the disappointment, they became submissive again, and made acknowledgment of their faults; but at the same time let Vaudreuil know, that the French king had no better subjects, and necessity alone had brought them to this submission. These were the inhabitants round the fort, included in the capitulation. Many of those at a distance had not yet submitted to the English, and Captain Pigeon, an officer of the regulars, was sent up the river to destroy some of the French houses, as well as to cut timber for the repair of the fort. He was surprised by a great number of Indians, who]

[killed the fort major, the engineer, and all the boat's crew, and took 30 or 40 of the garrison prisoners. The stroke encouraged the inhabitants again to take up arms, and 500 of them, with as many Indians as they could collect, were preparing to attack the fort, expecting an experienced officer from Placentia to head them; but the governor not being able to spare one, they laid down their arms again and dispersed.

To meet the French or Indian enemy, who were expected upon the frontiers, Colonel Walton was sent, in the fall, with 180 men, as far as Penobscot, where he burned two vessels which were designed for privateers or cruizers, and took some prisoners.

The year 1711 was rendered remarkable by a fire in the town of Boston, which from that time until the year 1760 was called the great fire. It was supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of an old woman, in or near what is called Williams's court: all the houses on both sides of Cornhill, from School street to what is called the Stone shop in Dock square, all the upper part of King street on the *s.* and *n.* side, together with the town-house, and what was called the old meeting-house, above it, were consumed to ashes.

(*Anno* 1712.)—Early in the spring, the enemy shewed themselves, and made spoil upon Oyster river, Exeter, Kittery, York, and Wells. In May, a party of English went up Merrimack river and killed eight Indians, without loss to themselves; but the Indians could not rest long without revenge. In June and July, they killed or took prisoners several from Berwick, Kittery, Wells, Dover, and Kingston. At Dover, apprehending they were in danger as they were scalping two children, for greater dispatch they took off both their heads, leaving the bodies a doleful spectacle to their unhappy parents. In the fall, a great number of people being at a wedding of Captain Weelwright's daughter of Wells, the enemy surprised several of the company, and among the rest the bridegroom, Mr. Plaisted, son to a gentleman of Portsmouth. The Indians expected a good ransom for such a prisoner, and, instead of carrying him to Canada, sent in a flag, and offered, upon payment of 300*l.* to release him, and the money was paid and the prisoner returned. We are tired of relating these inroads of the enemy, many of which we have given an account of in general terms, and avoided frequently enumerating circumstances which excite horror from the mere relation. This was the last action of any consequence. In the spring of 1713, after the peace of Utrecht was known in America, the Indians sent to Major Moody at Casco, to pray that there might be peace between the English and them also, and proposed a treaty to be held there; but the governor thought it more for his honour to oblige them to come to Portsmouth, the chief town of one of his governments, than to go to the borders of their usual residence; and, upon the 13th of July, they entered anew into articles of submission and pacification, signed by a number of chiefs of their several tribes, wherein they ask pardon for all their past rebellions and violations of former promises, and engage to demean themselves for the future as very obedient faithful subjects of the crown of Great Britain. An observation occurs to us, which we may properly enough bring in at the close of this war.

Notwithstanding the inhabitants in the colonies, in general, double their numbers, from their natural growth or increase, in 25 years at most, yet the growth of the Massachusetts colony and New Hampshire have borne no proportion to the rest; and in the year 1713, there was not double the number of inhabitants in the Massachusetts province, which the several colonies, of which it was formed, contained 50 years before. During this period there was no remarkable emigration to other colonies. There was vacant land sufficient to extend settlements upon, and as easy to be procured as any where else. The heavy taxes may have driven some to other governments, but the chief reason of the difference is the constant state of war which those two provinces were in, the Massachusetts especially. From 1675, when Philip's war begun, to 1713, 5000 or 6000 of the youth of the country had perished by the enemy, or by distempers contracted in the service; nine in ten of these would have been fathers of families, and, in the course of 40 years, have multiplied to near 100,000 souls.

We cannot avoid a reflection also upon the heavy burdens which the province subjected itself to during this war, we suppose beyond those of any other 10 years from the first settlement. The castle and other fortifications at Boston, the several forts in the *e.* country, the various expensive expeditions actually prosecuted, and the preparations made for others, added to the constant defence of the extensive frontiers and to the support of the civil government, without any relief or compensation from the crown, certainly must have occasioned such an annual burden as was not felt by any other subjects of Great Britain; and the merit of the people of that day ought not to be forgotten.

The settlement of the line of jurisdiction between the province and the colony of Connecticut, which was accomplished in the year 1713, after ineffec-]

[tual attempts for several years before, deserves particular notice. In 1636, the first settlers upon Connecticut river removed from the Massachusetts, and took possession of the country upon and near the river on both sides, from Springfield as low as Weathersfield, inclusive of both, and managed their affairs by virtue of authority from the general court of the Massachusetts. In 1638, the inhabitants of Springfield, which included what was afterwards called Suffield, below, on one side of the river, and Enfield on the other side, having no doubt that they were within the limits of the Massachusetts patent, petitioned the general court that they might be separated from the other towns below, and be received and continued as part of the colony, which was granted, and jurisdiction exercised accordingly. In 1642, by order of the general court, two mathematicians, as they are called in the records, Nathan Woodward and Solomon Saffery, run a line *w.* as they supposed, from a station three miles *n.* of Charles river until they came to Windsor, upon Connecticut river, where it struck the house of Bissell who kept the ferry. The people who had settled upon Connecticut river had no better title to land or jurisdiction than possession, the grant made by the Massachusetts general court being a mere nullity.

In 1630, the Earl of Warwick had obtained from the council of Plymouth a patent of the lands upon a straight line near the sea-shore towards the *s.w.*, *w.* and by *s.* or *w.* from Naraganset river 40 leagues, as the coast lies towards Virginia, and all within that breadth to the S. sea, and yet, in 1635, all the lands between Connecticut river and the Naraganset country were assigned by the same council to the Marquis of Hamilton. Lord Say and others had purchased the Earl of Warwick's title, and by their agents built a fort at the mouth of Connecticut river about the year 1635, and four or five years after Mr. Fenwick came over with design to take possession of the lands upon Connecticut river under Lord Say, &c. and remained in possession of the mouth of the river until 1644, when the settlers purchased the title of the Lords, as it was called, and formed themselves into, or continued the form they had assumed, of a body politic.

When the line was run by Woodward and Saffery, Fenwick was to have joined, as the Massachussets commissioners for the united colonies afterwards affirmed, though the Connecticut commissioners denied it, and in 1648, when a dispute arose about a duty required of Springfield for the support of the fort at the mouth of the river, the Massachusetts offered to run the line anew if Connecticut would be at the charge, the Massachusetts having been at the sole charge before, but this was not agreed to, and the fort being burned down, and the controversy about the duty at an end, this line seems to have been acquiesced in, and in 1662, Mr. Winthrop obtained from King Charles, a charter for the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven united, the *n.* line whereof is intended to be the same with the *s.* line of Massachusetts. From this time, until after the incorporation of the Massachusetts by a new charter in 1691, we hear nothing about bounds, except some controversies between Springfield and Windsor about their towns grants, and letters from the authority of each government relative to it; and, in 1686, many of the inhabitants of Roxbury pitched upon a tract of land to settle upon, which was bounded on the *s.* by Woodward and Saffery's line, and it was granted to them by the Massachusetts government and took the name of Woodstock. Grants were also made to particular persons of tracts of land near to this line.

After the new charter, Connecticut made a more serious affair of what was called the Massachusetts encroachments, and in 1700, upon the appointment of a committee by Connecticut, with a general power to settle the bounds between the two governments, the Massachusetts appointed a committee with a special limited power, viz. to find the southernmost line of the late colony of Massachusetts bay as anciently run by Nathanael Woodward and Solomon Saffery, and to make report thereof to the general court. This was not what Connecticut wanted, for they supposed Woodward and Saffery's line to be erroneous, however they appointed a committee to attend the work, who reported to their constituents that a line from three miles *n.* of Charles river, or Woodward and Saffery's station, would run some miles to the *n.* of John Bissell's house, where Woodward and Saffery supposed it to run, and in 1702 Mr. Winthrop, the governor of Connecticut, wrote to governor Dudley, and desired that the Massachusetts would join in ascertaining the difference of latitude between the Charles river station and Bissell's house. There were other attempts to bring this affair to a conclusion, but ineffectual, and in 1708, by a state of the case read in both houses, it appears that the Massachusetts intended "to rely upon the line formerly run, as it is therein said, by two skilful artists in the year 1642, and which has continued the stated boundary for 66 years." They add, that Connecticut charter, which was granted in 1662, was bounded by the *s.* line of the Massachusetts, which was not then an imaginary or untried]

[line, but well known to the gentleman who solicited that charter, who if he had thought it controvertible would doubtless have obtained an order for rectifying and adjusting it; and supposing, which was not granted, that there should be any error or mistake in the line, yet, having been run and stated so long before the grant of Connecticut charter, and held by possession for 66 years, and towns and plantations having been granted and settled upon the same, it was unreasonable, now, to draw it into question.

There being so little prospect of the Massachusetts receding from a line of which they had so long been in possession, Connecticut made their application to England, and we find by a letter from Governor Saltonstall of Connecticut, in 1710, that he was expecting orders concerning it. If any came, probably they were such as repeatedly afterwards were sent to New Hampshire, viz. to settle the controversy by commissioners appointed or agreed upon by the general courts of each colony. Be that as it may, it is certain that Connecticut renewed their application to the Massachusetts, and at length commissions passed the seals of each government with ample powers to settle the controversy. The Massachusetts were intent upon securing the property to such persons to whom they had granted lands and the jurisdiction of those towns which had been settled by them. Suffield, Enfield, and Woodstock, were the only towns which could be affected. Connecticut was also apprehensive that part of the town of Simsbury, which had been settled by that government, might fall within the Massachusetts. It was therefore settled as a preliminary, that the towns should remain to the governments by which they had been settled, and the property of as many acres as should appear upon a balance to have been gained by one government from the other, should be conveyed out of other unimproved lands as a satisfaction or equivalent, only, as there was about two miles which Windsor claimed upon the town of Suffield, there having been long contest between these two towns concerning the validity of the respective grants, it was agreed the two miles should belong to Connecticut if they fell within their line.

Nothing could be more equitable nor tend more to the future peace and content of the inhabitants of the contested borders.

It appeared, by the report of the commissioners, that 107,793 acres of land were due from the Massachusetts, who accordingly made a grant thereof to Connecticut. They accepted and made sale of the same, and applied the produce to the support of Yale college and other public uses, and the controverted towns for many years after continued without molestation under the jurisdiction by which they were settled.

The affairs of the war had so engaged the attention of all persons, that we hear little of party disputes and discord for five or six years past; but as soon as they were delivered from enemies without, a contention began within, from a new cause, the effects of which were felt many years together. The paper bills of credit were the cause of this contention. So many bills had been issued for the charges of the war, particularly the large sum of 40,000*l.* issued for the Canada expedition, that they were become the sole instrument and measure of commerce, and silver and gold were entirely banished. Of two instruments, one in use in a particular state only, the other with the whole commercial world, it is easy to determine which must leave that particular state and which remain. The currency of silver and gold entirely ceasing, the price of every thing bought or sold was no longer compared therewith, but with the paper bills, or rather with mere ideal pounds, shillings, and pence. The rise of exchange with England and all other countries, was not attributed to the true cause, the want of a fixed staple medium, but to the general bad state of the trade. It was thought that increasing the paper bills would enliven and reform the trade. Three parties were formed, one very small, which were for drawing in the paper bills and depending upon silver and gold currency. Mr. Hutchinson, one of the members for Boston, was among the most active of this party. He was an enemy, all his life, to a depreciating currency, upon a principle very ancient, but too seldom practised upon, *nil utile quod non honestum.*

Another party was very numerous. These had projected a private bank, or rather had taken up a project published in London in the year 1684; but this not being generally known in America, a merchant in Boston was the reputed father of it. There was nothing more in it than issuing bills of credit, which all the members of the company promised to receive as money, but at no certain value compared with silver and gold; and real estates, to a sufficient value, were to be bound as a security that the company should perform their engagements. They were soliciting the sanction of the general court, and an act of government to incorporate them. This party generally consisted of persons in difficult or involved circumstances in trade, or such as were possessed of real estates, but had little or no ready money at command, or men of no substance at all; and we may well]

[enough suppose the party to be very numerous. Some, no doubt, joined them from mistaken principles, and an apprehension that it was a scheme beneficial to the public, and some for party sake and popular applause.

Three of the representatives of Boston, Mr. Cooke, son to the agent we have so often mentioned, Mr. Noyes, a gentleman in great esteem with the inhabitants in general, and Mr. Payne, were the supporters of the party. Mr. Hutchinson, the other (an attempt to leave him out of the house not succeeding) was sent from the house to the council, where his opposition would be of less consequence. The governor was no favourer of the scheme, but the lieutenant-governor, a gentleman of no great fortune, and whose stipend from the government was trifling, engaged in this cause with great zeal.

A third party, though very opposite to the private bank, yet were no enemies to bills of credit. They were in favour of a loan of bills from the government to any of the inhabitants who would mortgage their estates as a security for the repayment of the bills, with interest, in a term of years, the interest to be paid annually, and applied to the support of government. This was an easy way of paying public charges, which, no doubt, they wondered, that in so many ages the wisdom of other governments had never discovered. The principal men of the council were in favour of it, and it being thought by the first party the least of the two evils, they fell in with the scheme, and, after that, the country was divided between the public and private bank. The house of representatives was nearly equally divided, but rather favourers of the private bank, from the great influence of the Boston members in the house, and a great number of persons of the town, out of it. The controversy had an universal spread, and divided towns, parishes, and particular families.

(*Anno* 1714.)—At length, after a long struggle, the party for the public bank prevailed in the general court for a loan of 50,000*l.* in bills of credit, which were put into the hands of trustees, and lent for five years only to any of the inhabitants at five per cent. interest, one fifth part of the principal to be paid annually. This lessened the number of the party for the private bank, but it increased the zeal and raised a strong resentment in those which remained.

A vessel which arrived at Boston from Ireland the 15th of September, brought the first news of the death of the queen, and the accession of King George I. and two days after a vessel arrived from some part of Great Britain with the printed proclamation in the London Gazette. This the governor thought sufficient warrant, without express orders, for proclaiming the king in the province. The practice in the colonies has not been uniform on the like occasions. At New Hampshire, the king was proclaimed from the same intelligence, the 22d of September; at Rhode island the 29th; at New York the 11th of October; at New Haven, in Connecticut, the 14th; at Philadelphia the 27th; no express orders being received in any of those places; but at Annapolis Royal it was delayed until the 2d of December. The propriety of proceeding without express orders has been questioned, but the absurdity of acts of government in the name and by authority of a prince, for months together, after certain intelligence of their demise, has generally influenced the governors to proceed.

The secret designs of Queen Ann's last ministry were no where more suspected, nor more dreaded, than in the Massachusetts; and the 1st of August was no where celebrated with greater joy during the whole of the king's reign.

The Hazard sloop, sent express from England with orders to the government, was lost upon Cohasset rocks, the 12th of November: the vessel being stove to pieces and no papers of any consequence saved; only enough were washed ashore to make certain what vessel it was, and one man had been landed and left at Nantucket. Six months from the king's accession expired, and no orders had arrived for continuing officers in their posts. The authority of the governor began to be called in question. By the charter, upon the death, removal, or absence of the governor or lieutenant-governor, and there being no person commissioned as governor within the province, in such cases the government devolves upon the council or the major part of them. The council deriving their authority from charter, and not from a royal commission, the act of parliament limiting the continuance in office to six months after the death of a prince, it was supposed, could not affect their authority. The advice of the miscarriage of the first orders went the first opportunity to England, and new orders were daily expected, and some were inclined to wait; but, on the 4th of February, the council assumed the government, the lieutenant-governor, being of the council, joining with the rest, and issued a proclamation for all officers to continue in their posts, &c.

An instruction had been given by the queen, in 1707, directing, that in case of the death or absence of the governor and lieutenant-governor, the eldest counsellor should preside in the province;]

[but the charter giving the powers of government to the major part, this instruction was not regarded.

The administration of the council was short, and nothing of moment was transacted. On the 21st of March the king's proclamation was received, and the governor reassumed with as great parade as if he had been first entering upon the government, but he had reason to expect his rule would be short. His friends in the province were increased. Those who had been his greatest opposers had many of them changed sides, and were strongly attached to him, and used what interest they had with Sir William Ashurst, and others, that he might be continued, and at their request Ashurst appeared for him. The bankers were the chief of the disaffected, and Colonel Byfield, a gentleman of the council, father-in-law to the lieutenant-governor, went over to England to endeavour to supplant him, but wanted interest. In England Mr. Dudley lost his friends by the queen's death. Colonel Burgess, who had served under General Stanhope, was, by his interest, in February, appointed to the government, and his commissions passed the seals March the 17th, and Ashurst writes, that the general had promised to be answerable for his good behaviour.

(*Anno* 1715.)—Mr. Dudley met the assembly at the election in May, but made no speech, though he had never failed of doing it before. The council and house chose his great adversary Mr. Cooke, whom he had so often negatived, into the council, and, either from indifference or a spirit of forgiveness before his political departure, he now approved of him.

Colonel Burgess intended to stay a short time in England. The bank party were impatient for the removal of Dudley, who did not favour them, and whose second son William Dudley, who began to have great weight in the house of representatives, was a violent opposer. An unusual step was taken that the governor's commission might be superseded. An exemplification of Burgess's commission was obtained, and that, with the new commission or warrant to the Lieutenant-governor Tailer, were published in Boston, at the same time, the 9th of November; and threupon Tailer took upon him the administration. It was questioned whether this was regular, the commissions lay three or four weeks for the council to consider of; but at length they advised to the publication. We know of no other instance of the publication of a governor's commission in the Massachusetts before his arrival in person. In Virginia it must have been practised, if a publication shall have been judged necessary; several of their governors having never been in the colony. The house of representatives, the first day of their sitting, November 23d, appointed a committee to consider of the commissions, but no public exception was taken. Mr. Dudley's friends were sensible he could continue but a short time, for the original commission, with the new governor, would remove all doubt; he himself was in advanced life, near 70, and had felt so much of the burden of government, that he might well be weary of it, and, like his friend Mr. Stoughton, wish to retire.

No New England man had passed through more scenes of busy life than Mr. Dudley. His friends intended otherwise. He was educated for the ministry, and if various dignities had been known in the New England churches, possibly he had lived and died a clergyman; but, without this, nothing could be more dissonant from his genius. He soon turned his thoughts to civil affairs; was first a deputy or representative of the town of Roxbury; then an assistant; then agent for the colony in England, where he laid a foundation for a commission, soon after appointing him president of the council, first for Massachusetts bay only, but, under Andros, for New England. Upon the revolution, for a short time he was sunk in disgrace, but soon emerged. He appeared first in the character of chief justice at New York, then returning to England, became lieutenant-governor of the isle of Wight and member of parliament for Newtown, both which places he willingly resigned for the chief command in his own country. Ambition was the ruling passion, and perhaps, like Cæsar, he had rather be the first man in New England than the second in Old. Few men have been pursued by their enemies with greater virurence, and few have been supported by their friends with greater zeal. We have seen a second generation inherit the spirit of their ancestors, the descendants, on one side, preserving an affection for his family and posterity, and on the other, retaining equal disaffection against them. Some of of his good qualities were so conspicuous that his enemies could not avoid acknowledging them. He applied himself with the greatest diligence to the business of his station. The affairs of the war and other parts of his administration were conducted with good judgment. In economy he excelled both in public and private life. He supported the dignity of a governor without the reproach of parsimony, and yet, from the moderate emoluments of his post, made an addition to his paternal estate. The visible increase of his substance made some incredible reports of gross bri-]

[bery and corruption to be very easily received; but, in times when party spirit prevails, what will not a governor's enemies believe, however injurious and absurd? At such a time he was charged with dispensing *summum jus* to Leisler, and incurring an aggravated guilt of blood beyond that of a common murderer. The other party, no doubt, would have charged the failure of justice upon him if Leisler had been acquitted. His cringing to Randolph, when in his heart he despised him, was a spot in his character; and his secret insinuations, to the disadvantage of his country, was a greater; both being for the sake of recommending himself to court favour. We think it is no more than justice to his character, to allow that he had as many virtues as can consist with so great a thirst for honour and power.

His life would afford convincing evidence, if there was any doubt, that an humble calm mind enjoys more happiness in private life than an ambitious anxious mind in the highest station. No man in this history had seen more of the *temporum varietates fortunæque vicissitudines* which Cicero, in one of his epistles to Lucceius, says, afford a pleasing narration, however irksome to the man who has the experience of them.

Colonel Tailer's strong attachment to the bank party procured him the administration for a few months; but was the cause of his losing his commission for lieutenant-governor immediately after. It was supposed, we know not upon what grounds, that Colonel Burgess would favour the same party, and his arrival was every day wished for by them; whilst the other party dreaded it, and laboured to prevent it. It was said also, that, in other respects, he would by no means be agreeable to the country; a gentleman of a more grave serious turn of mind would be more likely to be happy here himself, and to render the people so. Mr. Belcher, afterwards governor, who was very opposite to the bank party, was then in London, he joined with Mr. Dummer, the agent, and they engaged Sir William Ashurst with them, and prevailed upon Burgess for 1000*l.* sterling, which Belcher and Dummer advanced equally between them, to resign his commission, that Colonel Shute might be appointed in his stead. Colonel Tailer's friends had endeavoured to engage Ashurst in his favour, but to no purpose; the same interest obtained the lieutenant-governor's commission for Mr. William Dummer, a New England gentleman, who had married a daughter of Mr. Dummer, one of the commissioners at Plymouth, and was in some post there himself; but, his wife dying, he had returned to his native country.

Colonel Shute's family were, generally, dissenters; his father an eminent citizen in London; his mother, daughter of Mr. Caryl, a dissenting minister of great note. His brother, afterwards Lord Barrington, was then a member of parliament, and at the head of the dissenting interest. The colonel began his education under Mr. Charles Morton, who, about the year 1684, came to New England, and was minister of Charlestown. After tuition under him he was sent to Leyden. He went after that into the army under King William, who made him a captain, served under the Duke of Marlborough, was a lieutenant-colonel, and wounded in one of the principal battles in Flanders. He had a good acquaintance, and was well esteemed at court; had the character of a friend to liberty, and was of an open, generous, and humane disposition. A governor of his character might be supposed to be welcome to New England men, but the interest of party prevails over all other considerations, and virtue, religion, private friendship, and public good, are all, at tmes, sacrificed to promote it.]

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.